

98. Operational activities for development¹

Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Document: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/55/3).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session,¹⁶⁰ in 1984, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP (resolution 39/125).

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth to forty-sixth, forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolution 40/104), decision 41/426 and resolutions 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97, 48/107, 50/166, 52/94 and decision 53/447.

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁶¹ the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (decision 54/448).

Document: Report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 39/125).

99. Training and research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The UNITAR statute provides that the Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to the other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201, 44/175, 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125, 50/121, 51/188, 52/206 and 53/195).

¹⁶⁰ References for the thirty-ninth session (agenda item 93 (c)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/39/569 and Add.1;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/39/702;
- (c) Resolution 39/125;
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/39/SR.23-33, 41, 47, 50 and 53;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/39/PV.101.

¹⁶¹ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 101):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/225;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/589;
- (c) Resolutions 54/226 and 54/227 and decision 54/448;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 13, 14, 21, 43 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁶² the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States, and the relevance of research activities related to training undertaken by the Institute within its mandate; welcomed the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes and, in this context, underlined the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, particularly at the country level; stressed the need for continuity in the management of the Institute in order to ensure efficient and effective completion of the process of restructuring and revitalization; renewed its appeal to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that had not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute to give it their generous financial and other support, and urged the States that had interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute; encouraged the Board of Trustees to consider organizing events of the Institute at additional sites, including the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and to reduce costs; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute and with United Nations funds and programmes, to continue to explore ways and means systematically to utilize the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes; renewed its call to the Secretary-General to continue to explore all possible ways and means to provide additional facilities to the Institute for maintaining its offices and for conducting programmes and training courses that are provided at no cost to States and to their representatives accredited to the United Nations offices in New York, Nairobi, Geneva and Vienna; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/229).

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)), Supplement No. 31 (A/55/31);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Report on UNITAR (resolution 54/229);
 - (ii) Report on the United Nations Staff College in Turin (resolution 54/228);
 - (iii) Report on the United Nations University (resolution 53/194).

100. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979) of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab

¹⁶² References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 102):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/480;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/54/390 and A/54/481;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/590;
- (d) Resolutions 54/228 and 54/229;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 35, 39 and 43;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including its forty-eighth to fifty-second sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132, 50/129, 51/190 and 52/207).

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁶³ the General Assembly recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expressed the hope that that issue would be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/230).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/230), A/55/84-E/2000/16.

101. Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006)

At its fiftieth session, in 1995, the General Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

At its fifty-first session, the Assembly decided that the objective of the Decade was to eradicate absolute poverty and reduce overall poverty substantially through national action and international cooperation (resolution 51/178).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the themes for the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty in 1999 and 2000 would be, respectively, "Women and the eradication of poverty" and "Globalization and the eradication of poverty" (resolution 53/198).

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁶⁴ the General Assembly expressed its deep concern that efforts to reduce poverty had been severely constrained because of the slowing down of economic growth in developing countries, as a result of, *inter alia*, the 1997-1998 financial crises and declining commodity prices; welcomed the Cologne debt initiative, launched in June 1999, which called for substantial additional financing, and recognized the importance of fair burden-sharing among creditors and the recent decisions of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, which should provide deeper, broader and faster debt relief that will contribute to the

¹⁶³ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 103):

- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/54/152-E/1999/92;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/591;
- (c) Resolution 54/230;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 35, 36, 39 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

¹⁶⁴ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 105):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/316;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/593;
- (c) Resolution 54/232;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 11, 12, 15 and 48;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

reduction of poverty in a sustainable manner in those countries; called upon the developing countries to promote capacity-building and to facilitate access to and transfer of technologies and corresponding knowledge, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, by identifying and implementing practical steps to ensure the achievement of progress in this regard and to assist developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in an era influenced in large measure by technology; requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of measures, recommendations and activities related to the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, including a thorough examination of the impact of globalization on the eradication of poverty, recommendations for possible action and initiatives for the eradication of poverty and proposals for better coordination of action taken by the United Nations system, as well as on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/232).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/232).

102. Globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly considered this question at its fifty-third session. Recognizing the challenges and opportunities of globalization, the Assembly expressed its concern over the serious risks of marginalization of a large number of developing countries from the globalization process, including in the finance and trade sectors; and recalled the widely shared desire expressed during the high-level dialogue of the General Assembly, held on 17 and 18 September 1998, to continue discussions with a view to developing a coherent and effective response to the opportunities and challenges of globalization and interdependence (resolution 53/169).

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁶⁵ the General Assembly expressed its grave concern over the generally widening technological gap between the developed and developing countries, particularly in the area of information and communication technology, which is shaping the contours of globalization; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in close collaboration with UNCTAD, a comprehensive report containing action-oriented recommendations on promoting further the role of the United Nations system in the transfer of information and communication technology to developing countries and also on its role in promoting policy coherence, complementarity and coordination on economic, financial, trade, technology and development issues at the global level in order to optimize the benefits of globalization; also requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of a high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology to prepare a report containing recommendations on the role of the United Nations in enhancing the integration of developing countries in the emerging global information network, facilitating access for developing countries to information and communication technology, and promoting the participation of developing countries in knowledge-intensive sectors of the global economy (resolution 54/231). That meeting was held at United Nations Headquarters from 17 to 20 April 2000.

¹⁶⁵ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 104):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/358;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/592;
- (c) Resolution 54/231;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 23-25, 29 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

Documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/231);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the high-level panel of experts on information and communication technology (resolution 54/231).

103. High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development¹

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth, fiftieth, fifty-second and fifty-third sessions (resolutions 46/205, 48/187, 50/93, 52/179 and 53/173, and decision 47/436).

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁶⁶ the General Assembly took note of the report of its Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Financing for Development; decided to convene in 2001 a high-level intergovernmental event of political decision makers on financing for development; also decided that the event would address national, international and systemic issues relating to financing for development in a holistic manner in the context of globalization and interdependence, and, by so doing, would also address development through the perspective of finance; stipulated that, within this overall context, the event should also address the mobilization of financial resources for the full implementation of the outcome of the major conferences and summits organized by the United Nations during the 1990s and the implementation of the Agenda for Development, in particular with regard to poverty eradication; further decided to establish an intergovernmental Preparatory Committee and to constitute a Bureau of the Committee which would consist of 15 representatives of Member States to the United Nations, and would be presided over by two co-chairmen; reiterated that both the preparatory process and the high-level intergovernmental event should involve the participation of all relevant stakeholders and requested the Secretary-General to assist the Bureau and the Preparatory Committee in arriving at appropriate modalities for their participation; invited Member States to consider sending experts to participate in the preparatory process; called upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide inputs for consideration during the preparatory process and assist countries in preparing for the discussions; requested the Secretary-General to provide a secretariat for the process commensurate with the level of the event and to explore the possibility of utilizing staff from among the stakeholders; also stipulated a number of questions that the Preparatory Committee should consider in its organizational sessions and that the first substantive session should be held in May 2000; requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the overall work undertaken with regard to the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development (resolution 54/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/196).

¹⁶⁶ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 97 (a)):

- (a) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on Financing for Development: Supplement No. 28 (A/54/28);
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/585/Add.1;
- (c) Resolutions 54/196 and 54/279;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-10, 15, 28, 29, 33, 37, 39-42 and 51;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.87 and 98.

104. Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly decided to convene the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 2001 (resolution 52/187).

At its fifty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed and accepted the generous offer of the European Union to host the Conference, which it decided to convene in the first semester of 2001 for a duration of seven days, at a venue and time to be determined by the Secretary-General of the Conference in consultation with the European Union (resolution 53/182).

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁶⁷ the General Assembly recalled that the Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries would convene in 2001, welcomed the offer of the European Union to host the Conference in Brussels, and decided to accept the offer; decided that the meeting of the intergovernmental preparatory committee envisaged in paragraph 4 of its resolution 53/182 would be organized in New York in two parts, in the third quarter of 2000 and the first quarter of 2001, each for five working days; requested the Secretary-General of the Conference to organize regional-level preparatory events in collaboration with the regional commissions and other relevant regional and subregional organizations, as appropriate; reiterated its requests to the Secretary-General of the Conference, in consultation with Member States and in cooperation with relevant organizations and agencies, to organize well-focused sectoral, thematic and country-specific round-table meetings, as appropriate, during the Conference to contribute to its work; noted with appreciation the initiative of the European Union to assist the least developed countries in their preparations at the country level through the assistance of their representatives in those countries, invited the World Bank, UNDP and all other relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system to provide support to country-level preparations through their field offices in the least developed countries, and called upon the development partners to support the preparatory process; called upon the least developed countries, together with their development partners, in particular UNDP and the World Bank, as appropriate, to link the forthcoming round-table and consultative group meetings to the country-level preparatory process for the Conference and to ensure that those meetings make substantive contributions to the Conference; requested the Administrator of UNDP, in his capacity as convener of the United Nations Development Group, to ensure the full involvement of United Nations resident coordinators and country teams in the least developed countries in the preparations for the Conference, in particular at the country level; invited the Secretary-General of the Conference to make arrangements, on the basis of consultations with Member States, to facilitate the broad-based involvement of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the preparatory process and in the Conference and its follow-up; decided to defray the cost of the participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the meetings of the

¹⁶⁷ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 99 (f)):

- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/54/269 and Corr.1 and A/54/271;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/54/L.73 (A/54/675);
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/54/587/Add.6;
- (d) Report of the Fifth Committee (A/54/693);
- (e) Resolution 54/235 and decision 54/453;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/54/SR.3-8, 15-17, 22, 23, 26, 27, 38, 42 and 49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.87.

preparatory committee and the Conference itself through the use of extrabudgetary resources, and, in the event that those resources prove to be insufficient, requested the Secretary-General to consider all other options, including the use of unspent balances from the regular budget for the biennium 1996-1997, as an exceptional measure; called upon donor countries to provide financial support for the participation of the least developed countries in both the preparatory process and the Conference itself, and welcomed efforts already made to that effect; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the state of preparations for the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the consideration of the matter at the forty-seventh session of the Trade and Development Board; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the implementation of the present and future programmes of action for the least developed countries on a system-wide basis and in the context of the follow-up to all major United Nations conferences and summits as well as all forthcoming events, including the tenth session of UNCTAD, and the high-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development and the Millennium Assembly (resolution 54/235).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/235).

105. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family¹

World social situation

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session that the report on the world social situation should be prepared at intervals of four years (Council resolution 1985/21).

Accordingly, the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, in 1985, requested the Secretary-General to submit the next full report on the world social situation in 1989, for consideration at its forty-fourth session (resolution 40/100).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis, and decided to consider the next full report at its forty-eighth session (resolution 44/56).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-fifth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 45/87, 46/95, 47/92 and 48/100 and decisions 48/428, 49/445, 49/446 and 50/442).

At its fifty-third session,¹⁶⁸ the General Assembly took note of the decision of the Preparatory Committee for the Special Session of the General Assembly on the

¹⁶⁸ References for the fifty-third session (agenda item 37):

- (a) *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development: A/53/211;
 - (ii) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006): A/53/329;
 - (iii) The role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty: A/53/223 and Add.1;
- (c) Draft resolution A/53/L.34 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 53/28;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/53/PV.62.

Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and Further Initiatives, in which the Committee had requested the Secretary-General to provide the Committee and the special session with an up-to-date comprehensive assessment of global trends, through the *Report on the World Social Situation*, to be issued in time for the second substantive session of the Preparatory Committee in 2000 (resolution 53/28). Accordingly, the report will be available to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth rather than at its fifty-sixth session.

Document: Report on the World Social Situation 2000 (resolutions 44/56 and 53/28).

106. Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁶⁹ the General Assembly decided to entrust the Commission for Social Development with the revision of the International Plan of Action on Ageing and the elaboration of a long-term strategy on ageing, based on new developments since 1982 and on the experience of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999, with a view to adopting a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing in 2002; requested the Commission for Social Development, at its thirty-eighth session, to adopt a recommendation on the desirability and feasibility of convening a second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 to review the outcome of the First World Assembly and to consider a long-term strategy on ageing in the context of a society for all ages, and to report to the Assembly on this issue at its fifty-fourth session; and took note with appreciation of the offer of the Government of Spain to host a second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002 (resolution 54/24).

At its resumed fifty-fourth session in May 2000,¹⁶⁹ the General Assembly decided to convene the Second World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Vienna World Assembly on Ageing, to be devoted to the overall review of the outcome of the First World Assembly and to the adoption of a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing, encompassing its periodic reviews, in the context of a society for all ages; accepted the offer of the Government of Spain to host the Assembly and decided that it would be held in April 2002; decided that the Commission for Social Development should serve as the preparatory committee for the Assembly and, as such, should be open to the participation of all Member States of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to consult Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to elicit their views on progress in and obstacles to the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing as well as on priority issues to be addressed in a revised plan of action and a long-term strategy on ageing; invited the Secretary-General to establish a technical committee, funded through voluntary contributions, to assist him in the formulation of proposals to be submitted during the preparatory process to the Commission for Social Development; encouraged Member States and other actors to support the preparatory activities of the Secretariat so as to ensure the quality of the outcome of the Assembly and to provide voluntary contributions to the

¹⁶⁹ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 106):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/54/268;
- (b) Draft resolutions: A/54/L.6/Rev.1 and Add.1 and A/54/L.85;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/595;
- (d) Resolutions 54/24 and 54/262;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.3-6;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/54/PV.23-26, 51 and 97.

United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in support of preparatory activities of the Assembly, including the participation of least developed countries (resolution 54/262).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 54/24 and 54/262), A/55/167.

107. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements to transfer the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held in Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress in Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress in Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress in Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress in Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress in Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress in Havana in 1990, the Ninth Congress in Cairo in 1995 and the Tenth Congress in Vienna in 2000.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991, and approved the statement of principles and a programme of action recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152).

At its forty-seventh to fifty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159, 50/145 to 50/147, 51/59 to 51/63, 52/85 to 52/91 and 53/110 to 53/114).

At its fifty-fourth session,¹⁷⁰ the General Assembly invited all States to support, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in this field, in performing its activities; reaffirmed the high priority attached to the elaboration of a comprehensive convention against transnational organized crime and additional international instruments addressing trafficking in persons, especially women and children, combating the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition, and smuggling of migrants by land, air and sea, and called upon Member States to make all possible efforts to ensure the rapid development and conclusion of the convention and the protocols thereto; welcomed the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to mainstream a gender perspective

¹⁷⁰ References for the fifty-fourth session (agenda item 107):

- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/54/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
 - (i) Crime prevention and criminal justice: A/54/289;
 - (ii) African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: A/54/340;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/54/596;
- (d) Resolutions 54/125 to 54/131, and decision 54/431;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/54/SR.13-18, 20, 24, 29, 35, 48 and 50;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/54/PV.83.

into its activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/131).

The General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime submitted to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its eighth session; decided that the additional international instrument being prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee addressing trafficking in women and children should address trafficking in all persons, but especially women and children, and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to make any corresponding changes to the draft instrument; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its work, in accordance with resolutions 53/111 and 53/114 of 9 December 1998, and to intensify its work in order to complete it in 2000; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee should submit the final text of the Convention and the protocols thereto to the General Assembly for early adoption prior to a high-level signing conference; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its ninth session on the progress achieved in its work (resolution 54/126).

The General Assembly encouraged the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to continue the negotiation of an international legal instrument dealing with the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition; requested the Secretary-General, from within existing or extrabudgetary resources, to convene an expert group of no more than 20 members, with equitable geographical representation, to prepare a study on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives by criminals and their use for criminal purposes, taking fully into consideration the issues listed in paragraph 2 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/17; requested the Secretary-General to report, as early as possible, to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the results of the study; and directed the Ad Hoc Committee, following the completion of the study, to consider the possible elaboration of an international instrument on the illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in explosives (resolution 54/127).

The General Assembly directed the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to incorporate into the draft Convention measures against corruption linked to organized crime, including provisions regarding the sanctioning of acts of corruption involving public officials; requested the Ad Hoc Committee, using such time as its schedule permits and with extrabudgetary resources provided for that purpose, to explore the desirability of an international instrument against corruption, either ancillary to or independent of the Convention, to be developed after the finalization of the Convention and the three additional instruments referred to in Assembly resolution 53/111, and to present its views to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice; requested the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice no later than at its tenth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution and the steps taken by Member States to combat corruption and its proceeds; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake, within existing or extrabudgetary resources, technical cooperation activities to combat corruption (resolution 54/128).

The General Assembly accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Italy to host a high-level political signing conference in Palermo for the purpose of signing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the protocols thereto; decided to convene the Conference in Palermo; requested the Secretary-General to schedule the Conference for a period of up to one week before the

end of the Millennium Assembly in 2000; and invited all States to be represented at the Conference at the highest possible level of government (resolution 54/129).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/131), A/55/119.

Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly requested the Tenth Congress to submit, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, its declaration to the Millennium Assembly for consideration and action; requested the Commission to give priority attention at its ninth session to the conclusions and recommendations of the Tenth Congress, with a view to recommending, through the Economic and Social Council, appropriate follow-up by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session; and decided to consider this question at its fifty-fifth session (resolution 54/125).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the recommendations of the Commission (resolution 54/125).

African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly reiterated the need to strengthen further the capacity of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries; urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; called upon all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; requested the Secretary-General to deploy his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations; and requested the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, in order to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 54/130).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 54/130), A/55/156.

108. International drug control