



## Economic and Social Council

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### Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2006

(3 to 28 July 2006)

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*Note:* The provisional texts of the decisions adopted by the Council at its substantive session for 2006 are circulated herein for information. The final texts will be issued in *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 1* (E/2006/99).

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alia, sustained economic growth for social development, including the eradication of poverty and hunger;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to encourage the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>3</sup>
2. *Also takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for El Salvador and Guatemala,<sup>4</sup> on strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the South Asian earthquake disaster — Pakistan,<sup>5</sup> and on strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster;<sup>6</sup>
3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to continue to identify and use, as appropriate and

10. *Recognizes* the importance of involving, as appropriate, relevant entities, including non-governmental organizations, that provide humanitarian assistance in national and local coordination efforts, and invites those entities to participate in the improvement of humanitarian assistance, as appropriate;

11. *Invites* the relevant United Nations humanitarian entities to continue their efforts to coordinate, as appropriate, with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to develop more systematic links with Member States offering military assets for natural disaster response in order to identify the availability of such assets and to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council in this regard;

13. *Recalls* the 2003 “Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets to Support United Nations Humanitarian Activities in Complex Emergencies”<sup>7</sup> as well as the 1994 “Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief”,

20. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Central Emergency Response Fund, as set out in General Assembly resolution 60/124 of 15 December 2005, and looks forward to receiving the report to be submitted to the General Assembly on the use of the Fund with a view to maximizing its impact and improving its functioning;

21. *Encourages*

including the Millennium Development Goals, and (ii) inform and monitor the

3. *Encourages* the strengthening of statistical capacity of the relevant international agencies;

4. *Urges* donor countries and organizations and the international and regional statistical community to support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in strengthening statistical capacity in support of development. They should largely build upon existing national, regional and international initiatives in a coordinated manner and encourage other initiatives to address significant gaps that might emerge;

5. *Calls upon* all international agencies, through the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Millennium Development Goals Indicators, under the coordination of the United Nations Statistics Division and in accordance with the guidance provided by Member States through the Statistical Commission, to improve the coverage, transparency, and reporting on all indicators in order to enhance the database on all Millennium Development Goals, including through:

(a) Defining priorities and developing a strategy to improve data for all indicators;

(b) Identifying ways, including through capacity-building where needed to improve countries' reporting on al

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*Recalling further* its resolution 2005/8 of 21 July 2005, on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>9</sup>
2. *Welcomes* the references to the situation of women and girls in General Assembly resolutions 60/32 A and B;
3. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take into account a gender perspective when preparing the reports requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 60/32 A and B and to include a specific and substantive section focusing on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan in those reports;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit those reports to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-first session.

*38th plenary meeting  
25 July 2006*

## **2006/8 Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having considered* with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women,<sup>10</sup>

*Recalling* the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,<sup>11</sup> in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>12</sup> adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,<sup>13</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution 2005/43 of 26 July 2005 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

*Expressing* the urgent need for the full resumption of negotiations within the Middle East peace process on its agreed basis and towards the speedy achievement of a final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides,

*Concerned* about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli settlement activities and the unlawful construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as well as the severe consequences arising from Israeli military operations on and sieges of civilian areas, which have impacted detrimentally their social and economic conditions and deepened the humanitarian crisis faced by them and their families,

*Welcoming* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights<sup>15</sup> on the issue of Palestinian pregnant women giving birth at Israeli checkpoints owing to denial of access by Israel to hospitals, with a view to ending this Israeli practice,

*Recalling* the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*<sup>16</sup> and recalling also General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

*Recalling also* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>17</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>17</sup> and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>18</sup> and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

*Expressing its condemnation* of all acts of violence, including all acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction, especially the excessive use of force against Palestinian civilians, many of them women and children, resulting in injury and loss of human life,

1. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, as well as the international community, to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the full resumption of the peace process on its agreed basis, taking into account the common ground already gained, and calls for measures for tangible improvement of the difficult situation on the ground and the living conditions faced by Palestinian women and their families;

2. *Reaffirms* that the Israeli occupation remains a major obstacle for Palestinian women with regard to their advancement, self-reliance and integration in the development planning of their society;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>19</sup> the Regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907<sup>20</sup> and the

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<sup>15</sup> A/60/324.

<sup>16</sup> See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.

<sup>17</sup> General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

<sup>18</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>19</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>20</sup> See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,<sup>21</sup> in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4.

for Action<sup>23</sup> and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

*Recognizing also* that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the fulfilment of the obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women<sup>24</sup> are mutually reinforcing in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women,

*Reaffirming* that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, and underlining the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming,

*Recognizing* the importance of non-governmental organizations, as well as other civil society actors, in advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and, in this respect, the work of the Commission,

#### **A. Methods of work of the Commission on the Status of Women**

1. *Decides* that, from its fifty-first session, the Commission on the Status of Women will consider one priority theme at each session, based on the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>23</sup> and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;<sup>22</sup>

2. *Also decides* that the Commission will continue to hold, on an annual basis, a general discussion on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”, and recommends that statements identify goals attained, achievements, gaps and challenges in relation to the implementation of previous commitments made with regard to the priority theme;

3. *Further decides* that the annual interactive high-level round table will focus on experiences, lessons learned and good practices, including results with supporting data, where available, in relation to the implementation of previous commitments made with regard to the priority theme;

4. *Decides* that each year the Commission will discuss ways and means to accelerate implementation of the previous commitments made with regard to the priority theme through:

(a) An interactive expert panel to identify key policy initiatives in order to accelerate their implementation;

(b) An interactive expert panel on capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in relation to the priority theme, based on an exchange of national and regional experiences, lessons learned and good practices, including results with

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<sup>23</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

<sup>24</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

supporting data, where available, with the participation of technical experts and statisticians;

5. *Also decides* that there will be one outcome to the annual discussions on the priority theme, in the form of agreed conclusions, negotiated by all States, which shall both identify gaps and challenges in the implementation of previous commitments and make action-oriented recommendations for all States, relevant intergovernmental bodies, mechanisms and entities of the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders, in order to accelerate their implementation, and which would be widely disseminated to the United Nations system, where relevant, and made widely available by all States to the public in their own countries, as appropriate;

6. *Further decides* that each year the Commission will evaluate progress in the implementation of the agreed conclusions on a priority theme from a previous session through an interactive dialogue among all States and observers to identify means to accelerate their implementation, focusing on national and regional activities in support of the implementation of the agreed conclusions, including, where appropriate, supported by reliable statistics, sex-disaggregated data and other quantitative and qualitative information to illustrate monitoring and reporting;

7. *Decides* that the outcome of this evaluation will be in the form of a summary submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission, prepared in consultation with the regional groups, through the members of the Bureau;

8. *Also decides* that the Commission will continue to discuss emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men that require urgent consideration;

9. *Requests* the Bureau of the Commission, prior to each session, to identify, in consultation with all States, through their regional groups, an emerging issue for consideration by the Commission, taking into account developments at the global and regional levels as well as planned activities within the United Nations, where increased attention to gender perspectives is required;

10. *Decides* that the emerging issue will be addressed by an interactive expert panel focusing on achievements, gaps and challenges through an exchange of national and regional experiences, lessons learned and good practices, including results with supporting data, where available, and that the outcome of this discussion will be in the form of a summary submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission, prepared in consultation with the regional groups, through the members of the Bureau;

11. *Requests* that, from the fifty-first session of the Commission, the Division for the Advancement of Women will organize a panel event in the margins of each annual session to enable a preliminary discussion on the priority theme of the subsequent session;

12. *Invites* all gender-specific United Nations entities and other relevant United Nations entities, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, to contribute, where appropriate, to the discussion on the priority theme of the Commission;

13. *Decides*, in view of the traditional importance of non-governmental organizations in the advancement of women, that, in accordance with Economic and

Social Council resolutions 1996/6 of 22 July 1996 and 1996/31 of 25 July 1996,  
such organizations should be encouraged

## B. Themes for the period 2007-2009

23. *Further decides* that:

(a) In 2007, the priority theme will be “The elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against the girl child”, and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the forty-eighth session of the Commission on the role of men and boys in achieving gender equality;<sup>25</sup>

(b) In 2008, the priority theme will be “Financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women”, and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the forty-eighth session of the Commission on women’s equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution and in post-conflict peacebuilding;<sup>26</sup>

(c) In 2009, the priority theme will be “The equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, including caregiving in the context of HIV/AIDS”, and progress will be evaluated in the implementation of the agreed conclusions from the fiftieth session of the Commission on the equal participation of women and men in decision-making processes at all levels.<sup>27</sup>

*38th plenary meeting  
25 July 2006*

## 2006/10 Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004 and 2005/46 of 27 July 2005 and its decision 2004/322 of 11 November 2004,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti;<sup>28</sup>

2. *Commends* the Government and people of Haiti for the successful legislative and presidential elections, and welcomes the support provided by the international community to this process;

3. *Welcomes* the extension of the time frame for the Interim Cooperation Framework to allow for the preparation of a national poverty reduction strategy and the continued support provided by donors, the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions under the Framework;

4. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group until the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in July 2007, with the purpose of following closely and providing advice on Haiti’s long-term development strategy to promote socio-economic recovery and stability, with particular attention to the need to ensure coherence and sustainability in international support for Haiti,

<sup>25</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/11.

<sup>26</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/12.

<sup>27</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 7 (E/2006/27-E/CN.5/2006/15)*, chap. I, sect. D.

<sup>28</sup> E/2006/69 and Corr.1.

based on the long-term national development priorities, building upon the Interim Cooperation Framework and the forthcoming poverty reduction strategy, and stressing the need to avoid overlap and duplication with respect to existing mechanisms;

5. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Secretary-General for the support provided to the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, and requests him to continue to support the Group's activities adequately;

6. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, in accomplishing its mandate, to continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Group, relevant United Nations funds and programmes and specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Organization of American States and the Caribbean Community, the Inter-American Development Bank and other major stakeholders;

7. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with



1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau;<sup>29</sup>

2. *Invites* the donor community to provide support, including its consideration of providing, where appropriate, the budgetary support needed to enable the minimum functioning of the State, in particular by providing additional contributions through the Emergency Economic Management Fund managed by the United Nations Development Programme;

3. *Notes*



3. *Also commends* the ad hoc advisory groups for promoting a comprehensive approach to political stability and economic and social development,



system, and in that regard notes that the overall increase in core resources has not been sustained and that the overall volume of core resources fell in 2004 in some parts of the system, and also notes that some targets of the multi-year funding frameworks and strategies of the United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies have not been met;

7. *Notes* that the increased use of restrictively earmarked non-core resources reduces the influence of the governing bodies and can lead to the fragmentation of operational activities for development of the United Nations system and can thus constrain their effectiveness;

8. *Also notes* the establishment of the thematic trust funds linked to agency-specific funding frameworks and strategies established by the respective governing bodies as a funding modality complementary to core resources, while recognizing that non-core resources are not a substitute for core resources and that unearmarked contributions are vital for the coherence and harmonization of the operational activities for development;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations



19. *Encourages* the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to step up their efforts, in consultation with national Governments and in accordance with their developments needs and priorities, to, inter alia, rationalize their country presence through common premises and co-location, further implement the joint office model, where appropriate, expand common shared support services, including security, information technology, telecommunications, travel, banking and administrative and financial procedures including for procurement, harmonization of the principles of cost-recovery policies, including that of full cost recovery, and alignment of the regional technical support structures and regional bureaux at headquarters level, including their regional coverage, as well as further simplification and harmonization measures, and to continue to monitor and assess experiences undergone and lessons learned;

#### **Common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework**

20. *Welcomes* the efforts made so far by the United Nations system in the use of the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in order to achieve greater country-level programmatic coherence within the system in alignment with national priorities and to foster teamwork among the organizations of the system;

21. *Encourages* the United Nations development system to foster a more inclusive approach to assisting developing countries in obtaining information about and better access to the expertise and services available within the system, in particular in non-resident agencies, and in that regard calls for the strengthening and effective use of arrangements such as system-wide knowledge management;

22. *Recognizes* that resident coordinators, in meeting their obligation to ensure effective and efficient coordination of operational activities, have the responsibility to inform, in regular consultation with national Governments, the relevant United Nations organizations, funds and programmes of existing opportunities consistent with their respective mandates for their possible participation in country-level development processes;

23. *Notes* the progress made in developing simplified programming processes and tools and the efforts to enhance the capacity of United Nations country teams to develop strategically focused, demand-driven and results-based joint programmes, aligned with national priorities, and, in that regard, encourages assessment of experiences and lessons learned;

24. *Invites* the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to explore ways to enhance their dialogue and, in full accordance with the priorities of recipient country Governments, to ensure greater consistency between their strategic frameworks used at the country level;

#### **Resident coordinator system**

25. *Reaffirms* that the resident coordinator system, within the framework of national ownership, has a key role to play in the effective and efficient functioning of the United Nations system at the country level, including in the formulation of the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and is a key instrument for the efficient and effective coordination of

the operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and requests the United Nations system, including the funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the Secretariat, to enhance support to the resident coordinator system;

26. *Takes note* in that regard of reporting on the improved training provided to the resident coordinators, and urges continued consideration of these and other proposals on support to the resident coordinator system;

27. *Calls for* an acceleration of the development and implementation of a comprehensive accountability framework for resident coordinators, as well as performance appraisal tools and procedures for resident coordinators;

28. *Reiterates* the need to ensure the functioning of the resident coordinator system in a participatory, collegial and accountable manner;

### **Country-level capacity of the United Nations system**

29. *Also reiterates* the need for the range and level of skills and expertise assembled by the United Nations system at the country level to be commensurate with that needed to deliver on the priorities specified in each country's United Nations Development Assistance Framework, in line with the national development strategies and plans, including poverty reduction strategy papers where they exist, and to correspond to the technical backstopping and capacity-building needs and requirements of developing countries;

30. *Underscores* the importance of reducing the administrative and procedural burden at the country level in the design and delivery of development assistance, on the entities of the United Nations system and recipient countries in order to optimize the impact of such assistance on the development process of countries;

### **Evaluation of operational activities for development**

31. *Emphasizes* the importance of national ownership and leadership of the evaluation process of operational activities for development and of building national evaluation capacities, including through the intergovernmental process aimed at providing coherent guidance to the United Nations funds and programmes as well as the specialized agencies, and also emphasizes the importance of the independence and impartiality of the evaluation function within the United Nations system;

32. *Takes notes* of the endorsement in 2005 of the norms and standards for evaluation by the United Nations system through the United Nations Evaluation Group as constituting a contribution to strengthening evaluation as a United Nations system function;

33. *Notes* the adoption by some United Nations organizations of evaluation policies that have been developed based on the norms and standards for evaluation endorsed by the United Nations Evaluation Group, and looks forward to further progress in that regard;

34. *Recalls* the need for country-level evaluations of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework at the end of the programming cycle, based on the results matrix of the framework, with full participation and leadership of the recipient Government;







(f) Continued assessment of the extent to which organizations of the United Nations system, within their organizational mandates, have mainstreamed a gender perspective in their country programmes, planning instruments and sector-wide programmes and articulated specific country-level goals and targets in this field in accordance with national development strategies;

(g) Lessons drawn from experiences with the common country assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework process as well as options and recommendations for further improvements;

(h) Ways to improve the support to South-South cooperation and enhance its development effectiveness;

(i) Adequacy, predictability and long-term stability of the United Nations development funding, in the light of the challenges that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals present to the developing countries and the international community, and to suggest further steps accordingly, and the identification of ways to ensure adequate, predictable and stable funding, including through an assessment of the extent to which the increased use of results-based management and programming tools and multi-year funding frameworks and strategies has contributed to this;

(j) Assessment of the adequacy of human resources available within the United Nations system, in particular at country level, to support national efforts and priorities including national capacity-building;

(k) Assessment of steps taken and identification of further measures to support the resident coordinator system and to improve its adequacy, accountability

give young people everywhere a real chance to find decent and productive work and, as contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>37</sup> to make the goals of full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people, a central objective of their relevant national and international policies and their national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies, as part of their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

5. *Encourages* Governments that have prepared national reviews and action plans on youth employment to move forward to implementation, and also encourages Governments that have not yet prepared their reviews, national action plans or progress reports to do so as soon as possible;

6. *Also encourages* Governments to develop their national action plans through collaboration among governmental bodies, representative youth organizations, employers' and workers' organizations and civil society, to promote partnerships among public authorities, the private sector, educational institutions and civil society and to integrate these action plans into their broader national development programmes, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, in order to create a methodology to evaluate the plans and strategies and to prioritize therein the necessary resources for their implementation;

7. *Further encourages* Governments to contribute to the possible

12. *Underlines* that non-formal and informal learning are complementary elements to the formal educational process and are useful instruments in facilitating the transition from education to employment;

13. *Invites* new countries and partner organizations to join the Youth Employment Network; encourages the lead countries to strengthen the work of the Network as a peer exchange, support and review mechanism; and, in support of the further development of this mechanism, invites the International Labour Organization, in close cooperation with the World Bank and the United Nations Secretariat, within the framework of the Youth Employment Network, to undertake regular updates of the global analysis and evaluation of progress made in the development and implementation of national reviews and action plans on youth employment;

14. *Recommends* that the Youth Consultative Group of the Youth Employment Network be strengthened so that, in addition to its overall advisory role, it can play a more active role at the country level through its constituent youth organizations in supporting the development and implementation of national action plans;

15. *Encourages* Governments to promote the participation of national youth organizations in supporting the development and implementation of their national action plans on youth employment;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the provision by some Member States of expertise and financial resources to support the activities of the Youth Employment Network, and invites all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Network in support of action taken at the country level within the framework of the Network;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his comprehensive report on the implementation of the cluster entitled “Youth in the global economy” of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,<sup>42</sup> to be provided to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session, and the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2007 through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session, information on the implementation of the present resolution, including progress achieved by the Youth Employment Network.

*40th plenary meeting  
26 July 2006*

## **2006/16**

### **Comprehensive and integral international convention to protect and promote the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 56/168 of 19 December 2001, by which the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee, open to the participation of all Member States and observers of the United Nations, to consider proposals for a

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<sup>42</sup> See General Assembly resolution 50/81, annex.

comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities, based on the holistic approach in the work carried out in the fields of social development, human rights and non-discrimination and taking into account the recommendations of the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission for Social Development,

*Recalling also* its resolution 2005/10 of 21 July 2005 on a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities,

*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 60/232 of 23 December 2005,

*Reaffirming* the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and the need for their full enjoyment to be guaranteed to persons with disabilities, without discrimination,

*Convinced* of the contribution that a convention will make in this regard, and welcoming the firm support of the international community for such a convention and the continued engagement in its elaboration,

*Recognizing* the strong commitment and the positive steps taken by Governments to promote and protect the rights and inherent dignity of persons with disabilities, including through collaboration and cooperation at the regional and international levels, with the aim of strengthening national capacities and supporting national efforts in order to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities in all regions,

*Welcoming* the important contributions made so far to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee by all stakeholders,

1. *Welcomes* the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Committee in the negotiation of a draft convention at its seventh session, and invites Member States and observers to continue to participate actively and constructively in the Committee, with the aim of concluding a draft convention and submitting it to the General Assembly, as a matter of priority, for adoption, at its sixty-first session;

2. *Requests* the Commission for Social Development to continue to contribute to the process of negotiation of a draft international convention, bearing in mind its area of expertise and the positiv

public awareness regarding its work, including in collaboration with the Special Rapporteur;

5. *Requests* bodies, organs and entities of the United Nations system to continue to participate, as appropriate, in the Ad Hoc Committee and to contribute to its work;

6. *Invites* non-governmental organizations, national disability and human rights institutions and independent experts with an interest in the matter to continue their active participation and contributions to the Ad Hoc Committee, and encourages the relevant bodies of the United Nations to continue to promote and support such active participation of civil society, in accordance with General Assembly decision 56/510 of 23 July 2002 and Assembly resolution 57/229 of 18 December 2002;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Special Rapporteur to report to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the present resolution.

*40th plenary meeting  
26 July 2006*

## **2006/17 Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,<sup>44</sup> and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Millennium Declaration<sup>45</sup> of 8 September 2000, the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development<sup>46</sup> of 16 September 2002, and General Assembly resolution 57/7 of





policy frameworks and implementing specific programmes of the New Partnership as well as mainstreaming a gender perspective and the empowerment of women;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of African countries continuing to coordinate,

entrepreneurship, enhanced official development assistance, increased foreign direct investment and the transfer of technology;

17. *Welcomes* the recent increase in official development assistance pledged by many of the development partners, including the commitments of the Group of

looks forward to its supplementary report, including recommendations on the actions to enhance support for the implementation of the New Partnership;

26. *Requests*

1. *Decides* that the outcome of the Commission's review shall be in the form of a chairperson's summary, done in close coordination with other members of the Bureau, and that the policy segment shall have a negotiated outcome with action-oriented strategies;
2. *Also decides* that the theme for the 2007-2008 review and policy cycle will be "Promoting full employment and decent work for all", taking into account its interrelationship with poverty eradication and social integration;
3. *Notes* the usefulness of identifying the themes for the 2009-2010 review and policy cycle during the forty-sixth session;
4. *Decides* to include the agenda item entitled "Emerging issues" in its programme of work;
5. *Invites* the relevant specialized agencies and entities of the United Nations system to contribute to the work of the Commission for Social Development by, inter alia, providing relevant information within their respective mandates;
6. *Stresses* the importance to identify relevant sub-themes within the priority theme to focus interventions and discussions, also taking into account cross-cutting issues.

*40th plenary meeting  
26 July 2006*

## **2006/19**

### **International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recommends* to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

*"The General Assembly,*

*"Concerned* at the increase in the offence of kidnapping in various countries of the world and at the harmful effects of that crime on victims and their families, and determined to support measures to assist and protect them and to promote their recovery,

*"Reiterating* that the kidnapping of persons under any circumstances and for any purpose constitutes a serious crime and a violation of individual freedom that undermines human rights,

*"Concerned* at the growing tendency of organized criminal groups and also of terrorist groups in certain circumstances to resort to kidnapping, especially for the purpose of extortion, as a method of accumulating capital with a view to consolidating their criminal operations and undertaking other illegal activities, regardless of their purposes, such as trafficking in firearms and drugs and money-laundering,



Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution, and thereafter, to share its report with the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.”

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **2006/20**

### **United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Taking note* of General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled “Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century”, in particular of section VIII of the plans of action, relating to action in the context of crime prevention to implement the relevant commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration,<sup>55</sup>

*Bearing in mind* its resolution 2002/13 of 24 July 2002, in which it accepted the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime, contained in the annex to that resolution, invited Member States to draw upon those Guidelines, as appropriate, in the development or strengthening of their policies in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session on the implementation of the resolution,

*Recalling* its resolution 2003/26 of 22 July 2003 on the prevention of urban

exchange of information and successful practices in crime prevention, and to pay due attention to crime prevention with a view to achieving a balanced approach between crime prevention and criminal justice responses,

*Recalling* its resolution 2003/30 of 22 July 2003 on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in which it decided to group such standards and norms into categories for the purpose of targeted collection of information, in order to better identify the specific needs of Member States with a view to improving technical cooperation, and in which it called upon Member States, in responding to inquiries on the application of such standards and norms, to focus on identifying difficulties that had been encountered in their application, ways in which technical assistance could overcome those difficulties and desirable practices in prevention and control of crime,

*Recalling also* its resolution 2004/28 of 21 July 2004 on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of intergovernmental experts and, in cooperation with the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, to design information-gathering instruments on, inter alia, standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention and victim issues,

*Aware* that the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, recognized that comprehensive and effective crime prevention strategies can significantly reduce crime and victimization, and urged that such strategies address the root causes and risk factors of crime and victimization and that they be further developed and implemented at the local, national and international levels, taking into account, as appropriate, inter alia, the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,

*Recalling* that concern was expressed in the Bangkok Declaration over the expansion of transnational organized crime and of terrorism,

*Calling attention* to the report entitled "Crime and Drugs as Impediments to Security and Development in Africa: a Programme of Action 2006-2010", which was endorsed by the Round Table for Africa held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, hosted by the Government of Nigeria and organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which includes application of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime as one potential priority for addressing conventional crime,

*Aware* of the scope for significant reduction in crime and victimization through knowledge-based approaches, technical and financial assistance and cooperation, and of the contribution that effective crime prevention can make in terms of the safety and security of individuals and their property, as well as to the quality of life in communities around the world,

1. *Notes with appreciation*



gathering instrument on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention;

3. *Approves* the information-gathering instrument for United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention, contained in the annex to the present resolution, for purposes of dissemination;

4. *Requests*

(a) The difficulties encountered in the application of United Nations standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention;

- General Assembly resolution 51/60 of 12 December 1996, the annex to which contains the United Nations Declaration on Crime and Public Security

The questionnaire is divided into five sections: structuring crime prevention at the government level; crime prevention approaches; implementation issues; international cooperation, networking and technical assistance; and concluding questions. In developing the questionnaire, related paragraphs have been grouped for simplicity and clarity.

## I. Structuring crime prevention at the government level

The following paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime refer to government responsibility, leadership and structures to organize and deliver effective crime prevention:

2. *It is the responsibility of all levels of government [national, regional and local] to create, maintain and promote a context within which relevant governmental institutions and all segments of civil society, including the corporate sector, can better play their part in preventing crime.*

### *Government leadership*

7. *All levels of government should play a leadership role in developing effective and humane crime prevention strategies and in creating and maintaining institutional frameworks for their implementation and review.*

### *Cooperation/partnerships*

9. *Cooperation/partnerships should be an integral part of effective crime prevention, given the wide-ranging nature of the causes of crime and the skills and responsibilities required to address them. This includes partnerships working across ministries and between authorities, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and private citizens.*

### *Government structures*

17. *Governments should include prevention as a permanent part of their structures and programmes for controlling crime, ensuring that clear responsibilities and goals exist within government for the organization of crime prevention, by, inter alia:*

(a) *Establishing centres or focal points with expertise and resources;*

(b) *Establishing a crime prevention plan with clear priorities and targets;*

(c) *Establishing linkages and coordination between relevant government agencies or departments;*

(d) *Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community;*

(e) *Seeking the active participation of the public in crime prevention by informing it of the need for and means of action and its role.*

*Training and capacity-building*

18. *Governments should support the development of crime prevention skills by:*

(a) *Providing professional development for senior officials in relevant agencies;*

(b) *Encouraging universities, colleges and other relevant educational agencies to offer basic and advanced courses, including in collaboration with practitioners;*

(c) *Working with the educational and professional sectors to develop certification and professional qualifications;*

(d) *Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their needs.*

*Supporting partnerships*

19. *Governments and all segments of civil society should support the principle of partnership, where appropriate, including:*

(a) *Advancing knowledge of the importance of this principle and the components of successful partnerships, including the need for all of the partners to have clear and transparent roles;*

(b) *Fostering the formation of partnerships at different levels and across sectors;*

(c) *Facilitating the efficient operation of partnerships.*

1. Have Government bodies in your country taken steps to implement the approach to crime prevention defined in the Guidelines?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please describe briefly.

2. In your country, have specific crime prevention policies or strategies been adopted?

(a) At the national level?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please indicate the title and date of adoption.

Has this policy or strategy been enshrined in legislation?

( ) Yes ( ) No

If the answer is "Yes", please provide the reference and date of adoption.

- (b) At the regional level?  
 Yes       No

- (c) At the local level?  
 Yes       No

If the answer to (b) and/or (c) above is “Yes”, please specify.

3. In your country, which Government department, ministry or organization at the national level has the responsibility for leadership in crime prevention?

Please specify.

4. In your country, does the organization or framework of crime prevention include:

- (a) A centre or focal point at the national level?  
 Yes       No

If the answer is “Yes”, please cite the name and status of the responsible agency or agencies.

- (b) Centres or focal points ( npd7 0 T04h2033(I8a7d7 i3 -1.0.0173 Tc cr70.0.017fni1 co )-6(applicabl[(3.

- (e) Fostering partnerships with non-governmental organizations, the business, private and professional sectors and the community?
  - (i) At the national level?
    - Yes             Yes, in part
    - No
  - (ii) At the regional level?
    - Yes             Yes, in part
    - No             Not applicable
  - (iii) At the local level?
    - Yes             Yes, in part
    - No
- (f) Seeking the active participation of the general public?
  - (i) At the national level?
    - Yes             Yes, in part
    - No
  - (ii) At the regional level?
    - Yes             Yes, in part
    - No             Not applicable
  - (iii) At the local level?
    - Yes             Yes, in part
    - No
- (g) A specific role for the police and other institutions performing similar

- (d) Promoting the capacity of communities to develop and respond to their own needs?

Yes             No

**II. Crime prevention approaches**

Crime prevention as defined in the relevant instruments refers to various approaches generally called social, community-based and situational crime prevention, as well as preventing recidivism.

In respect to social crime preven

7. Do your country's crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include a specific focus on:

(a) Children and youth at risk of victimization or offending?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(b) Vulnerable groups?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

(c) The different needs of men and women?

Yes  No

If the answer is "Yes", please specify.

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In respect of community or locally based crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(b) *Change the conditions in neighbourhoods that influence offending, victimization and insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members (locally based crime prevention);*

10. Does your country have specific crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighbourhoods?

Yes             No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

11. Does your crime prevention policy or strategy include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk and protective factors in highly vulnerable neighbourhoods or communities?

Yes             No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

In respect of situational crime prevention, relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

6. *Crime prevention encompasses a wide range of approaches, including those which:*

(c) *Prevent the occurrence of crimes by reducing opportunities, increasing risks of being apprehended and minimizing benefits, including through environmental design, and by providing assistance and information to potential and actual victims (situational crime prevention);*

*Situational prevention*

26. *Governments and civil society, including, where appropriate, the corporate sector, should support the development of situational crime prevention programmes by, inter alia:*

(a) *Improved environmental design;*

(b) *Appropriate methods of surveillance that are sensitive to the right to privacy;*

(c) *Encouraging the design of consumer goods to make them more resistant to crime;*

(d) *Target “hardening” without impinging upon the quality of the built environment or limiting free access to public space;*

(e) *Implementing strategies to prevent repeat victimization.*

12. Does your country have specific situational crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes to:

(a) Improve environmental design and management?

Yes             No

If the answer is “Yes”, please specify.

### III. Implementation issues

Sustainability and accountability are important principles to ensure the implementation of effective crime prevention programmes and initiatives. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

*1. There is clear evidence that well-planned crime prevention strategies not only prevent crime and victimization, but also promote community safety and contribute to the sustainable development of countries. Effective, responsible crime prevention enhances the quality of life of all citizens. It has long-term benefits in terms of reducing the costs associated with the formal criminal justice system, as well as other social*

In implementing crime prevention, elements of a rigorous process have been identified. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime are:

*Knowledge base*

11. *Crime prevention strategies, policies, programmes and actions should be based on a broad, multidisciplinary foundation of knowledge about crime problems, their multiple causes and promising and proven practices.*

21. *As appropriate, Governments and/or civil society should facilitate knowledge-based crime prevention by, inter alia:*

(a) *Providing the information necessary for communities to address crime problems;*

(b) *Supporting the generation of useful and practically applicable knowledge that is scientifically reliable and valid;*

(c) *Supporting the organization or (Su183 Tc -0.0004 Tw Pnganizat)35.16p7(e0.02t3commu.f1133  
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*Support evaluation*

23. *Governments, other funding bodies and those involved in programme development and delivery should:*

*(a) Undertake short- and longer-term evaluation to test rigorously what works, where and why;*

*(b) Undertake cost-benefit analyses;*

*(c) Assess the extent to which action results in a reduction in levels of crime and victimization, in the seriousness of crime and in fear of crime;*

*(d) Systematically assess the outcomes and unintended consequences, both positive and negative, of action, such as a decrease in crime rates or the stigmatization of individuals and/or communities.*



(a) *Reducing existing and future opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets with the proceeds of crime, through appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures;*

(b) *Developing measures to prevent the misuse by organized criminal groups of tender procedures conducted by public authorities and of subsidies and licences granted by public authorities for commercial activity;*

(c) *Designing crime prevention strategies, where appropriate, to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to the action of organized criminal groups, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.*

*Links between transnational and local crime*

*31. Member States should collaborate to analyse and address the links between transnational organized crime and national and local crime problems.*

20. In your country, do crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes assess the potential links between local and national crime problems and transnational organized crime?

( ) Yes            ( ) No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

21. In your country, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programmes include:

- (a) Measures to reduce opportunities for organized criminal groups to participate in lawful markets?

( ) Yes            ( ) No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

- (b) Measures to prevent the misuse of public tender procedures, subsidies and licences?

( ) Yes            ( ) No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

- (c) Measures to protect socially marginalized groups, especially women and children, who are vulnerable to exploitation by organized criminal groups, including preventing trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants?

( ) Yes            ( ) No

If the answer is “Yes”, please describe briefly.

#### IV. International cooperation, networking and technical assistance

Member States are encouraged to facilitate international cooperation and develop networks for the exchange of practices and knowledge. The relevant paragraphs of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime include:

##### *Technical assistance*

29. *Member States and relevant international funding organizations should provide financial and technical assistance, including capacity-building and training, to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, communities and other relevant organizations for the implementation of effective crime prevention and community safety strategies at the regional, national and local levels. In that context, special attention should be given to research and action on crime prevention through social development.*

##### *Networking*

30. *Member States should strengthen or establish international, regional and national crime prevention networks with a view to exchanging proven and promising practices, identifying elements of their transferability and making such knowledge available to communities throughout the world.*

##### *Prioritizing crime prevention*

32. *The Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network of affiliated and associated institutes and other relevant United Nations entities should include in their priorities crime prevention as set out in these Guidelines, set up a coordination mechanism and establish a roster of experts to undertake needs assessment and to provide technical advice.*

##### *Dissemination*

33. *Relevant United Nations bodies and other organizations should cooperate to produce crime prevention information in as many languages as possible, using both print and electronic media.*



23. What are the main obstacles to your country participating in international networking?

Please describe.

24. Please identify guides, toolkits, compendiums or manuals of crime prevention practices from your country that can be shared with other countries.

25. Does your country need technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

Yes             No

26. Is your country able to provide technical assistance in 25. Does 2evo

**V. Concluding questions**

27. What are some of the main lessons your country has derived from national

*Welcoming* the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, adopted at the Paris High-level Forum, held from 28 February to 2 March 2005, by the attending ministers of developed and developing countries, together with heads of bilateral and multilateral development institutions,

*Welcoming also* the adoption by the European Council of the European Union Strategy for Africa: towards a Euro-African pact to accelerate Africa's development,<sup>59</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all",<sup>60</sup>

1. *Welcomes* the publication in June 2005 of the study by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Crime and Development in Africa";

2. *Welcomes also*

other regional organizations, in particular in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development;<sup>58</sup>

9.

overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing, in which it took note of

*Recognizing* that providing for effective alternatives to imprisonment in policy and practice is a viable long-term solution to prison overcrowding,

*Recognizing also* that community-based alternatives can provide for rehabilitation of offenders in a more efficient and cost-effective manner than imprisonment and that examples of good practices in reducing imprisonment can be found at the African level,

*Recognizing further* the need to enhance HIV/AIDS prevention efforts in pre-trial and correctional facilities in Africa,

*Recognizing* the particular needs of women and girls in prisons and children detained with their mothers, as also the needs of persons with mental illness and the physically challenged, and the need for Governments to design specific responses in that regard,

*Emphasizing* that efforts to ease prison overcrowding require sustained efforts and resources at all levels of the criminal justice system, such as law enforcement institutions, prosecution and legal aid services, judiciary, case and court management and prison management,

*Recognizing* the impact of the action of civil society organizations in improving prison conditions and in respecting the rights of prisoners,

1. *Notes* the progress made by Member States in meeting the commitments mentioned above and recent efforts to ease prison overcrowding taken by some Member States;

2. *Encourages* Member States implementing criminal justice and prison reforms to promote the participation of civil society organizations in that endeavour and to cooperate with them;

3. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction,<sup>68</sup> and the information contained therein with regard to penal reform activities in Member States and in the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on combating the spread of HIV/AIDS in criminal justice pre-trial and correctional facilities;<sup>69</sup>

5. *Notes with appreciation* the designation in the 2005 publication entitled *UNAIDS Technical Support Division of Labour* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as the lead agency among the co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS on matters relating to HIV/AIDS in prisons;

6. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing advisory services and technical assistance to Member States in the area of HIV/AIDS in prisons, in particular the development of the toolkit on HIV/AIDS in prison settings, which offers guidance to senior policymakers, prison managers, prison staff and prison health-care workers, and encourages the Office, within

the regular budget of the Office,<sup>70</sup> to continue its work in that area, in partnership with other members of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS;

7. *Invites* Member States to develop and adopt measures and guidelines, where appropriate and in accordance with national legislation and relevant international instruments, including the international conventions related to drugs, to ensure that the particular challenges of HIV/AIDS in pre-trial and correctional facilities are adequately addressed;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the accomplishments of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in developing tools and manuals on penal reform, in particular the handbooks on alternatives to imprisonment and restorative justice;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts undertaken by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime focusing on providing long-term sustainable technical assistance in the area of penal reform to Member States in post-conflict situations, in particular in Africa, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat, and the increased synergy between the two entities;

10. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,<sup>70</sup> to develop further tools and training manuals, based on international standards and best practices, in the area of penal reform and alternatives to imprisonment, in particular in the areas of prison management, legal advice and assistance and the special needs in prison of women and children, as well as of persons with mental illness and the physically challenged;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,<sup>70</sup> in cooperation with relevant partners, to continue to provide advisory services and technical assistance to Member States, upon request, in the area of penal reform, including restorative justice, alternatives to imprisonment

**2006/23**  
**Strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the Charter of the United Nations, in which Member States affirm, inter alia, their determination to establish conditions under which justice can be maintained to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without any discrimination,

*Recalling also* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,<sup>71</sup> which enshrines in particular the principles of equality before the law, of the presumption of innocence and of the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

*Recalling further* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>72</sup> which enshrines in particular the principles of equality before the law, of the presumption of innocence and of the right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,



*Recalling further* that in 2000 the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Secretariat invited a group of chief justices of the common law tradition to develop a concept of judicial integrity, consistent with the principle of judicial independence, which would have the potential to have a positive impact on the standard of judicial conduct and to raise the level of public confidence in the rule of law,

*Recalling* the second meeting of the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity, held in 2001 in Bangalore, India, at which the chief justices recognized the need for universally acceptable standards of judicial integrity and drafted the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct,<sup>76</sup>



WHEREAS the importance of a competent, independent and impartial judiciary to the protection of human rights is given emphasis by the fact that the implementation of all the other rights ultimately depends upon the proper administration of justice,

WHEREAS a competent, independent and impartial judiciary is likewise essential if the courts are to fulfil their role in upholding constitutionalism and the rule of law,

1.3. A judge shall not only be free from inappropriate connections with, and influence by, the executive and legislative branches of government, but must also appear to a reasonable observer to be free therefrom.

1.4. In performing judicial duties, a judge shall be independent of judicial colleagues in respect of decisions that the judge is obliged to make independently.

1.5. A judge shall encourage and uphold safeguards for the discharge of judicial duties in order to maintain and enhance the institutional and operational independence of the judiciary.

1.6. A judge shall exhibit and promote high standards of judicial conduct in order to reinforce public confidence in the judiciary, which is fundamental to the maintenance of judicial independence.

**Value 2**  
**Impartiality**

*Principle*

Impartiality is essential to the proper discharge of the judicial office. It applies not only to the decision itself but also to the process by which the decision is made.

*Application*

2.1. A judge shall perform his or her judicial duties without favour, bias or prejudice.

2.2. A judge shall ensure that his or her conduct, both in and out of court, maintains and enhances the conf

provided that disqualification of a judge shall not be required if no other tribunal can be constituted to deal with the case or, because of urgent circumstances, failure to act could lead to a serious miscarriage of justice.

**Value 3**  
**Integrity**

*Principle*

Integrity is essential to the proper discharge of the judicial office.

*Application*

3.1. A judge shall ensure that his or her conduct is above reproach in the view of a reasonable observer.

3.2. The behaviour and conduct of a judge must reaffirm the people's faith in the integrity of the judiciary. Justice must not merely be done but must also be seen to be done.

**Value 4**  
**Propriety**

*Principle*

Propriety, and the appearance of propriety, are essential to the performance of all of the activities of a judge.

*Application*

4.1. A judge shall avoid impropriety and the appearance of impropriety in all of the judge's activities.

4.2. As a subject of constant public scrutiny, a judge must accept personal restrictions that might be viewed as burdensome by the ordinary citizen and should do so freely and willingly. In particular, a judge shall conduct himself or herself in a way that is consistent with the dignity of the judicial office.

4.3. A judge shall, in his or her personal relations with individual members of the legal profession who practise regularly in the judge's court, avoid situations that might reasonably give rise to the suspicion or appearance of favouritism or partiality.

4.4. A judge shall not participate in the determination of a case in which any member of the judge's family represents a litigant or is associated in any manner with the case.

4.5. A judge shall not allow the use of the judge's residence by a member of the legal profession to receive clients or other members of the legal profession.

4.6. A judge, like any other citizen, is entitled to freedom of expression, belief, association and assembly, but, in exercising such rights, a judge shall always conduct himself or herself in such a manner as to preserve the dignity of the judicial office and the impartiality and independence of the judiciary.

4.7. A judge shall inform himself or herself about the judge's personal and fiduciary financial interests and shall make reasonable efforts to be informed about the financial interests of members of the judge's family.

4.8. A judge shall not allow the judge's family, social or other relationships improperly to influence the judge's judicial conduct and judgement as a judge.

4.9. A judge shall not use or lend the prestige of the judicial office to advance the private interests of the judge, a member of the judge's family or of anyone else, nor shall a judge convey or permit others to convey the impression that anyone is in a special position improperly to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties.

4.10. Confidential information acquired by a judge in the judge's judicial capacity shall not be used or disclosed by the judge for any other purpose not related to the judge's judicial duties.

4.11. Subject to the proper performance of judicial duties, a judge may:

(a) Write, lecture, teach and participate in activities concerning the law, the legal system, the administration of justice or related matters;

(b) Appear at a public hearing before an official body concerned with matters relating to the law, the legal system, the administration of justice or related matters;

(c) Serve as a member of an official body, or other government commission, committee or advisory body, if such membership is not inconsistent with the perceived impartiality and political neutrality of a judge; or

(d) Engage in other activities if such activities do not detract from the dignity of the judicial office or otherwise interfere with the performance of judicial duties.

4.12. A judge shall not practise law while the holder of judicial office.

4.13. A judge may form or join associations of judges or participate in other organizations representing the interests of judges.

4.14. A judge and members of the judge's family shall neither ask for, nor accept, any gift, bequest, loan or favour in relation to anything done or to be done or omitted to be done by the judge in connection with the performance of judicial duties.

4.15. A judge shall not knowingly permit court staff or others subject to the judge's influence, direction or authority to ask for, or accept, any gift, bequest, loan or favour in relation to anything done or to be done or omitted to be done in connection with his or her duties or functions.

4.16. Subject to law and to any legal requirements of public disclosure, a judge may receive a token gift, award or benefit as appropriate to the occasion on which it is made provided that such gift, award or benefit might not reasonably be perceived as intended to influence the judge in the performance of judicial duties or otherwise give rise to an appearance of partiality.

**Value 5  
Equality***Principle*

Ensuring equality of treatment to all before the courts is essential to the due performance of the judicial office.

*Application*

5.1. A judge shall be aware of, and understand, diversity in society and differences arising from various sources, including but not limited to race, colour, sex, religion, national origin, caste, disability, age, marital status, sexual orientation, social and economic status and other like causes (“irrelevant grounds”).

5.2. A judge shall not, in the performance of judicial duties, by words or conduct, manifest bias or prejudice towards any person or group on irrelevant grounds.

5.3. A judge shall carry out judicial duties with appropriate consideration for all persons, such as the parties, witnesses, lawyers, court staff and judicial colleagues, without differentiation on any irrelevant ground, immaterial to the proper performance of such duties.

5.4. A judge shall not knowingly permit court staff or others subject to the judge’s influence, direction or control to differentiate between persons concerned, in a matter before the judge, on any irrelevant ground.

5.5. A judge shall require lawyers in proceedings before the court to refrain from manifesting, by words or conduct, bias or prejudice based on irrelevant grounds, except such as are legally relevant to an issue in proceedings and may be the subject of legitimate advocacy.

**Value 6  
Competence and diligence**

6.5. A judge shall perform all judicial duties, including the delivery of reserved decisions, efficiently, fairly and with reasonable promptness.

6.6. A judge shall maintain order and decorum in all proceedings before the court and be patient, dignified and courteous in relation to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity. The judge shall require similar conduct of legal representatives, court staff and others subject to the judge's influence, direction or control.

6.7. A judge shall not engage in conduct incompatible with the diligent discharge of judicial duties.

### **Implementation**

By reason of the nature of judicial office, effective measures shall be adopted by national judiciaries to provide mechanisms to implement these principles if such mechanisms are not already in existence in their jurisdictions.

### **Definitions**

In this statement of principles, unless the context otherwise permits or requires, the following meanings shall be attributed to the words used:

“Court staff” includes the personal staff of the judge, including law clerks;

“Judge” means any person exercising judicial power, however designated;

“Judge's family” includes a judge's spouse, son, daughter, son-in-law, daughter-in-law and any other close relative or person who is a companion or employee of the judge and who lives in the judge's household;

“Judge's spouse” includes a domestic partner of the judge or any other person of either sex in a close personal relationship with the judge.

## **2006/24**

### **International cooperation in the fight against corruption**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reiterating its deep concern* about the impact of corruption on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

*Convinced* that a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach is required to prevent and combat corruption effectively and recognizing the need for closer coordination and cooperation among States and other relevant entities in this regard,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and reaffirming that the Convention constitutes a significant development in international law and an important instrument for effective and multidimensional international cooperation against corruption,

*Recalling also* that, in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>80</sup> Heads of State and Government urged all States that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties

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<sup>80</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1.



to the relevant international conventions on organized crime and corruption and, following their entry into force, to implement them effectively, including by incorporating the provisions of those conventions into national legislation and by

regular budget of the Office,<sup>84</sup> and without prejudice to the mandate and work of the Conference of the States Parties;

5. *Stresses* the value of participation at the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption of experts on specific aspects of the Convention, including representatives of preventive anti-corruption bodies, and encourages Member States to facilitate the participation of such experts at the Conference of the States Parties;

6. *Commends* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for its work in promoting the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and looks forward to the finalization and dissemination of the legislative guide designed to facilitate the ratification and subsequent implementation of the Convention;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, building on the experience gained in the preparation of the legislative guide and work done by others, including by the members of the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination, to continue its collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute in its ongoing efforts to prepare a technical guide aimed specifically at supporting practitioners in the implementation of the Convention;

8. *Urges* all Member States, consistent with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, fairness, responsibility and equality before the law and the need to safeguard integrity and to foster a culture of transparency, accountability and the rejection of corruption;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the financial support provided by several donors to facilitate capacity-building in the fight against corruption, and encourages Member States to continue to make voluntary contributions to promote the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or in direct support of such activities and initiatives;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with the resources necessary to enable it to promote, in an effective manner, the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to discharge its functions as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties in accordance with its mandate;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,<sup>84</sup> and in particular through its Global Programme against Corruption, to continue to assist States, upon request, with sustainable capacity-building focused on the promotion of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with others, within its mandate, in the field of preventing and combating corruption, and encourages the Office to increase further such cooperation;

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<sup>84</sup> This language does not provide a basis for an increase in the regular budget or requests for supplemental increases.



Justice,<sup>86</sup>

and taking note of the publication entitled “Protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law”,

*Welcoming* the efforts by some Member States to provide assistance to countries in the areas of the rule of law and criminal justice institutions through bilateral or multilateral channels,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “The rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, including in post-conflict reconstruction”;<sup>87</sup>

2. *Notes* the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the development of a comprehensive set of assessment tools for criminal justice, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and other relevant entities, and encourages the Office, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,<sup>88</sup> to continue to develop tools and training manuals on criminal justice reform, where appropriate, in cooperation with others, and to disseminate them widely;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,<sup>88</sup> while recognizing the importance of avoiding duplication between and ensuring proper coordination with relevant United Nations entities, to further develop its comprehensive programme in strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions with a continued focus on vulnerable groups, such as women and children, countries with economies in transition and countries in post-conflict situations and the need for capacity-building at the field office level, and to develop innovative approaches and partnerships in that area;

4. *Also encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available extrabudgetary resources, not excluding the use of existing resources from the regular budget of the Office,<sup>88</sup> to continue to provide long-term sustainable technical assistance in the area of criminal justice reform to Member States in post-conflict situations, in cooperation with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and other relevant entities, and to increase synergies between the involved agencies;

5.

7. *Invites* relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the World Bank, as well as organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to increase their cooperation and coordination with the United Nations entities concerned with supporting the rule of law, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in order to promote a more integrated approach to the provision of assistance for building capacity in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform and to further explore joint projects in that area;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session, in 2008, on the implementation of the present resolution.

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **2006/26**

### **Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Emphasizing* the responsibility assumed by the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 155 C (VII) of 13 August 1948 and General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950,

*Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005,

*Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005, on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, and the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of the measures outlined in the Bangkok Declaration,

*Bearing in mind also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>89</sup> adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the United Nations on 8 September 2000, in which Heads of State and Government resolved to strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as well as in national affairs, to make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needed for conflict prevention, peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peacebuilding and reconstruction, to take concerted action against international terrorism and accede as soon as possible to all the relevant international conventions, to redouble their efforts to implement their commitment to counter the world drug problem and to intensify their collective efforts to fight transnational crime in all its dimensions, including trafficking as well as smuggling in human beings and money-laundering,

*Bearing in mind further* General Assembly resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, by which the Assembly adopted the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

*Recognizing* that capturing lessons learned can be a valuable management tool for future planning and programmes and provide feedback to effect future improvement, and helps develop effective and informed policies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>90</sup>
2. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to implement the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice<sup>91</sup> and the recommendations adopted by the Eleventh Congress in formulating legislation and policy directives and taking all other relevant measures, taking into account the economic, social, legal and cultural specificities of their respective States;
3. *Invites* Member States, in a spirit of common and shared responsibility, as acknowledged in the Bangkok Declaration, to improve international cooperation in the fight against crime and terrorism, at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels, in areas including extradition and mutual legal assistance within the framework of existing relevant legal instruments;
4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within available





Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005,

*Recalling* the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>98</sup> and, in particular, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention,<sup>99</sup>

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 58/137 of 22 December 2003, on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking,

*Convinced* that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can play a role in raising awareness, in reducing existing and future opportunities for victimization in the field of trafficking and in assisting Governments in promoting the protection of victims through comprehensive and non-stigmatizing social and



(d) Encouraging Member States to participate in regional forums as a means to develop practical strategies to combat trafficking in persons and to protect victims;

7. *Urges* Member States to take measures against trafficking in persons, especially women and children, that are consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination and that respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims;

8. *Invites* Member States to set up mechanisms for coordination and collaboration between governmental and non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society, with a view to responding to the immediate needs of victims of trafficking;

9. *Also invites* Member States to allocate appropriate resources for victim services, public awareness campaigns and law enforcement activities directed at eliminating trafficking and exploitation and to foster international cooperation, including adequate technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, to improve the ability of Member States to take effective measures against trafficking in persons;

10. *Encourages* Member States to examine the role of the exploitation of the prostitution of others in encouraging trafficking in persons;

11. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt legislative or other measures to reduce the demand that fosters all forms of trafficking in persons, including by cooperating with non-governmental organizations and civil society and by raising public awareness of how all forms of exploitation degrade their victims and the related risks of trafficking in persons, especially women and children;

12. *Further encourages* Member States to take measures, including raising



sharing knowledge of possible threats to major events and relevant practices related to security during such events;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue and expand its work on the Observatory, including by providing technical assistance and advisory services on security during major events to Member States upon request;

3. *Invites* Member States to make voluntary and in-kind contributions to the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute for the continuation and expansion of the activities of the Observatory, and invites the Institute to mobilize funds from the private sector for such activities;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States.

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **2006/29**

### **Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and girls**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* that, at the 2005 World Summit held at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 16 September 2005, Heads of State and Government underscored the importance of eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls,<sup>104</sup>

*Recalling also* the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action<sup>105</sup> adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, and, in particular, the determination of Governments to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls,

*Bearing in mind* that, in the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century, adopted by the Tenth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Vienna from 10 to 17 April 2000,<sup>106</sup> Member States committed themselves to taking into account and addressing, within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, as well as within national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, any disparate impact of programmes and policies on women and men,

*Recalling* that, in the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration,<sup>107</sup> specific national and international

*Recalling also* that the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 18 to 25 April 2005,<sup>108</sup> emphasized the importance of promoting the interests of victims of crime, including taking account of their gender,

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 52/86 of 12 December 1997, on crime prevention and criminal justice measures to eliminate violence against women, in which the Assembly adopted the Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and called upon the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to continue to consider the elimination of violence against women within the training and technical assistance efforts of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme,

*Noting* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000, on women, peace and security, in which the Council recognized the serious impact of armed conflict and resulting violence directed against women in such situations,

*Recalling* its resolution 1996/12 of 23 July 1996, on the elimination of violence against women, in which it urged Member States to review or monitor legislation and legal principles, procedures, policies and practices relating to criminal matters to determine if they had an adverse or negative impact on women and, if they had such an impact, to modify them in order to ensure that women were treated fairly by the criminal justice system,

*Recalling also* its resolution 2005/20 of 22 July 2005, in which it adopted the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, which contain a gender perspective,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 2005/21 of 22 July 2005, on strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, in which it encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop tools and training manuals on criminal justice reform, based on international standards and best practices,

*Noting* previous and ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the area of violence against women and children,

*Noting also* the Workshop on Violence against Women in the Twenty-first Century, organized by the Government of France, the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in Paris on 28 and 29 April 2005,

*Recognizing* the challenge of developing effective criminal justice initiatives targeting violence against women and girls, in particular in the area of designing appropriate law enforcement responses in developing countries and countries with societies in transition, which would ensure the protection of victims while guaranteeing that perpetrators are effectively prosecuted and held accountable for their acts,

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<sup>108</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

*Noting* the progress made by the independent expert in preparing the study on violence against children, requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 57/190 of 18 December 2002, which will pay particular attention to the situation of girls, and the contribution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to that study,

*Welcoming* the in-depth study on all forms of violence against women requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/185 of 22 December 2003 and looking forward to its publication, and also welcoming the contribution of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to that study in the form of the co-sponsoring, with the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, of an expert group meeting held in May 2005 on good practices in combating and eliminating violence against women,

*Expressing concern*







General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,<sup>114</sup>

*Recalling* various other United Nations resolutions and recommendations, including General Assembly resolution 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2004,<sup>115</sup> requesting the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

*Taking note* of the third biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly<sup>116</sup> and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-eighth session, including the report on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking<sup>117</sup> and the report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse,<sup>118</sup>

*Deeply concerned* about the spread of drug abuse in the Near and Middle East and its effects on youth and on future generations,

*Deeply concerned also* about the increasing illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and illicit production of and trafficking in drugs, which threaten the political, economic and social structure and stability of the region,

*Alarmed* at the serious and growing threat posed by organized criminal groups involved in drug trafficking, money-laundering and various other forms of organized crime and their potential and, in some cases, actual links with terrorist groups,

*Aware* that in a number of countries illicit drug production represents a major obstacle to sustainable economic, social and political development,

*Taking into account* the multifaceted challenges faced by States situated along international trafficking routes and the effects of trafficking in drugs, including related crime and drug abuse, resulting from the transit of illicit drugs through the territory of transit States,

*Recognizing* the need to take further urgent measures against the illicit cultivation of narcotic drug crops and the illicit production of and trafficking in drugs in regions where drug traffickers and organized criminal groups take advantage of territories affected by conflict, war, foreign occupation or other situations to engage in illicit activities,

*Mindful* of the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation aimed at enhancing the capacity of States-6(ansion a2s3eced by S)16(t)-1(ates situa

*Reiterating* the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the action necessary to counter the world drug problem in all its aspects,

*Convinced* that specific action and comprehensive, well-coordinated national plans are the most effective means by which to combat problems involving illicit drugs and related crime,

*Have agreed* on the following:

*Cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies*

1. We reaffirm our commitment to promoting coordinated drug control strategies and unified responses to drug trafficking and, in that context, encourage the development, effective implementation and further strengthening of measures for the prevention and suppression of drug trafficking and the reduction of illicit drug demand in transit States, as well as cooperation in areas such as border control, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement, including controlled delivery, and exchange of information between transit States, countries of destination and countries of origin.

7. States members of the Subcommission should work towards greater harmonization of their criminal justice systems and national drug control legislation in order to expedite the taking of appropriate measures and other action against drug traffickers and related offenders.

8. States members of the Commission should work to support the efforts of the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-narcotics objectives of the Government of Afghanistan, by continued technical assistance and financial commitment, in particular, to all eight pillars of the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan of Afghanistan.

9. The Subcommission should continue to meet on an annual basis in the capital city of one of its member States.

*Drug demand reduction*

10. States members of the Subcommission should promote awareness, in particular among young people, of the health, social and psychological problems that may result from the abuse of illicit drugs.

11. States members of the Subcommission should consider amending their



*United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto and the United Nations Convention against Corruption*

23. States members of the Subcommission welcome the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>122</sup> and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,<sup>123</sup> the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air<sup>124</sup> and the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition.<sup>125</sup>

*Recalling* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/8 on the control of cannabis in Africa,

*Noting* the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 59/160, and looking forward to the forthcoming release of the market survey on cannabis requested by the Assembly in that resolution,

*Emphasizing* the need for States parties to continue to honour their obligations under the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention and the 1988 Convention,

*Noting* that cannabis is by far the most widely and most frequently abused of the drugs listed in the international drug control treaties,

*Concerned* that cultivation of cannabis plants and trafficking in and abuse of cannabis are on the increase in Africa, in part as a result of extreme poverty, the absence of any crops offering viable alternatives and the lack of resources for the identification and eradication of cultivation of cannabis plants and for interdiction efforts and in part because of the profitability of such activities and the high demand for cannabis in other regions,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation in combating both drug trafficking and drug abuse in a balanced and integrated manner,

*Recognizing* that alternative development programmes have proved to be a useful tool in efforts to eradicate illicit drug crop cultivation,

*Aware* of the importance of programmes promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

*Having regard* to the successes recorded so far in the reduction of coca bush and opium poppy cultivation through the application of alternative development programmes,

*Taking note* of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005, in which the Board regretted the absence of alternative development projects or programmes in Africa, despite the large amount of cannabis produced in the region,<sup>132</sup>

*Desiring* that the successful application of alternative development programmes in efforts to sustain the reduction of coca bush and opium poppy cultivation be replicated, as appropriate and possible, in efforts to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to adhere to the international drug control treaties and to adopt policies that promote international cooperation;
2. *Calls upon* Member States and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement General Assembly resolution 59/160 on the control of cultivation of and trafficking in cannabis;
3. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as part of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to

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<sup>132</sup> *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.2), para. 33.



extend cooperation to affected States, especially in Africa, in the area of alternative development, including research into crops offering viable alternatives to cannabis, and technical assistance, with due regard to the environmental degradation caused by the cultivation of cannabis plants;

4. *Calls upon* Member States and invites organizations with experience and relevant expertise in the eradication of illicit crops and in the design and implementation of alternative development programmes to share that experience and expertise, upon request, with States seeking to develop and implement eradication and alternative development programmes with a view to reducing the cultivation of cannabis plants, especially in Africa, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to facilitate efforts in that regard;

5. *Urges* Member States in which the large-scale cultivation of cannabis plants is taking place to carry out, as a matter of priority and as appropriate, a comprehensive assessment of the extent of such cultivation and to use that assessment to inform both eradication and alternative development strategies with a view to further reducing the supply of cannabis;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, when requested by States reporting the large-scale cultivation of cannabis plants, to conduct a study with development partners, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, on the feasibility of implementing alternative development programmes in those countries;

7. *Urges* Member States implementing alternative development programmes to integrate them into other drug control measures, including demand reduction strategies, at the national and regional levels in such a way as to ensure the sustainability of those programmes;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider the possibility of developing a global, integrated and balanced strategy for alternative development in consultation with Member States, in coordination with ongoing efforts to establish an overarching strategy, pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **2006/32**

### **Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recognizing* the scale and complexity of the problem of narcotic drugs and the risk that the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in opium poses to the security, development and governance of Afghanistan, as well as at the regional and international levels,

*Noting with appreciation* the continued efforts of the Government of Afghanistan and the personal commitment of President Hamid Karzai to foster and implement counter-narcotics measures, including the publication in 2006 of the interim National Drug Control Strategy, which was welcomed by the international community at the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006,

*Welcoming* the inclusion of counter-narcotics as a cross-cutting theme in the Afghanistan Compact and the Government of Afghanistan's interim National Development Strategy,

*Welcoming also* the noteworthy progress made in the fight against narcotics in Afghanistan, including the adoption of counter-narcotics legislation, the establishment of a counter-narcotics tribunal, the use of extradition as a tool and the development of the country's counter-narcotics law enforcement and criminal justice capacity, which has resulted in the conviction of over ninety drug traffickers and an increase in drug-related seizures,

*Recalling* the report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2005*, in which it is indicated that, for the first time since 2001, Afghanistan has succeeded in achieving a decrease of 20 per cent in the area under cultivation of opium poppy, from 130,000 hectares to 104,000 hectares,

*Welcoming* the commitment by Afghanistan and its neighbours to enhanced regional cooperation as expressed in the Doha Declaration on Border Management in Afghanistan of 28 February 2006,

*Noting with concern*, however, the reported potential for increases in 2006 in the cultivation of opium poppy, in particular in specific provinces of Afghanistan,

*Bearing in mind* that securing the sustainable elimination of drug crop cultivation and drug trafficking in Afghanistan will take time and that it is a common and shared responsibility to be addressed through international efforts, as recognized by Member States in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>133</sup>

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 59/161 of 20 December 2004 and 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly requested the international community to support the Government of Afghanistan in its fight against the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in narcotic drugs,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 1659 (2006) of 15 February 2006, in which the Council endorsed the Afghanistan Compact and its annexes, welcomed the updated National Drug Control Strategy presented by the Government of Afghanistan at the London Conference and encouraged additional international support for the four priorities identified in that Strategy, including through contributions to the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund,

1. *Welcomes* the bilateral and multilateral support being provided to Afghanistan by the international community, including through contributions to the Government of Afghanistan's Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and through other entities;

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2. *Notes with appreciation* the strong commitment of the international community to the development and reconstruction of Afghanistan, as reflected in its endorsement of the Afghanistan Compact during the Conference on Afghanistan held in London on 31 January and 1 February 2006;

3. *Commends* the National Drug Control Strategy of 2006 of the Government of Afghanistan, including its identification of the following four priority areas of activity:

(a) Disrupting the illicit drug trade by targeting traffickers and their backers;

(b) Strengthening and diversifying legal rural livelihoods;

(c) Reducing the demand for illicit drugs and enhancing the treatment of problem drug users, including support for the action steps on demand reduction identified by Afghanistan and its partners at the Conference on Behavioural Health held in Kabul in May 2005;

(d) Developing state institutions at the central and provincial levels vital to the implementation of the counter-narcotics strategy;

4. *Invites* the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement its National Drug Control Strategy by:

(a) Continued provision of expertise and financial assistance, including through the Counter-Narcotics Trust Fund, in support of the key priorities set out in the National Drug Control Strategy;

(b) Making every effort to control smuggling into Afghanistan of precursors and chemicals used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs;

(c) Enhancing the steps already being taken aimed at a global reduction in illicit drug demand, thereby helping the Government of Afghanistan to fight illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs;

5. *Reiterates* the concern expressed by the International Narcotics Control Board in its report for 2005<sup>134</sup> regarding the recent advocacy by a non-governmental organization of so-called legal cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan;

6. *Urges* the Government of Afghanistan to maintain control of illicit drugs among its highest priorities, as stipulated in article 7 of the Afghan Constitution and in line with the National Drug Control Strategy, with a view to enhancing its efforts to combat illicit cultivation of opium poppy and trafficking in drugs;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Afghanistan and all members of the international community to implement the Afghanistan Compact, which aims at achieving a sustained and significant reduction in the production of and trafficking in narcotics with a view to completely eliminating them, with drug control as a cross-cutting issue;

8. *Invites*

strengthen border control and security belts in the region, with a view to disrupting the smuggling of drugs out of Afghanistan and the smuggling of precursors into Afghanistan, including through participation in the Paris Pact initiative,<sup>135</sup> emerging from the Paris Statement, which was issued at the end of the Conference on Drug Routes from Central Asia to Europe, held in Paris on 21 and 22 May 2003, and in the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

9. *Invites* Member States to provide the necessary resources to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support the work of the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen its efforts, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to ensure that multilateral assistance is provided to Afghanistan in full support of its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter at future sessions.

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **2006/33**

### **Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* the Joint Ministerial Statement and further measures to implement the action plans emanating from the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in which States were urged to provide greater access to their markets for products of alternative development programmes, which were necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty,<sup>136</sup>

*Reaffirming also* its resolution 2003/37 of 22 July 2003 on strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation, in which it called upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and all Member States to continue to cooperate effectively on programmes to promote alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

*Reaffirming further* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 45/14, in which the Commission invited Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development,

*Bearing in mind* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/9 and the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on

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<sup>135</sup> See S/2003/641, annex.

<sup>136</sup> A/58/124, sect. II.A, para. 21.



environment and non-governmental organizations to support and promote financing for programmes and projects in the context of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, taking into account that, in areas affected by or vulnerable to illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production, protecting the environment, preventing its degradation and promoting its sustainable recovery should be considered;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Member States and relevant international organizations to redouble their efforts to obtain new and additional voluntary financial resources, at the bilateral and multilateral levels, in support of programmes and projects relating to alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, with due regard for environmental protection;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **2006/34**

### **The need for a balance between demand for and supply of opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2005/26 of 22 July 2005 and previous relevant resolutions,

*Recognizing* that the medical use of narcotic drugs, including opiates, is indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering,

*Emphasizing* that the need for a balance between the global licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates used to meet medical and scientific needs is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

*Noting* the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961<sup>142</sup> and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>143</sup>

*Reiterating* that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials was achieved in the past as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with established supplier countries,

*Expressing deep concern* at the increase in the global production of opiate raw materials and the significant accumulation of stocks over the past few years as a consequence of the operation of market forces, which has the potential to upset the delicate balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiates to meet medical and scientific needs,



organization of legalization of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and urges all Governments to resist such proposals and to continue to strengthen drug control in compliance with their obligations emanating from the international drug control treaties;

5. *Urges* all the Governments of countries where opium poppy has not been cultivated for the licit production of opiate raw materials, in the spirit of collective responsibility, to refrain from engaging in the commercial cultivation of opium poppy in order to avoid the proliferation of supply sites, and calls on Governments to enact enabling legislation to prevent and prohibit the proliferation of sites used for the production of opiate raw materials;

6. *Commends* the International Narcotics Control Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:



*Recognizing* the interest of Member States in taking full advantage of information and communication technologies for the acceleration of economic and social development,

*Recalling* its previous resolutions on the need to harmonize and improve United Nations information systems for optimal utilization and access by all States, with due regard to all official languages,<sup>147</sup>



3. *Expresses concern* at the large gap remaining between policy and practice, with the result that a gender equality perspective is not yet fully integrated into the work of the United Nations;

4. *Recognizes* that training is critical for increasing the awareness, knowledge, commitment and capacity of staff in respect of mainstreaming a gender perspective in United Nations policies and programmes, and in this regard, calls upon all entities of the United Nations system, including United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, within the United Nations Staff Development Programme budget and other existing United Nations training budgets, without prejudice to the achievement of other training priorities, to:

(a) Make specific commitments annually to gender mainstreaming training, including in core competence development, and ensure that all gender equality policies, strategies and action plans include such commitments;

(b) Provide specific ongoing capacity-building, inter alia, through training, for gender specialists and gender focal points, including in the field;

(c) Make gender training mandatory for all staff and personnel and develop specific training for different categories and levels of staff;

(d) Ensure the integration of gender perspectives in relevant training courses, including in induction courses, training on results-based management frameworks and training on the project and programme cycle;

(e) Develop innovative forms of capacity-building, in addition to formal training, including by using information and communication technologies, and systematically assess the effectiveness of new approaches;

(f) Ensure that managers provide the leadership and support required, including by enhancing awareness, commitment and capacity through innovative approaches specifically developed for management levels;

(g) Ensure that, as relevant, offices of human resources management advocate for gender training and the enhancement of pertinent skills for all trainers within the United Nations;

(h) Develop more effective forms of follow-up to training to ensure full utilization of best practices and maximum impact on work programmes;

(i) Strengthen accountability systems for both management and staff, through, inter alia, the inclusion of objectives and results related to gender mainstreaming in personnel workplans and appraisals;

(j) Develop effective means of impact assessment, including the use of indicators for the systematic monitoring and evaluation of training and the performance of trainers;

(k) Create or expand electronic knowledge networks on gender mainstreaming to increase effective support for and follow-up to capacity-building activities;

(l) Strengthen inter-agency collaboration, including through the work of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, to ensure systematic exchange of resources and tools across the system to promote cross-fertilization of ideas;



*Having heard* the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/49 of 27 July 2005,

*Bearing in mind* the relevant provisions of the final documents of the successive Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

*Conscious* of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

*Welcoming* the participation, in the capacity of observer, of those Non-Self-Governing Territories that are associate members of the regional commissions in world conferences in the economic and social sphere, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Special Committee on specific Territories,

*Noting* that only some specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been involved in providing assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories,

*Welcoming* the assistance extended to Non-Self-Governing Territories by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme,

*Stressing* that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, there are special challenges to planning for and implementing sustainable development and that those Territories will be constrained in meeting the challenges without the continued cooperation and assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system,

*Stressing also* the importance of securing the necessary resources to fund expanded programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

*Reaffirming* the mandate of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all appropriate measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions,

*Expressing its appreciation* to the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum, the Caribbean Community and other regional organizations for the continued cooperation and assistance they have extended to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in this regard,

*Expressing its conviction* that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations



measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those

17. *Welcomes*



1. *Endorses* the workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe,<sup>155</sup> as set out in annex I of the present resolution;
2. *Also endorses* the revised terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Europe,<sup>155</sup> as set out in annex II of the present resolution.

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **Annex I**

### **Workplan on reform of the Economic Commission for Europe**

1. Based on the recommendations on the role, mandate and functions of the Economic Commission for Europe as reflected in the report on the state of the Commission, the Commission adopts the following decision:

#### **I. Mission statement**

2. The Economic Commission for Europe as a multilateral platform facilitates greater economic integration and cooperation among its fifty-five member States and promotes sustainable development and economic prosperity through:

- (a) Policy dialogue;
- (b) Negotiation of international legal instruments;
- (c) Development of regulations and norms;
- (d) Exchange and application of best practices as well as economic and technical expertise;
- (e) Technical cooperation for countries with economies in transition.

3. The Economic Commission for Europe contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations through the regional implementation of outcomes of global United Nations conferences and summits.

#### **II. Governance structure**

4. The governance structure shall be reformed in order to enhance accountability, transparency and the horizontal coherence of the activities of the organization with a view to enabling the organization to better respond to the needs of its member States.

5. The existing terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Europe will be amended accordingly.

#### **A. The Commission**

6. The Commission is the highest decision-making body of the organization.

7. It is responsible for taking strategic decisions on the programme of work of the Commission and the allocation of resources without prejudice to the competence of the Fifth Committee.

8. It also provides a forum for a policy dialogue at a high level on economic development for the region.

9. The Commission meets once every two years in Geneva as of 2007, taking into

(g) Discusses with the Executive Secretary, initiatives taken by the Secretariat and the work undertaken by the Office of the Executive Secretary.

18. The ad hoc informal sessions of the Commission, the Bureau of the Commission, the Group of Experts on the Programme of Work, and the Steering Committee are hereby discontinued. The governance role formerly filled by these bodies shall be performed by the Executive Committee. The existing monthly briefings by the Secretariat will be replaced by a regular briefing which shall take place as a rule during the meetings of the Executive Committee.

19. The Executive Committee meets when necessary.

20. All decisions are adopted in formal sessions. For formal sessions, interpretation shall be provided and documentation for decision shall be available in all official languages of the Commission. The Executive Committee may also meet in informal mode.

21. The terms of reference and the rules of procedure of the Executive Committee shall be adopted by the Commission.

### **C. The Sectoral Committees**

22. The reference to “Principal subsidiary bodies” is discontinued and replaced by reference to “Sectoral Committees”.

23. Each subprogramme of the programme of work is attributed to a Sectoral Committee.

24. Each Sectoral Committee is responsible for the preparation and implementation of its programme of work under the conditions defined by the Commission and the Executive Committee. The terms of reference of the Sectoral Committees shall be approved by the Commission.

25. The Sectoral Committees are the following:

- (a) Committee on Environmental Policy;
- (b) Committee on Inland Transport;
- (c) Committee on Statistics, further referred to as the Conference of European Statisticians;
- (d) Committee on Sustainable Energy;
- (e) Committee on Trade;
- (f) Committee on Timber;
- (g) Committee on Housing and Land Management;
- (h) Committee on Economic Cooperation and Integration.

26. All Committees shall have reviewed by the end of February 2007:

- (a) Their subsidiary intergovernmental bodies in accordance with the guidelines for the establishment and functioning of teams of specialists within the Commission,<sup>158</sup> which shall have been previously reviewed by member States;

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<sup>158</sup> E/ECE/1407/Add.1.

(b) Conference servicing needs, with a view to rationalizing them, and shall submit proposals on possible streamlining to the Executive Committee.

27. The Sectoral Committees report once a year and upon request to the Executive Committee, through a meeting with their Chair and Vice-Chairs.

28. Sectoral Committees will jointly prepare and submit proposals to the Executive Committee on issues and activities of common interest.

#### **D. The Secretariat**

29. The Secretariat services the intergovernmental structure entrusted with the implementation of the programme of work.

### **III. Priorities of the programme of work**

30. In order to respond to the actual needs expressed by member States, the programme of work will be restructured. Elements of the subprogrammes of work that are not mentioned below will be maintained. This reform will be implemented within existing budgetary resources.

#### **A. Environment subprogramme**

31. The subprogramme shall increase its focus on:

(a) Member States' implementation of their decisions and commonly agreed goals, including those adopted in the Environment for Europe process, the Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia Environment Strategy, and the Commission's environmental conventions;

(b) Strengthening work on environmental performance reviews and environmental monitoring and assessment, which lays the necessary foundation for evaluating environmental protection and the implementation of these decisions.

32. Greater efforts shall be directed towards the implementation of the Commission's environmental programme, notably through further capacity-building and workshops at subregional levels.

33. The Committee on Environmental Policy shall study ways and means to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme and all other relevant United Nations institutions and international organizations in order to optimize the implementation of the programme of work in the region and shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee.

34. The Committee on Environmental Policy shall, in cooperation with the Committee on Inland Transport and in consultation with the World Health Organization, strengthen activities relating to: (a) the Transport Health and Environment Pan European Programme, including sustainable financing and staffing for the clearing house; and (b) environmental aspects of transportation and submit proposals thereon to the Executive Committee.

#### **B. Transport subprogramme**

35. The Committee on Inland Transport shall strengthen activities in the fields of border-crossing and trade facilitation in cooperation with the Committee on Trade and submit proposals thereon to the Executive Committee.



(a) Application of experience gained, lessons learned and best practices conducive to economic growth and innovative development. This work shall be demand-driven and focused on specific topics and may be entrusted by the Committee to external experts and relevant organizations and institutions, in particular those from countries with economies in transition. The initial list to be considered by the Committee may include such issues as:

- (i) Promoting effective public investment and regulatory policies;
- (ii) Strengthening the competitiveness of the economy through innovative development;
- (iii) Development of financial systems and services;
- (iv) Application and adaptation of economic analysis;

(b) Elaboration of recommendations aimed at creating a policy, financial and regulatory environment conducive to economic development, investment and innovation through:

- (i) Creation and development of enterprises and entrepreneurship;
- (ii) Promotion of knowledge-based economies and innovation;
- (iii) Promotion of an effective system of protection of intellectual property rights;
- (iv) Promotion of corporate governance, rule of law and public-private partnerships through the improvement of transparency and investor confidence, including the establishment of guidelines thereto;

(c) Definition by the Sectoral Committee of the modalities of the integration of existing activities in the new subprogramme, with a view to continuing valuable work in the areas mentioned above, with the Sectoral Committee reporting to the Executive Committee.

47. Networks of experts, advisers and decision-makers shall be set up in order to provide a platform for exchange of national policy experiences and development of standards and best models on these matters.

48. The activities of this subprogramme shall build, inter alia, on the results of the work carried out by other relevant organizations and institutions operating in this field, including United Nations organizations, with which synergies should be improved.

49. Based on the overall framework above, member States shall approve the strategic framework no later than end of March 2006, and the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Integration shall submit proposals on its terms of reference and programme of work to the Executive Committee for approval as soon as possible and, at the latest, within one year from the date of the adoption of the present decision.

50. The Executive Committee will review the subprogramme on economic cooperation and integration no later than three years from the date of the adoption of the present decision with a view to assessing whether the level of resources is appropriate and optimizing the programme if necessary.

51. A regional adviser shall be allocated to this subprogramme.

**E. Subprogramme on sustainable energy**

52. The Committee on Sustainable Energy shall streamline its activities and improve cooperation with other relevant institutions, in particular the International Energy Agency and the Energy Charter process. This cooperation could take the form of joint activities, memorandums of understanding, and participation of members of other relevant organizations in the activities of the subprogramme and vice versa.

53. The Committee on Sustainable Energy shall strengthen activities in the fields

shall be integrated in the subprogramme. The Sectoral Committee shall submit proposals to the Executive Committee on the modalities of this integration.

64. The activities and related resources in the field of population (currently carried out under the Economic analysis subprogramme) shall be integrated in the subprogramme.

65. The subprogramme is renamed the “Subprogramme on housing, land management and population”.







(b) In its reporting to the Executive Committee, the Secretariat shall provide, in a user-friendly format, complete information about the allocation of resources from the regular budget and of extrabudgetary resources to the subprogrammes and programme items within their respective programmes of work.

92. The Sectoral Committees together with the Secretariat will take into account the results of the assessment and evaluations when preparing the strategic frameworks for their respective subprogrammes and, subsequently, the programme narratives.

93. The Secretariat shall provide information to the Executive Committee on cost implications for any programmatic changes proposed for the next biennium during the preparatory process of the programme budget.

94. Any change in resources (both regular and extrabudgetary) materializing after the adoption of the programme budget by the General Assembly shall be presented to the Executive Committee for approval.

### **C. Monitoring and evaluation, including reporting on performance**

95. The Sectoral Committees shall provide complete information concerning the allocation of resources according to programme items within the programme of work of their respective subprogrammes.

96. The Executive Committee shall examine the advisability of developing “downstream” indicators with the Secretariat so as to better reflect actual accomplishments of the Commission, in particular relating to the use and relevance of the Commission’s soft legislation tools, norms and standards.

97. The Commission shall develop and streamline its evaluation functions and practices in conformity with the relevant decision of the Commission<sup>163</sup> and in compliance with the instructions of the Office of Internal Oversight Services. This also applies to technical cooperation activities.

### **D. Human resources**

98. The Executive Secretary shall:

(a) Improve communication, coordination and cooperation across the divisions and subprogrammes;

(b) Promote, through human resources management, staff mobility and skill enhancement in order to ensure that staff members periodically change divisions and subprogrammes, and encourage staff members to gain experience in other United Nations and international organizations, as well as in the field.

99. The Secretariat shall provide systematic programme planning, monitoring and evaluation training to its programme managers, in particular in cooperation with the Management Consulting Section of the Office of Internal Oversight Services. Priority will be given to such training in the training budget allocated to the Commission.

<sup>163</sup> E/ECE/1415/Add.1.

100. The Secretariat shall analyse the merits of using the United Nations Office for Project Services for the implementation of its extrabudgetary projects and will present suggestions to the Executive Committee.

**E. Public relations, communication and corporate image**

101. To improve its own corporate image and to attract more attention to its achievements, the Secretariat shall enhance its communications, public relations and contacts with the media by making more and better-targeted materials and publications available on the Internet in all official languages of the Commission and producing appropriate printed materials in quantities that correspond to actual demand.

102. To improve its communication with member States the Secretariat shall update, in consultation with member States, the lists of its contacts in government agencies and among governmental experts and address its communications at the appropriate level and through transparent channels.

**VIII. Resources**

103. The redeployment shall be implemented within existing resources.

104. The abolition of the subprogrammes on Economic analysis (excluding the Population Activities Unit) and industrial restructuring and enterprise development will free:

- (a) One D and 12 P posts from Economic analysis;
- (b) Four P posts from industrial restructuring and enterprise development;
- (c) Two P posts from statistics (owing to the reduction of activities related to Economic analysis),

for a total of one D and eighteen P posts.

105. These posts are redeployed to strengthen other subprogrammes/entities. The

**Annex II**  
**Draft revised terms of reference and rules of procedure of the**  
**Economic Commission for Europe**

**Terms of reference**

1. The Economic Commission for Europe, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council shall, provided that the Commission takes no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development and integration of Europe, for raising the level of European economic activity, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of the European countries both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems of and developments within member countries of the Commission and within Europe generally as the Commission deems appropriate;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate.

2. Cancelled.

3. Cancelled.

4. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to its member Governments, Governments admitted in a consultative capacity under paragraph 8 below, and the specialized agencies concerned. The Commission shall submit for the prior consideration of the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

5. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

6. The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year, and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council.<sup>164</sup>

7. A complete list of countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe is contained in the appendix to the present annex.

8. The Commission may admit, in a consultative capacity, European nations that are not States Members of the United Nations, and shall determine the conditions under which they may participate in its work, including the question of voting rights in the subsidiary bodies of the Commission.

9. Cancelled.
10. Cancelled.
11. The Commission shall invite any State Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in a consultative capacity in its



**Rule 8**

The Commission may amend the agenda at any time.

**Chapter III**

**Representation and credentials**



**Rule 15**

**The Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.**

**Rule 16**

The Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall participate in the meetings of the Commission as such and not as the representative of the member by whom he or she was accredited. The Commission shall admit an alternate representative to represent that member in the meetings of the Commission and to exercise its right to vote.

**Chapter V****Intersessional committee (Executive Committee)****Rule 17**

The Commission shall adopt the terms of reference and the rules of procedure of its intersessional governing committee (Executive Committee) and may amend these when necessary. The Commission provides general guidance to the Executive Committee.

**Chapter VI****Subsidiary bodies other than the intersessional committee****Rule 18**

After discussion with any specialized agency functioning in the same general field, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission may establish such continuously acting subcommissions or other subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them. Such autonomy as may be necessary for the effective discharge of the technical responsibilities laid upon them may be delegated to them.

**Rule 19**

The Commission may establish or discontinue such committees and subcommittees as it deems necessary to assist it in carrying out its tasks.

**Rule 20**

Subsidiary bodies shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

**Rule 21**

Subsidiary bodies should, as in rules 52 and 53, consult those non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that, because of their importance as regards their activity and the number of their members in Europe, play a part in the economic life of Europe, on questions within the competence of the Commission and deemed of interest to such organizations.



**Rule 29**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may raise a point of order. In this case the Chairperson shall immediately state his or her ruling. If it is challenged, the Chairperson shall forthwith submit his or her ruling to the Commission for decision and it shall stand, unless overruled.

**Rule 30**

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate. Any such motion shall have priority. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative shall be allowed to speak in favour of, and one representative against, the motion.

**Rule 31**

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate whether or not any other representative has signified his or her wish to speak. Not more than two representatives may be granted permission to speak against the closure.

**Rule 32**

The Chairperson shall take the sense of the Commission on a motion for closure. If the Commission is in favour of the closure, the Chairperson shall declare the debate closed.

**Rule 33**

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker.

**Rule 34**

Principal motions and resolutions shall be put to the vote in the order of their submission, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

**Rule 35**

When an amendment revises, adds to or deletes from a proposal, the amendment shall be put to the vote first, and if it is adopted, the amended proposal shall then be put to the vote.

**Rule 36**

If two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, then, if necessary, on the amendment next furthest removed, and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.

**Rule 37**

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or proposal to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole.

**Chapter IX  
Voting**

**Rule 38**

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

**Rule 39**

Decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

**Rule 40**

The Commission shall take no action in respect of any country without the agreement of the Government of that country.

**Rule 41**

The Commission shall normally vote by show of hands. If any representative requests a roll-call, a roll-call shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members.

**Rule 42**

All elections shall be decided by secret ballot, unless, in the absence of any objection, the Commission decides to proceed without taking a ballot on an agreed candidate or slate.

**Rule 43**

If a vote is equally divided upon matters other than elections, a second vote shall be taken. If this vote also results in equality, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

**Chapter X  
Languages**

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**Rule 44**

**English, French and Russian shall be the working languages of the Commission.**

**Rule 45**

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**Rule 47**

Suspended.

**Rule 48**

Suspended.

**Rule 49**

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions taken by the Commission and its subsidiary bodies shall be communicated to the members of the Commission, to the consultative members concerned, to all other States Members of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies.

**Chapter XII  
Publicity of meetings****Rule 50**

The meetings of the Commission shall ordinarily be held in public. The Commission may decide that a particular meeting or particular meetings shall be held in private.

**Chapter XIII  
Consultation with specialized agencies and the International Atomic  
Energy Agency****Rule 51**

(a) Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters that are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving coordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

(b) Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters that are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

(c) Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

**Chapter XIV**  
**Relations with non-governmental organizations**

**Rule 52**

Non-governmental organizations in general or in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings as are concerned with matters within their field of competence. Non-governmental organizations in general consultative status with the Council may circulate to the members of the Commission written statements and suggestions on matters within their competence. Non-governmental organizations in special consultative status with the Council or on the Roster may submit such statements and suggestions to the Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary shall prepare and distribute at each session of the Commission a list of such communications received, briefly indicating the substance of each of them. Upon the request of any member of the Commission, the Executive Secretary shall reproduce in full and distribute any such communication.

**Rule 53**

The Commission at its discretion may consult with non-governmental organizations in general or in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or on the Roster on matters concerning which the Commission regards these organizations as having special competence or knowledge. Such consultations may be arranged at the invitation of the Commission or at the request of the organization. In the case of non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, consultations should normally be held with the Commission itself. In the case of non-governmental organizations in special consultative status or on the Roster, consultations might be effected either directly or through ad hoc committees.

**Chapter XV**  
**Reports**

**Rule 54**

The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, once a year, and shall make interim reports at each regular session of the Council.<sup>166</sup>

**Chapter XVI**  
**Amendments and suspensions**

**Rule 55**

Any of these rules of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Commission provided that the proposed amendments or suspensions do not attempt to set aside the terms of reference laid down by the Economic and Social Council.

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<sup>166</sup> The Council decided, in its resolution 232 (IX) of 12 July 1949, that “it does not, for the present, require the Commission to submit interim reports to each session, in accordance with point 6 of its terms of reference”.

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**Appendix**  
**List of countries members of the Economic Commission for Europe**

(as at 9 January 2006)

Albania	Liechtenstein
Andorra	Lithuania
Armenia	Luxembourg
Austria	Malta
Azerbaijan	Monaco
Belarus	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Poland
Bulgaria	Portugal
Canada	Republic of Moldova
Croatia	Romania
Czech Republic	Russian Federation
Denmark	San Marino
Estonia	Serbia
Finland	Slovakia
France	Slovenia
Georgia	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland
Hungary	Tajikistan
Iceland	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

*Bearing in mind also* that the Commission was established on the basis of the participation by all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, plus those that had special relations with the region of a historical, cultural, geographical or economic nature,

*Recalling* that, in that spirit, the Commission subsequently admitted, as members, Spain, in 1979, Portugal, in 1984, Italy, in 1990, and Germany, in 2005,

*Considering* that the Government of Japan has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary, its desire to be admitted as a member of the Commission,

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the request from the Government of Japan that it be admitted to membership of the Commission;

2. *Approves* the admission of Japan as a member of the Commission and authorizes the amendment of paragraph 3 (a) of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the name of Japan after that of Italy.

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **2006/40**

### **Venue of the thirty-second session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* paragraph 15 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as well as rules 1 and 2 of the rules of procedure of the Commission,

*Considering* the invitation of the Government of the Dominican Republic to host the thirty-second session of the Commission,

1. *Expresses* its gratitude to the Government of the Dominican Republic for its generous invitation;

2. *Notes* the acceptance by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of this invitation with pleasure;

3. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission to hold its thirty-second session in Santo Domingo in 2008.

*41st plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*



**2006/41**  
**Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least**  
**Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010**

*The Economic and Social Council*

consistent with their respective mandates, to report on the progress made in its implementation using quantifiable criteria and indicators to be measured against the goals and targets of the Programme of Action;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit an annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action in a more analytical and results-oriented way, by placing greater emphasis on the progress achieved by the least developed countries and their development partners in its implementation.

*42nd plenary meeting  
27 July 2006*

## **2006/42 Smoke-free United Nations premises**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2004/62 of 23 July 2004,

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control,<sup>172</sup>

*Noting with concern* the serious harmful impact of second-hand smoke on the health of non-smokers, which can lead to disease, disability and death,

*Acknowledging* that second-hand smoke at the workplace is a fully preventable occupational health hazard,

*Recalling* article 8 of the World Health Organization Framework Convention

**2006/43**

**Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation  
on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the  
Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,  
and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/183 of 22 December 2005,

*Recalling also* its resolution 2005/51 of 27 July 2005,

*Guided* by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 252 (1968) of 21 May 1968, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

*Recalling* the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, including ES-10/13 of 21 October 2003, ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003 and ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004,

*Reaffirming*

*Recalling* in this regard the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>175</sup> the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>175</sup> and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>176</sup> and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

*Gravely concerned* at the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and, in particular, as a result of its construction of the wall, contrary to international law, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem,

*Recalling* the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,<sup>177</sup> recalling also General Assembly resolution ES-10/15, and stressing the need to comply with the obligations mentioned therein,

*Extremely concerned* at the dire humanitarian crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory further exacerbated by the current Israeli military operations, the severe restrictions on the Palestinian people, and Israel's withholding of Palestinian tax revenues,

*Expressing grave concern* at the increasing number of deaths and injuries among civilians, including children,

*Commending* the important work being done by the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, as well as the assistance being provided in the humanitarian field,

*Conscious* of the urgent need for the reconstruction and development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as the urgent need to address the dire humanitarian crisis facing the Palestinian people,

*Affirming* that the Israeli occupation is a major obstacle to the economic and social development of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the occupied Syrian Golan,

*Calling* on both parties to fulfil thei

2. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994<sup>179</sup> and urgently transfer Palestinian tax revenues;

3. *Stresses* the need to preserve the national unity and the territorial integrity of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of persons and goods in the Territory, including the removal of restrictions on going into and from East Jerusalem, and the freedom of movement to and from the outside world;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace the destroyed civilian infrastructure, including the only power station, where Israeli air strikes on Gaza's power plant have had a far reaching impact on Gaza's hospitals, food production facilities, water and sanitation systems; as well as water networks, schools, bridges, the airport, the seaport and Palestinian ministries and institutions;

5. *Urges* the full implementation of the Access and Movement Agreement of 15 November 2005, particularly the urgent reopening of Rafah and Karni crossings, which is crucial to ensuring the passage of foodstuffs and essential supplies, as well as the access of the United Nations agencies to and within the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Urges* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law, and to refrain from violence against the civilian population in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;<sup>174</sup>

7. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan to all their natural and economic resources, and calls upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, endanger or cause loss or depletion of these resources;

8. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely, water and land resources, and pose an environmental hazard and health threat to the civilian populations;

9. *Reaffirms* that Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan, are illegal and an obstacle to economic and social development, and calls for the full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

10. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed at an accelerated pace by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem and dividing up the West Bank and is seriously debilitating to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice<sup>177</sup> and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

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<sup>179</sup> See A/49/180-S/1994/727, annex, entitled "Agreement on the Gaza Strip and the Jericho Area", annex IV.

11. *Emphasizes* the importance of the work of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations, the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority

12.



light of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265, which should also adequately reflect the work of the functional commissions in 2007, including actions taken to follow up the present resolution, for consideration by the Council at its substantive session in 2007.

*43rd plenary meeting  
28 July 2006*

**2006/45  
Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing**



integrated approach of the Consensus, in consultation with all major institutional stakeholders, and to report thereon to the Council well in advance of the meeting, and, in this regard, underlines the importance of transparency and openness with respect to Member States;

(b) Finalize the preparations well in advance of the meeting, in order to facilitate the participation of all participants and ensure high-level participation;

(c) Discuss innovative ways and mechanisms to enhance interactions between the Council and the major institutional stakeholders in preparation of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(d) Request the regional commissions, with the support of regional development banks, as appropriate, and in cooperation with the relevant United Nations entities, to continue to strengthen their efforts in addressing regional and interregional aspects of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, in the context of General Assembly resolution 58/230, to undertake specific activities, and to provide inputs to the follow-up to the Conference, including the spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council;

(e) Continue to involve all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council and the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the Conference and its preparatory process.

*43rd plenary meeting  
28 July 2006*

## **2006/46**

### **Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Welcoming* the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

*Recalling* the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action, adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its first phase, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003,<sup>185</sup> and endorsed by the General Assembly,<sup>186</sup> and the Tunis Commitment and the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, adopted by the World Summit on the Information Society at its second phase, held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005,<sup>187</sup> and endorsed by the General Assembly,<sup>188</sup>

*Recalling also* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>189</sup>

<sup>185</sup> See A/C.2/59/3, annex.

<sup>186</sup> General Assembly resolution 59/220.

<sup>187</sup> See A/60/687.

<sup>188</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/252.

<sup>189</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/1.

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on modalities of the inter-agency coordination of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, including recommendations on the follow-up process,<sup>190</sup> which reviews the actions taken since the convening of the Summit and emphasizes the need for full implementation of its decisions,

*Taking note also* of the ongoing United Nations reform process,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/252 of 27 March 2006, in which the Assembly requested the Council to oversee the system-wide follow-up of the Geneva and Tunis outcomes of the Summit, and to that end requested the Council, at its substantive session of 2006, to review the mandate, agenda and composition of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including considering strengthening the Commission, taking into account the multi-stakeholder approach,

*Bearing in mind* its decision 1992/218 of 30 April 1992 and resolution 1992/62 of 31 July 1992, by which the Council established the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and defined its terms of reference, as well as its decision 2005/308 of 27 July 2005 on the methods of work of the Commission,

*Recognizing* the need to strengthen the Commission in order to enable it to undertake activities defined by the Summit, taking into account the multi-stakeholder approach,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003 on integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

*Recognizing* that the implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society should be an integral part of the integrated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields and should contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goal

governmental organizations, the academic and scientific communities and the private sector, in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the Summit,

*Taking note* of the action taken by the Secretary-General to convene the Internet Governance Forum,

*Taking note also* of the request to the Secretary-General to start a process towards enhanced cooperation, as referred to in paragraphs 69 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda,<sup>194</sup>

*Taking note further* of the establishment, within the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, of the United Nations Group on the Information Society, consisting of the relevant United Nations bodies and organizations, with the mandate to facilitate the implementation of the Summit outcomes, and noting the importance of the Council's being kept informed of the progress in its work as a part of the annual reporting on the work of inter-agency bodies to the Council,

*Acknowledging with appreciation* the role played by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in providing secretariat support to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

#### **Follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society**

1. *Welcomes* the strong development orientation of the outcomes of both the Geneva and the Tunis phases of the Summit, and urges their full implementation;

2. *Decides* to carry out its responsibilities for overseeing the system-wide follow-up to the Summit outcomes in the context of its annual consideration of the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in its coordination segment on the basis of a thematic approach and a multi-year programme, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B, on the basis of the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and drawing upon other relevant inputs;

3. *Takes note* of the important role of United Nations regional commissions, and encourages them to undertake specific activities in accordance with the Summit outcomes;

#### **Role of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

##### *Mandate*

4. *Decides* that, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 57/270 B and 60/252, the Commission shall effectively assist the Economic and Social Council as the focal point in the system-wide follow-up, in particular the review and assessment of progress made in implementing the outcomes of the Summit, while at the same time maintaining its original mandate on science and technology for development, also taking into account the provisions of paragraph 60 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome;<sup>189</sup>

<sup>194</sup> A/60/687, chap. I, sect. B.

5. *Agrees* that the system-wide follow-up shall have a strong development orientation;

6. *Decides* that, in the exercise of its responsibility as defined in paragraph 4 above, the Commission shall review and assess progress made in implementing the outcomes of the Summit and advise the Council thereon, including through the elaboration of recommendations to the Council aimed at furthering the implementation of the Summit outcomes, and that to that end, the Commission shall:

(a) Review and assess progress at the international and regional levels in the implementation of action lines, recommendations and commitments contained in the outcome documents of the Summit;

(b) Share best and effective practices and lessons learned and identify obstacles and constraints encountered, actions and initiatives to overcome them and important measures for further implementation of the Summit outcomes;

12. *Decides* that future sessions of the Commission will increasingly be conducted in the form of interactive dialogue;

13. *Decides also*



*Emphasizing* the important role of the United Nations in documenting and disseminating global best practices in governance and public administration for the purpose of contributing to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its fifth session;<sup>198</sup>

2. *Encourages* Governments to create an environment that is supportive of further improving an effective public administration including through change management, risk assessment and innovation, as appropriate, in order to provide better services to their citizens;

3. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen citizen trust in government by fostering public citizen participation in key processes of public policy development, public service delivery and public accountability;

4. *Requests* all Member States to abide by the principles of proper management of public affairs and public property, and fairness, responsibility and equality before the law, including the need to safeguard integrity and foster a culture of transparency, accountability and rejection of corruption at all levels and in all its forms, and in that regard urges Member States that have not yet done so to consider enacting laws to accomplish those ends;

5. *Recognizes* the role that the United Nations Public Service Awards could play in promoting and disseminating best practices in the field of public administration and in this regard requests the Secretariat to enhance the information to be provided to Member States on the Awards, with a view to encouraging greater participation;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to assist Member States, upon their request, in developing e-government tools to improve participation, transparency, accountability and service delivery; and to increase the sharing of information, products and resources throughout the United Nations public administration network;

7. *Welcomes* the convening of the seventh Global Forum on Reinventing Government, to be held in Vienna in 2007, and in this connection encourages the active participation of Governments, as well as civil society organizations and the private sector, in the exchange of innovations and best practices that promote trust in government;

8. *Approves* the decision of the Committee to work according to a multi-year programme and to link it more closely to the theme of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Public Service Awards, based on the following priority areas:

## **2007**

- Participatory governance and citizens' engagement in policy development, service delivery and budgeting

<sup>198</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 24 (E/2006/44).*

## 2008

- Capacity-building for development, including post-conflict reconstruction of public administration and crisis/disaster management

## 2009

- Building transparency, accountability and trust, including leadership development, through the tools of information and communication technologies

9. *Also approves* the convening of the sixth session of the Committee in the second quarter of 2007;

10. *Further approves* the following agenda for the sixth session of the Committee:

1. Participatory governance and citizens' engagement in policy development, service delivery and budgeting.
2. Compendium of basic United Nations terminology in governance and public administration.
3. Review of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance.
4. A public administration perspective on the theme of the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council.

*43rd plenary meeting  
28 July 2006*

## 2006/48

### **Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2004/69 of 11 November 2004, in which the Council decided that the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters should be renamed the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,

*Recognizing* the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>199</sup> for the strengthening of international tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,<sup>200</sup>

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<sup>199</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>200</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 64.



*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of







4. *Agrees* that countries, while taking national sovereignty, practices and conditions into account, should make all efforts to contribute to the above-mentioned global objectives through the development or indication of voluntary national measures, policies, actions or specific goals;

#### **Means of implementation**

5. *Urges* countries to make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries, including least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, in order to achieve the global objectives and to promote sustainable forest management by:

(a) Reversing the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management;

(b) Mobilizing and providing significant new and additional resources for sustainable forest management from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(c) Strengthening, through new and additional financial resources, provided on a voluntary basis, existing forest-related funds hosted by members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including the National Forest Programme Facility, the Programme on Forests and the Bali Partnership Fund, to support national forest programmes and national actions aimed at implementing sustainable forest management as well as integrating forest issues in national development programmes and, where appropriate, poverty reduction strategies;

(d) Inviting the governing bodies of the National Forest Programme Facility, the Programme on Forests and the Bali Partnership Fund to enhance their contribution to sustainable forest management and the achievement of the global objectives by effectively managing and coordinating among themselves to facilitate access to the funds by developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, as appropriate;

(e) Assessing and reviewing the current funding mechanisms, including, if appropriate, the possibility of setting up a voluntary global funding mechanism as a contribution towards achieving the global objectives and implementing sustainable forest management;

(f) Inviting members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, in particular the World Bank, as host of the Programme on Forests, to maintain and enhance support to analytical work and knowledge generation and to develop new tools and approaches to key issues within the forest sector, in particular those relevant to the global objectives, in order to support developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in accessing additional national and international funding;

(g) Welcoming the ongoing work of the Global Environment Facility to clarify its focal area strategies and operational programmes, and in this context inviting the Global Environment Facility Council to fully consider the potential for

strengthened support of the Facility for sustainable forest management, including the option to establish a separate operational programme on forests, without prejudicing other operational programmes;

(h) Inviting the governing bodies of international financial institutions, development agencies and regional banks to consider ways to generate and facilitate access to resources and to respond to requests from developing countries to finance forest-related activities;

(i) Creating an effective enabling environment for investment in sustainable forest management, including to avoid the loss of forest cover and forest degradation and to support reforestation, afforestation and forest restoration;

(j) Creating an enabling environment for the involvement of and investment by local communities and other forest users in sustainable forest management;

(k) Further developing innovative financial mechanisms for generating revenue to support sustainable forest management;

(l) Encouraging the development of mechanisms, including systems for attributing proper value, as appropriate,

development and implementation of sustainable forest management policies and programmes;

(f) Strengthening of mechanisms that enhance sharing and use of best practices in sustainable forest management;

(g) Strengthening the capacity of countries to address illegal practices according to national legislation and illegal international trade in forest products in the forest sector, through the promotion of forest law enforcement and governance at the national and subnational and regional and subregional levels, as appropriate;

(h) Encouraging the private sector, including timber processors, exporters, and importers, as well as civil society organizations, to develop, promote and implement voluntary instruments with a view to adopting good business practices and improving market transparency;

### **Enhanced cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination**

7. *Encourages* countries to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination in order to achieve the global objectives set out in the present resolution and to promote sustainable forest management by:

(a) Facilitating implementation of the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests through clustering and further simplification of the language, as needed, taking into account existing work, and through promoting greater stakeholder understanding of the intent of these proposals;

(b) Strengthening forest education and research and development through global, regional and subregional networks, as well as relevant organizations, institutions and centres of excellence in all regions of the world, particularly in developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition;

(c) Strengthening cooperation and partnerships at the regional level, as needed, to:

- (i) Increase political, financial and technical support and capacity;
- (ii) Develop regional strategies and plans for implementation;
- (iii) Collaborate on implementation activities;
- (iv) Exchange experiences and lessons learned;

(d) Establishing or strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and programmes;

8. *Invites* the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to enhance cooperation





consideration, as appropriate, the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management;

20. *Invites*

25. *Urges* countries and parties interested in the work of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to support its joint initiatives by making voluntary financial contributions to the respective lead organizations of the Partnership, as appropriate;

**Non-legally binding instrument**

26. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening political commitment and action at all levels to implement effectively the sustainable management of all types of forests and to achieve the global objectives set out in the present resolution by requesting the Forum to conclude and adopt at its seventh session a non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, and, in order to facilitate the work of the Forum in this regard;

27. *Requests* the secretariat of the Forum to circulate to the member States, by 31 July 2006, a compilation of the draft indicative elements and other proposals submitted by members during the sixth session, which are contained in the annex to the present resolution, as well as any further proposals submitted by members by 30 June 2006;

28. *Invites* the member States to provide comments on the compilation circulated by the Forum secretariat by 31 August 2006, and requests the secretariat to circulate these comments to the member States;

29. *Decides* that the Forum should, within its existing resources, convene an open-ended ad hoc expert group for up to five days to consider the content of the non-legally binding instrument to assist the Forum in its deliberations, drawing on the compilation and comments referred to in paragraphs 27 and 28 above; the group should be convened in time to allow its outputs to be made available in all languages before the seventh session of the Forum and should be open to all member States, members of the organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and representatives of major groups;

30. *Invites* the member States to consider sponsoring country-led initiatives to contribute to the work of the Forum, emphasizing that such initiatives should be open to and facilitate participation by all members of the Forum, as well as members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and representatives of major groups;

31. *Invites* member States to contribute to the United Nations Forum on Forests Trust Fund in support of the actions outlined in paragraphs 29 and 30 above;

32. *Decides* that the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests will be reviewed in 2015 and that on this basis a full range of options will be considered, including a legally binding instrument on all types of forests, strengthening the current arrangement, continuation of the current arrangement and other options;

**Input to the Commission on Sustainable Development**

33. *Decides also* that the Forum should contribute relevant input, as appropriate, to the 2012-2013 cycle of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

*43rd plenary meeting  
28 July 2006*

**Annex****Elements or proposals for a non-legally binding instrument on forests****I. Proposal of the African Group****Elements of a voluntary code/guidelines/international understanding**

1. Enhanced capacity-building mechanisms.
2. Recognition of the global importance of forests.
3. Must facilitate or attract strong political support.
4. Must build on strengthening subregional initiatives.
5. Must provide for technological transfer as a means for achievement of sustainable forest management.
6. Must address the three elements (social, environmental and economic) of sustainable forest management.
7. Should include reference to the role of Major Groups.
8. Should accommodate regional nuances and variations.
9. Should have appropriate institutional arrangements for implementation, including strengthening the role of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.
10. Clear funding mechanisms to ensure that implementation is facilitated in developing countries.
11. Effective institutional arrangements and working modalities.
12. Enhanced international cooperation and assistance.

**II. Proposal of Australia****Potential elements of a voluntary international instrument to support sustainable forest management****Summary****1. Purpose and preamble**

Including an explanation of context and relationship to other instruments.

**2. Adoption/endorsement****3. Principles and definitions****4. Strategic objectives/goals**

Including reference to agreed international standards and objectives for sustainable forest management.

**5. National policies**

Policies and strategies that are relevant to, and adopted by, the participant country.

Including special requirements for developing countries/economies in transition; cross-sectoral coordination; research.

**6. Means of implementation and modalities**

Including financial arrangements; international and regional cooperation; capacity-building; transfer of environmentally sound technologies; and involvement of major groups and relevant stakeholders.

Assumes institutional arrangements and governance are covered in the relevant Economic and Social Council resolution.

7.

Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, in a manner consistent with and complementary to existing international legally binding instruments relevant to forests,

*Expressing concern* about continued deforestation and forest degradation and its adverse impact on the livelihoods of over a billion people (including many of the poorest and most vulnerable), and about the need for more effective implementation of actions to facilitate the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests,

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Forum on Forests, with the assistance of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests as the key intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of sustainable forest management at the national, regional and global levels, and stressing the importance of their appropriate strengthening,

*Recognizing* that the implementation of policies and measures to promote the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests requires significant technical and institutional capacities and substantive investments,

*Noting* that sufficient new and additional financial resources have yet to be channelled to support national policies and programmes aimed at the conservation, management and sustainable development of forests,

*Convinced* that policies and measures adopted at global, regional, subregional and national levels should enhance the capacity of countries to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed sources,

*Aware* that States should cooperate to promote a supportive and open international economic system that would lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries to better address the problems of environmental degradation and that trade policy measures for environmental purposes should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade,

*Reaffirming* the special needs and requirements of low forest cover countries and other countries with fragile ecosystems,

1. *Decides* to adopt the following International Understanding on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests (referred to below as the "Understanding") as a voluntary instrument to enhance international cooperation and to support national, regional and subregional policies and measures, within the International Arrangement on Forests and the mandate of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

2. *Decides also* that the International Understanding on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests is based on the non-legally binding Authoritative Statement of Principles for a Global Consensus on the Management, Conservation and Sustainable Development of All Types of Forests;

3. *Recognizes* in the implementation of the Understanding that:
  - (a) Each country is responsible for the conservation and sustainable

6. *Resolves* that the following actions should be developed at the national level to achieve the above-mentioned strategic objectives:

(a) Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national programmes containing measures to support and increase sustainable forest management and combat deforestation;

(b) Establish and make public national goals related to strategic objectives (1) to (4) established in paragraph 4 of the Understanding;

(c) Develop, periodically update and make available to the Forum national reports on actions and instruments adopted to achieve the strategic objectives of the Understanding, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Forum and taking into account reports required by other multilateral environmental agreements;

(d) Countries should seek, through the respective governing bodies of member States of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, to ensure that their forest-related programmes are consistent with the priorities and are supportive of the actions adopted to implement the Understanding;

(e) Include forests in national poverty reduction strategies and, as appropriate, in strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to carry out the actions agreed upon in Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, with a view to mobilizing new and additional financial resources for sustainable forest management;

(f) Integrate conservation and sustainable forest management within national development policies;

#### **Means of implementation**

7. *Decides* to develop the following means of implementation:

(a) Secure high-level political commitment and support to provide financial and technical resources to meet the strategic objectives of the present resolution, including by the establishment of a global forest fund, with the aim of providing specific financial resources for achieving the objectives of the Understanding;

(b) Establish a clearing house mechanism to facilitate a better exchange of experiences and good practices and to facilitate access by developing countries to better technology for a sustainable forest management and an increase of in situ value added for forest products;

(c) Promote the transfer of technology to and capacity-building in developing countries to enable them to implement national policies and measures aimed at reversing the loss of forest cover in their territories as well as significantly increase the area of protected and sustainably managed forests;

(d) Invite the Council of the Global Environment Facility to strengthen its role in implementing sustainable forest management by establishing a new operational programme on forests with sufficient additional funds to be allocated by the current replenishment negotiations without prejudice to other operational programmes;

**Institutional modalities**

8. *Decides also* that the Proposals for Action adopted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests should be fully taken into account in the development of the actions referred to in paragraph 4 above;



- Safeguard forests, as appropriate, from fire, insects, diseases, pollution and alien species
- Apply management plans
- Complete networks of protected





*Goal 2*

[Agreed ad ref.] Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits and the contribution of forests to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, in particular with respect to poverty eradication and environmental sustainability, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people;

*Goal 3*

[Agreed ad ref.] Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and the area of sustainably managed forests and increase the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests;

*Goal 4*

[Agreed ad ref.] 1. Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

IV.2 [Subscribing] States agree to develop national targets contributing to the achievement of the global goals;

**V. National measures**

V.1 In order to achieve sustainable forest management and the global goals and to meet the related national commitments, [Subscribing] States shall:

(a) Develop, further elaborate, where appropriate, and implement national forest programmes or other forest strategies;

(b) Integrate national forest programmes or other forest strategies into national strategies for sustainable development, national action plans in relation to multilateral environmental agreements and, where appropriate, into poverty reduction strategies;

**VI. Strengthening of coordination and international cooperation**

VI.1 [Subscribing] States to cooperate, at the regional and global level, with other [subscribing] States, directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organizations, on matters of mutual interest, for sustainable forest management and the achievement of the global goals;

VI.2 [Subscribing] States to promote cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination;

VI.3 [Subscribing] States to involve stakeholders in a transparent and participatory manner in forest decision-making;

**VII. Monitoring, assessment, reporting, and multilateral consultative process**

VII.1 [Subscribing] States to monitor contributions to global goals, the achievement of national targets and the implementation of national forest programmes and other forest strategies and report to the United Nations Forum on Forests;

VII.2 Development of terms of reference for country reports;

VII.3 Establishment of a process for facilitation, peer review and dialogue;

### **VIII. Institutional modalities**

#### *United Nations Forum on Forests/[subscribing] States*

VIII.1 The United Nations Forum on Forests to monitor the implementation of the international instrument, including through monitoring of:

- Mobilization of resources;
- Activities of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests related to the international instrument;
- Cooperation with other forest-related international processes;
- Forest law enforcement, governance and trade;

VIII.2 To identify forest-related priorities;

VIII.3 To consider and adopt amendments to the international instrument;

VIII.4 To consider and undertake any additional action at the international level that may be required for the achievement of the global goals of the international instrument in the light of experience gained;

#### *Regional cooperation*

VIII.5 Work with existing regional bodies related with forests or the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as Chair of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, through its Regional Forestry Commissions, to:

- (a) Facilitate and strengthen regional cooperation and close collaboration with relevant regional and subregional organizations and processes and through building regional partnerships;
- (b) Be complementary to and avoid duplication of existing processes;
- (c) Be open to members of the Forum, members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, major groups and interested parties;
- (d) [Should be held in alternating years to the Forum];
- (e) Address issues identified in the multi-year programme of work, including through assessing implementation and progress towards achieving the global goals;
- (f) Provide regional input to the Forum;
- (g) Build awareness of the work of the Forum and the agreed Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action;
- (h) Ensure participation by the Forum secretariat;

*Collaborative Partnership on Forests*

VIII.6 Text explaining the relationship between the international instrument and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests [to be informed by the outcomes of the Forum deliberations];

*Secretariat*

VIII.7 The Forum secretariat shall serve as secretariat of instrument;

VIII.8 Functions of the secretariat;

**IX. Means of implementation**

[to be informed by the outcomes of the deliberations of the Forum]

*Financial resources*

IX.1 [Subscribing] States to:

(a) Strengthen existing forest-related funds hosted by members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, including the National Forest Programme Facility, the Programme on Forests and the Bali Partnership Fund, to support national actions to implement sustainable forest management and commit to contribute to them;

**[X. Subscription]**

X.1 The international instrument shall be open for subscription by States and regional economic integration organizations through submission of a diplomatic note to the secretariat;

X.2 The secretariat shall serve as an immediate central contact for receiving and announcing the subscription of States or regional economic integration organizations to the international instrument;

X.3 The present international instrument becomes operational [...].

**VI. Proposal of the United States of America****Structure and elements for a Voluntary [?] for Sustainable Forest Management (Codex Sylvanus)**

The subscribing States/Members of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

**1. Preamble**

- Emphasize the multiple benefits provided by forests
- Emphasize the contribution of sustainable forest management to sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals
- Recall the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Forest Principles, the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests, the establishment of the International Arrangement on Forests
- Welcome the work of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests
- Recognize the importance of forest governance and public-private partnerships
- Recognize the importance of international cooperation
- Recognize the importance of political commitment at all levels

**2. Adoption/endorsement of a Codex Sylvanus****3. Principles**

- National sovereignty over forests
- National responsibility for forests
- Role of international cooperation in supporting national efforts
- International obligations
- Contribution of the private sector, communities and other stakeholders
- Importance of cross-sectoral coordination at all levels
- Seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management

**4. Global goals or strategic objectives**

- Reversing forest cover loss
- Promoting forest benefits through sustainable forest management and legally harvested forest products
- Increasing effectively managed protected forest areas
- Mobilizing financial resources — domestic, foreign, public and private

**5. National policies/actions**

- Identify policies and measures for country action
- Strengthen public-private partnerships
- Identify/implement measures to improve cross-sectoral coordination
- Support regional cooperation efforts
- Include forests in national poverty reduction and development strategies
- Promote mutually supportive forest-related programmes of the members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

**6. Cooperation**



**Annex**  
**List of subscribing States**

*[Mechanism for informing the Secretary-General]*

**VII. Co-Chairs' draft indicative elements for a non-legally binding instrument**

*The following is a list of common elements for an indicative list of elements that could be considered in developing a [instrument/code/guidelines/international understanding]:*

**Context/preamble**

- Recognition of global importance of forests
- Economic, social and environmental benefits
- Principles
- Need for political support
- Recognizing regional differences

**Strategic objectives/goals**

- Same as in resolution

**Policies and measures**

- Strengthening subregional initiatives

**Means of implementation**

- Technology transfer
- Funding mechanism
- Capacity-building
- Enhanced international cooperation and assistance
- Involvement of major groups

**Institutional modalities**

- Review in 2015
- Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests as secretariat for the instrument

**Annex**  
**Proposed list of elements of an understanding/instrument**

**Context/preamble**

- Importance of forests and multiple benefits
- Concern over deforestation and forest degradation
- Sustainable forest management for benefit of present and future generations



- Strengthen regional and subregional processes
- Strengthen public/private partnerships
- Secure participation of major groups
- Promote mutually supportive forest-related programmes of members of the

## **Decisions**

**2006/201C**

The Council further postponed the nomination of two members from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning 1 January 2007.

**2006/218****Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2006**

At its 12th plenary meeting, on 3 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2006<sup>210</sup>

**2006/221**  
**Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations**

At its 34th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To refer back to the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations the non-governmental organization “Geneva Call” for its further consideration;

(b) To grant consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

*Special consultative status*

Aahung

Agence d’aide à la coopération technique et au développement

All Africa Farmers Network

Amman Center for Human Rights Studies

Architectes de l’urgence

Association des parlementaires tunisiens

Association femmes enfants et développement

Association “for Sustainable Human Development”

Association of Former Diplomats of China

Association génération recherche action et formation pour l’environnement

Association of Language Testers in Europe

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Big Brothers Big Sisters International

Biopolitics International Organization

Building and Social Housing Foundation

Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid

Consortium d’appui aux actions pour la promotion et le développement de l’Afrique

Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia

Centre d’études pour réaliser l’espoir de l’enfant du désert

Centre for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology

Cercle de l’auto-promotion et de l’excellence

Child Care Consortium

China International Institute of Multinational Corporations

China Association for International Science and Technology Corporation

Commonwealth Association of Surveying and Land Economy  
Conectas Direitos Humanos  
DiploFoundation  
Eco-Accord Center for Environment and Sustainable Development  
Eco-ecolo  
Egyptian Council for Foreign Affairs  
Egyptian Organizations for Human Rights  
European Federation for Transport and Environment  
Foster Care Organization International  
Fundación Alvaralice  
Fundación Teletón México  
Gaia mater  
Global Village for Rehabilitation and Development  
Group 484  
Group of 78  
Groupe Pivot-Droit et Citoyenneté des Femmes  
Half the Sky Foundation  
Imamia Medics International  
Ingénieurs du monde  
Institut de la gestion déléguée  
Institut de politique familiale  
Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia  
Inter-European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development  
International Association for Humanitarian Medicine Brock Chisholm  
International Association for Integration, Dignity and Economic Advancement  
International Association for Women's Mental Health  
International Coastal and Ocean Organization  
International Education for Peace Institute  
International Society for Augmentative and Alternative Communication  
Italian Association for Aid to Children  
Korean Progressive Network 'Jinbonet'  
Le forum pour l'integration des migrants  
Leonard Cheshire Foundation  
Lighthouse International

Maxim Institute  
Mercury Institute  
Movimiento Manuela Ramos  
National Center for State Courts  
National Environmental Trust  
National Foundation for Women Legislators  
National Rural Support Programme  
Network of Ugandan Researchers and Research Users  
New South Wales Council for Civil Liberties  
Political and Ethical Knowledge on Economic Activities  
Pride Youth Programs  
Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini  
Rede de Informações para o Terceiro Setor  
Réseau d'information des aînées et aînés du Québec  
Rozan  
Seniors Españoles para la Cooperación Técnica  
Sinha Institute of Medical Science and Technology  
Society for Initiatives in Rural Development and Environmental Protection



*Roster*

International Cost Engineering Council  
 International Partnership for Microbicides  
 International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation  
 International Police Commission  
 International Society of Addiction Medicine  
 International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems  
 World Council of Muslim Communities

(c) To reclassify one non-governmental organization from special consultative status to general consultative status:

Association of Medical Doctors of Asia

(d) To reclassify one organization from roster to special consultative status:

World ORT Union

(e) Not to reclassify one organization:

Armenian Relief Society

(f) To note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of the following organizations (years of reporting in parentheses):

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur (2001-2004)

United for Intercultural Action (2001-2004)

Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (2001-2004)

Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America (2001-2004)

International Council on Management of Population Programmes (2001-2004)

International Shinto Foundation (2001-2004)

Jaime Guzman Errazuriz Foundation (2001-2004)

International Women's Rights Action Watch (2001-2004)

Asian Federation of Laryngectomees Association (2001-2004)

Canadian Environmental Network (2001-2004)

Centre Africain de recherche interdisciplinaire (2001-2004)

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries (2001-2004)

Fundación de Ayuda Contra la Drogadiccion (2001-2004)

American Jewish Committee (2001-2004)

Global Rights (2001-2004)

Greek Council for Refugees (2001-2004)

Rotary International (2001-2004)  
Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (2001-2004)  
American Association of Jurists (2001-2004)  
Center for Migration Studies of New York (2001-2004)  
Coalition against Trafficking in Women (2001-2004)  
League of Women Voters of the United States (2001-2004)  
Susila Dharma International Association (2001-2004)  
Association of the Bar of the City of New York (2001-2004)  
Equality Now (2001-2004)  
International Federation for Home Economics (2001-2004)  
Pathways to Peace (2001-2004)  
Peace Child International (2001-2004)  
Australian Catholic Social Justice Council (2001-2004)  
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (2001-2004)  
Unitarian Universalist Association (2001-2004)  
Association culturelle d'aide à la promotion éducative et sociale (2001-2004)  
Elizabeth Seton Federation (2001-2004)  
European Law Students Association (2001-2004)  
Family Care International (2001-2004)  
Transnational Radical Party (1999-2002)  
International Press Institute (1997-2000)  
Islamic Relief (1997-2000)  
Sociologists for Women in Society (1999-2002)  
International Muslim Women's Union (2000-2003)  
Association of United Families International (1999-2002)  
World Trade Center Association (1997-2000)

(g) To note that the Committee decided to close consideration of the request for consultative status made by the following organizations:

Women and Child Development Organization  
World Assembly of Muslim Youth

**2006/222****Application of the non-governmental organization International Lesbian and Gay Association**

At its 34th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization International Lesbian and Gay Association.

**2006/223****Application of the non-governmental organization People in Need**

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization People in Need.

**2006/224****Withdrawal of status of the non-governmental organization Islamic African Relief Agency**

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the status of the non-governmental organization Islamic African Relief Agency.

**2006/225****Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations**

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant the following 55 non-governmental organizations consultative status:

*Special consultative status*

African Youth Movement  
 Aids Alliance in Nigeria  
 Asociación Civil Consorcio Desarrollo y Justicia  
 Asociación Conciencia  
 Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa  
 Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII  
 Austrian Federal Economic Chamber  
 Brazilian Foundation of America  
 Business Council for Sustainable Energy  
 Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies

China Education Association for International Exchange  
Deniz Feneri Yardimlasma ve Dayanisma Dernegi  
Drug Free America Foundation  
European Union of Jewish Students  
Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe  
Fondation Chantal Biya  
Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer  
Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women  
HELIO International  
Henri Dunant Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue  
Humanity First  
Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals  
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee  
International Association of Y's Men's Clubs  
International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation  
International Committee for Arab-Israeli Reconciliation  
International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from  
Armed Conflicts  
International Forestry Students Association  
International Organization for Peace, Care and Relief  
International Relations Students Association of McGill University  
Israel Womens Network  
Kids First Fund  
LatCrit  
Leadership Watch  
Macedonian Center for International Cooperation  
MaterCare International  
Mental Disability Rights International  
Mujer para la Mujer A.C.  
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws  
Population Services International  
Pro-femmes/Twese Hamwe  
Rooftops Canada  
Russian Peace Foundation

Save Africa Concerts Foundation  
 Secours Populaire Français  
 Tchad Agir pour l'environnement  
 Tides Center  
 Turkish Section of European Renewable Energy Association  
 Union pour la promotion de la femme nigérienne  
 West Africa Network for Peacebuilding  
 World Peace and Economic Development Organization  
 Youth Empowerment Alliance

*Roster*

AIGA  
 Dhammakaya Foundation  
 European Garage Equipment Association

(b) To reclassify the following non-governmental organization from Roster to special consultative status:

Federation for Peace and Conciliation

(c) To note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of the following 27 organizations (years of reporting indicated in parentheses):

Christian Children's Fund (2001-2004)  
 Covenant House (2001-2004)  
 Foundation for International Training (2001-2004)  
 Fundación privada intervida (2001-2004)  
 Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (2001-2004)  
 International Association for Impact Assessment (2001-2004)  
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers (2001-2004)  
 International Centre for Ethnic Studies (2001-2004)  
 International Road Transport Union (2001-2004)  
 International Save the Children's Alliance (2001-2004)  
 International Service for Human Rights (2000-2003)  
 Islamic Relief (2001-2004)  
 Latin American Human Rights Association (2000-2003)  
 Law Association for Asia and the Pacific (2001-2004)  
 League of Kenya Women Voters (2001-2004)

Mani Tese '76 (2001-2004)

Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters (2001-2004)

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs (2000-2003)

ORBICOM — Réseau des chaires UNESCO en communication (2001-2004)

Oxfam America (2001-2004)

Qatar Charitable Society (2001-2004)

Rural Reconstruction Nepal (2001-2004)

Tebtebba Foundation (2001-2004)

Women's World Summit Foundation (1999-2002)

World Evangelical Alliance (2001-2004)

World Movement of Mothers (2001-2004)

World Vision International (2001-2004)

(d) To note that the Committee closed consideration of the request for consultative status made by the following two organizations:

Human Rights International Alliance

New Millennium Peace Foundation

## **2006/226**

### **Dates of the 2007 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and provisional agenda**

At its 35th meeting, on 21 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the 2007 regular session of the Committee will be held from 22 January to 2 February 2007 and its resumed session from 14 to 18 May 2007;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the 2007 session of the Committee as set out below.

#### **Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2007 session of the Committee**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
  - (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from the previous session of the Committee;
  - (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;

- (c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which have merged with other non-governmental organizations.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
  - (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council;
  - (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Council.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Secretariat.
6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:
  - (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;
  - (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
  - (c) Other related matters.
7. Implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 2001/295.
8. Consideration of special reports.
9. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.
10. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2007 session of the Committee.
11. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

## **2006/227**

### **Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council on coordination, programme and other questions**

At its 36th meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2005/06.<sup>216</sup>

At its 41st meeting, on 27 July, on the proposal of the Vice-President, the Council took note of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;<sup>217</sup>

<sup>216</sup> E/2006/66.

<sup>217</sup> E/2006/65.





**2006/230**  
**Proclamation of an International Year of Forests**

**Documentation**

Report of the programme reviewer

- (b) Population and housing censuses;

**Documentation**

- 
- (g) Statistics of international trade in services;  
**Documentation**  
 Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services
  - (h) Information and communication technology statistics;  
**Documentation**  
 Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development
  - (i) Finance statistics;  
**Documentation**  
 Report of the International Monetary Fund
  - (j) International Comparison Programme;  
**Documentation**  
 Report of the World Bank
  - (k) Price statistics;  
**Documentation**  
 Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics  
 Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indexes
  - (l) Informal sector statistics.  
**Documentation**  
 Report of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics
5. National resources and environment statistics: environmental accounting.  
**Documentation**  
 Report of the Secretary-General  
 Report of the London Group on Environmental Accounting
6. Activities not classified by field:
- (a) Coordination and integration of statistical

- (c) Management issues in national statistical offices: Access to microdata;  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Secretary-General
- (d) Statistics of human development;  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme
- (e) International economic and social classifications;  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Secretary-General  
Report of the International Labour Office
- (f) Common open standards for the exchange and sharing of data and metadata;  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Task Force to Establish Standards on Data and Metadata Exchange
- (g) Coordination of ongoing methodological work;  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Secretary-General
- (h) Statistical capacity-building;  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Secretary-General  
Report of the Steering Committee of the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the Twenty-first Century (PARIS 21)
- (i) Dissemination of statistics by the United Nations Statistics Division;  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Secretary-General
- (j) Development indicators;  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Secretary-General
- (k) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions.  
**Documentation**  
Report of the Secretary-General

7. Provisional agenda and dates for the thirty-ninth session of the Commission.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretary-General containing the multi-year programme of work of the Commission

8. Report of the Commission on its thirty-eighth session.

**2006/233**

**Report of the Commission on Population and Development  
on the work of its thirty-ninth session and provisional agenda  
for the fortieth session of the Commission**

At its 37th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-ninth session<sup>223</sup> and decided to transmit the report to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, to be held during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly;

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: changing age structures of populations and their implications for development.
5. Programme implementation and future programme of work of the Secretariat in the field of population.

**Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General on world demographic trends

Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population, 2006

6. Provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission

7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fortieth session.

**2006/234**

**High-level panel discussion on the gender dimensions of international migration**

At its 38th meeting, on 25 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit the summary submitted by the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women to the General Assembly.

international migrants had reached 51 per cent in more developed regions. Women moved on their own as the principal wage earners or for family reunification purposes. Most women moved voluntarily, but women and girls were also forced to migrate owing to conflict and violence. There was increasing recognition that gender biases existed in the migration process, resulting in women's experiences being different from those of men, including in relation to exit and entry and in countries of destination. Causes and outcomes of migration could be very different for women and for men.

4. The linkages between migration and development were identified as critical. A holistic and comprehensive approach was required to address the multidimensional aspects of international migration. Poverty and lack of access to economic resources were identified as main factors influencing the propensity of women to migrate. Increased socio-economic development, including through investments in the health sector, might lead to disincentives for migration. Increased gender equality within countries of origin might also reduce women's need for and interest in migration, including for economic reasons. Perceptions about the roles of women and men, relationships within households and resource allocations determined the ability of women to make migration decisions autonomously, to contribute to decision-making on migration within the household and to access resources for migration.

5. Insufficient information was available on the impact of migration of both women and men on the families remaining in the countries of origin. A closer examination of the structural conditions, including underdevelopment and poverty, that led people to migrate and leave their families behind was needed. The importance of national policies in ensuring the welfare of those left behind was noted, and it was recommended that the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development give attention to that issue.

6. The empowerment of women in the migration process required the increased participation of women in migration decisions. The empowerment of migrant women should be given specific attention in migration policies and legislation. The need for countries of origin and destination to examine their exit and entry policies to determine the impact on women was noted, as well as the need for greater collaboration between ministries to ensure increased attention to gender equality and the linkages between gender equality, migration and development.

7. It was recognized that the migration of women and men was linked to specific demand for different types of labour. In some countries, the demand for labour in traditionally male-dominated jobs, for example, in construction, led to high levels of male migration. In other countries, the demand for care workers led to increased labour migration of women. Participants noted, however, that the care sector was often a precarious and unprotected sector.

8. Agreements between countries of origin and countries of destination to encourage and facilitate migration were generally economically driven. Gender equality issues were often not given attention in such agreements, which could result in negative impacts on women. The issue of "brain drain" was raised, and it was pointed out that some developing countries had experienced a huge migration of professionals, including women, to developed countries to earn higher incomes.

9. The living and working conditions of both legal and undocumented migrant women workers should be examined further, including to identify their mistreatment and abuse. Violence against women migrants was cited as a critical issue. The issue of racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination were also raised by some participants. Gender-sensitive rights-based approaches to migration should include promotion and protection of the rights of migrant women workers, through, for example, the development of an enabling international environment, the ratification and implementation of international legal instruments, including the labour standards of the International Labour Organization and the harmonization of national legislation. Legal frameworks should meet the needs of both States and migrants. Partners



of victims of trafficking. It was noted that such impacts of trafficking had been researched inadequately and indicators to measure effectively the impacts on families were lacking.

15. It was recommended that organizations focusing on migration, including the International Organization for Migration, investigate the causes of trafficking and develop comprehensive indicators for cross-country analyses. Models for assessing trafficking flows, identifying early warning signals and assessing the impact of trafficking on countries of origin, including costs to pubm317 Tthealth sys t ations gnaylsfciaackrs and th

- (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

**Documentation**

Report of the Secretary-General on progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

Report of the joint workplan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the activities of the Fund to eliminate violence against women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the thirty-seventh session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Note by the Secretariat on the proposed programme of work of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women for the biennium 2008-2009

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

**Documentation**

Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women

Note by the Secretariat as input to the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2007 of the Economic and Social Council

6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-second session of the Commission.  
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-first session.

**2006/236**

**Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council  
in connection with reports of the follow-up to policy  
recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council**

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development

**2006/238**

**Report of the Commission for Social Development on its  
forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation  
for the forty-fifth session of the Commission**

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 26 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its forty-fourth session;<sup>235</sup>

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

**Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the  
Commission on Social Development**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the World Summit for Soci

4. Programme questions and other matters:

5. Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime:
  - (a) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
  - (b) United Nations Convention against Corruption.
7. Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism.
8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.
9. Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.
10. Policy directives for the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
11. Strengthening the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body.
12. Administrative and budgetary questions.
13. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session.
14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session.

**B. Documentation**

1. Election of officers.  
(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/31)
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.  
*Documentation*  
Provisional agenda, annotations and proposed organization of work  
(Legislative authority: rules 5 and 7 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Council resolution 1992/1 and decisions 1997/232 and 2005/249)
3. World crime trends and responses: general overview and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.  
*Documentation*  
Note by the Executive Director on world crime trends and responses  
Report of the Executive Director on the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 57/170 and Council resolutions 1992/22, 1999/23 and ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.1/Add.1])

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/21)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23)

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council decision 1989/56)

4. Thematic discussion: "Globalization and economic crime, with particular emphasis on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism".

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat (as required)

5. Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolution 60/177 and Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.8/Rev.1])

6. International cooperation in combating transnational crime.

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the fight against transnational crime

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7. Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in preventing and combating terrorism.

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism within the framework of the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 58/136, 59/153 and 60/175)

8. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 2004/28, 2005/22 and ...)

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct

(Legislative authority: Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.5/Rev.1])

Report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property

(Legislative authority: Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/34)

9. Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretary-General on th



11. Strengthening the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body.

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body

(Legislative authority: Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.12/Rev.1])

12. Administrative and budgetary questions.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director on the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: consolidated budget outline for 2008-2009

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget outline for 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

(Legislative authority: Council resolution ... [E/CN.15/2006/L.12/Rev.1])

13. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session.

(Legislative authority: rule 9 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and Council decisions 2002/238 and 2005/249)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its sixteenth session.

## **2006/240**

### **Appointment of a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute**

At its 41st meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to endorse the appointment, by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session, of Michèle Ramis-Plum (France) to the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute.

## **2006/241**

### **Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fiftieth session of the Commission**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-ninth session<sup>237</sup> and approved the provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the

Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the fiftieth session.

**Provisional agenda for the fiftieth session of the Commission**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

**Normative segment**

3. Thematic debate [theme and sub-themes to be decided].
4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the year 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.
5. Drug demand reduction:
  - (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
  - (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.
6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
  - (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
  - (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
    - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
    - (ii) Countering money-laundering;
    - (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.
7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
  - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
  - (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
  - (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
    - (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
    - (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;
  - (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

**Operational segment**

8. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
9. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission as its governing body.
10. Administrative and budgetary questions.
11. Organization of the work of the Commission:
  - (a) Consideration of the timing of and approach to the final review of progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;
  - (b) Consideration of the timing and theme of the ministerial-level segment to be convened by the Commission.
12. Provisional agenda for the fifty-first session of the Commission.
13. Other business.
14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fiftieth session.

**2006/242****Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child.<sup>238</sup>

**2006/243****Recommendations contained in the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its fifth session**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,<sup>239</sup> namely, decisions I to IV and its programme budget implications related to draft decisions I and III.

**2006/244****Applications of intergovernmental organizations for observer status with the Economic and Social Council**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided:

<sup>238</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 41 and corrigendum (A/61/41 and Corr.1).*

<sup>239</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 23 (E/2006/43).*

(a) To grant observer status to the intergovernmental organizations Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development<sup>240</sup> and the South Centre;<sup>241</sup>

(b) To defer consideration of the application of the intergovernmental organizations Ramsar Convention<sup>242</sup> and International Emergency Management Organization<sup>243</sup> to its resumed substantive session.

#### **2006/245**

### **Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the World Tourism Organization**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer to its resumed substantive session the consideration of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the World Tourism Organization.<sup>244</sup>

#### **2006/246**

### **Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of following reports:

- (a) Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;<sup>245</sup>
- (b) Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;<sup>246</sup>
- (c) Economic trends, as well as risks and opportunities, for the economies in the Economic C reports:

(g) Summary of the survey of economic and social developments in the

of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan.<sup>254</sup>

## **2006/250**

### **Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council decided to take note of the following reports:

(a) Report of the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-second session;<sup>255</sup>

(b) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board.<sup>256</sup>

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;<sup>257</sup>

(b) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on the work of its third session;



**2006/255**

**Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixth session and provisional agenda for its seventh session**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 28 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its sixth session;<sup>265</sup>

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the seventh session of the Forum as set out below:

**Provisional agenda for the seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

**Documentation**

Provisional agenda and annotations

3. Multi-year programme of work.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretary-General

4. Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretary-General

5. Multi-stakeholder dialogue.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretariat transmitting discussion papers submitted by major groups

6. Enhanced cooperation and policy and programme coordination, including further guidance to the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

**Documentation**

Note by the Secretary-General

Collaborative Partnership on Forests framework 2007

7. Other matters.
8. Date and venue for the eighth session of the Forum.
9. Provisional agenda for the eighth session of the Forum.
10. Adoption of the report of the Forum on its seventh session.

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<sup>265</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 22 and corrigendum (E/2006/42 and Corr.2).*



**2006/256**  
**Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as its governing body**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 27 July 2006, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following draft resolution and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly:

*“The General Assembly,*

*“Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, according to which the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence<sup>266</sup> was renamed the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund and became an integral part of the Programme,*

*“Recalling also its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, in which it decided that, until the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime decided otherwise, the account referred to in article 30 of the Convention<sup>267</sup> would be operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund,*

*“Recalling further its resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003, in which it decided that, until the Conference of the “ “*

biennium and whose narrative part is subsequently considered by the Commission,

“*Noting* the delegation of authority for the management of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund from the Secretary-General to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna,

“*Considering* that it would be opportune to grant the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice the same powers with respect to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs has with respect to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

“1. *Authorizes* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal United Nations policymaking body on crime prevention and criminal justice issues, to approve, on the basis of the proposals of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, bearing in mind the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the budget of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, including its administrative and programme support costs budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, without prejudice to the powers of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>270</sup> as provided for in that Convention, and to the powers of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, as provided for in that Convention;<sup>271</sup>

“2. *Requests* the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to submit its comments and recommendations on the biennial consolidated budget for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

“3. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to report to the Economic and Social Council in 2007 on how it plans to carry out those administrative and financial functions;

“4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promulgate financial rules for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund.”

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<sup>270</sup> Resolution 55/25, annex I.

<sup>271</sup> Resolution 58/4, annex.