

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
2003/27	Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna (E/2003/30)	14 (c)	22 July 2003	80
2003/28	International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance to victims (E/2003/30)	14 (c)	22 July 2003	81
2003/29	Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property (E/2003/30)	14 (c)	22 July 2003	83
2003/30	United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice (E/2003/30)	14 (c)	22 July 2003	85
2003/31	Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2003/30)	14 (c)	22 July 2003	92
2003/32	Training in precursor control, countering money-laundering and drug abuse prevention (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	93
2003/33	Reduction of illicit drug demand (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	94
2003/34	International assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	95
2003/35	Strengthening the prevention and suppression of illicit drug trafficking (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	96
2003/36	Establishment of national networks to counter money-laundering in the framework of national and international drug control plans (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	97
2003/37	Strengthening alternative development through trade and socio-environmental preservation (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	99
2003/38	Funding of travel for participants in meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	100
2003/39	Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	102
2003/40	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	104
2003/41	Efforts to counter the trend towards the legalization of drugs for non-medical use (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	105
2003/42	Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women (E/2003/27)	14 (a)	22 July 2003	107

<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
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<i>Resolution number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
2003/56	Science and technology for development (E/2003/31, E/2003/L.42 and E/2003/SR.48)	13 (b)	24 July 2003	134
2003/57	Revitalization and strengthening of the International			

Decisions

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
2003/223	Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2003 (E/2003/L.5 and E/2003/SR.13, 15 and 24)	1	30 June 2003	168
2003/224	Delegation of formal authority in matters of personnel of the United Nations Population Fund (E/2003/L.13 and E/2003/SR.30)	3 (b)	11 July 2003	168
2003/225	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with operational activities (E/2003/SR.31)			

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
2003/235	Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-seventh session of the Commission (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	177
2003/236	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board (E/2003/28)	14 (d)	22 July 2003	179
2003/237	Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission (E/2003/27)	14 (a)	22 July 2003	180
2003/238	Human rights situation of the Lebanese detainees in Israel (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	180
2003/239	Situation of human rights in Myanmar (E/2003/23 (Part I) and E/2003/SR.45)	14 (g)	23 July 2003	180
2003/240	Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	181
2003/241	Situation of human rights in Burundi (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	181
2003/242				

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
2003/248	Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	184
2003/249	Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	184
2003/250	Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	184
2003/251	Elimination of violence against women (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	185
2003/252	Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	185
2003/253	Working group of the Commission on Human Rights to elaborate a draft declaration in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 49/214 of 23 December 1994 (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	185
2003/254	Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (E/2003/23 (Part I) and E/2003/SR.46)	14 (g)	23 July 2003	186
2003/255	Human rights defenders (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	186
2003/256	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	186
2003/257	Situation of human rights in Afghanistan (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	186
2003/258	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	187
2003/259	Situation of human rights in Sierra Leone (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	187
2003/260	Technical cooperation and advisory services in Liberia (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	187
2003/261	The right to development (E/2003/23 (Part I) and E/2003/SR.46)	14 (g)	23 July 2003	188
2003/262	Situation of human rights in Iraq (E/2003/23 (Part I) and E/2003/SR.45)	14 (g)	23 July 2003	188

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
2003/263	Decision relating to Liberia under the procedure established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	188
2003/264	The Social Forum (E/2003/23 (Part I) and E/2003/SR.46)	14 (g)	23 July 2003	188
2003/265	Discrimination in the criminal justice system (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	189
2003/266	Housing and property restitution in the context of refugees and other displaced persons (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	189
2003/267	Indigenous people's permanent sovereignty over natural resources (E/2003/23 (Part I) and E/2003/SR.46)	14 (g)	23 July 2003	189
2003/268	The prevention of human rights violations caused by the availability and misuse of small arms and light weapons (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	190
2003/269	Organization of work of the sixtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/2003/23 (Part I) and E/2003/SR.46)	14 (g)	23 July 2003	190
2003/270	Dates of the sixtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights (E/2003/23 (Part I))	14 (g)	23 July 2003	190
2003/271	International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (E/2003/23 (Part I) and E/2003/SR.46)	14 (g)	23 July 2003	191
2003/272	Calendar of conferences and meetings for 2004 and 2005 in the economic, social and related fields			

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
2003/290	Contribution of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to the high-level segment of the Economic and Social Council on rural development (E/2003/31)	13 (b)	24 July 2003	201
2003/291	Duration of future sessions of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (E/2003/31)	13 (b)	24 July 2003	202
2003/292	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2003/SR.48)	11	24 July 2003	202
2003/293	Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its sixth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Commission (E/2003/31 and E/2003/SR.48)	13 (b)	24 July 2003	202
2003/294	Recommendations made by the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (E/2003/4 and E/2003/SR.48)	13 (k)	24 July 2003	203
2003/295	Status of non-governmental organizations and other major groups accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (E/2003/29 and E/2003/SR.49)	13 (a)	25 July 2003	204
2003/296	Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development (E/2003/29 and E/2003/SR.49)	13 (a)	25 July 2003	204
2003/297	Date and venue of the fourth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (E/2003/42)	13 (i)	25 July 2003	204
2003/298	Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its third session and provisional agenda for its fourth session (E/2003/42)	13 (i)	25 July 2003	204
2003/299	Intersessional work by ad hoc expert groups (E/2003/42 and E/2003/SR.49)	13 (i)	25 July 2003	206
2003/300	WS(se)/SR. D3/30Wlissionue3/30Wthe Unidata()12.2(the fn)-8.1((3/30)-p(co)-12.9/SR.)-1ning379 Tc0.0048			

<i>Decision number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Date adopted</i>	<i>Page</i>
2003/302	Participation of members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council (E/2003/43 and E/2003/SR.49)	14 (h)	25 July 2003	216
2003/303	Bureau of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2003/43)	14 (h)	25 July 2003	216
2003/304	Venue and dates for the third session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2003/43)	14 (h)	25 July 2003	216
2003/305	Provisional agenda and documentation for the third session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2003/43)	14 (h)	25 July 2003	216
2003/306	Proposal for a second international decade of the world's indigenous people (E/2003/43 and E/2003/SR.49)	14 (h)	25 July 2003	217
2003/307	Review of indigenous issues within the United Nations system (E/2003/L.47)	14 (h)	25 July 2003	217
2003/308	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B	8	25 July 2003	218
2003/309	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions (E/2003/SR.49)	13 (b), (d), (e), (j), (k) and (l)	25 July 2003	218
2003/310	Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions (E/2003/SR.49)	14 (b), (c), (e), (f), (g) and (h)	25 July 2003	219

Resolutions

2003/2

Agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2529 (XXIV) of 5 December 1969, 32/156 and 32/157 of 19 December 1977 and 36/41 of 19 November 1981, as well as its decision 254 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977 and its resolution 2002/24 of 24 July 2002,

Having considered the text of the draft agreement negotiated by its Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies and the World Tourism Organization Committee on the Negotiations for the conversion of the Organization into a specialized agency,¹

2. The United Nations recognizes the decisive and central role of the World Tourism Organization, as an intergovernmental organization, in world tourism, as enshrined in its Statutes.

3. Convinced that tourism can contribute significantly to the pursuit of the shared objectives of achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication, the United Nations notes that, in accordance with its Statutes, the World Tourism Organization shall pay particular attention to the interests of the developing countries in the field of tourism.

Article 2
Coordination and cooperation

2. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be invited to attend meetings and to participate, without the right to vote and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, in the deliberations of the Economic and Social Council, its commissions and committees, of the Main Committees and other organs of the General Assembly and of the conferences and meetings of the United Nations, with respect to items on their agenda relating to matters within the scope of the activities of the World Tourism Organization and other matters of mutual interest. Written statements presented by the World Tourism Organization shall be distributed by the Secretariat of the United Nations to the members of the above-mentioned bodies, in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure.

3. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be invited, for purposes of consultation, to attend meetings of the General Assembly when matters defined in paragraph 2 of this article are under consideration.

Article 4

Proposals of agenda items

1. After such preliminary consultations as may be necessary, the World Tourism Organization shall arrange for the inclusion in the agenda of its General Assembly, the Executive Council or their subsidiary bodies, as appropriate, items proposed by the United Nations.

2. After such preliminary consultations as may be necessary, the United Nations shall arrange for the inclusion in the agenda of the Economic and Social Council or, as appropriate and in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure, of other organs or bodies of the United Nations of items proposed by the World Tourism Organization.

Article 5

Recommendations of the United Nations

1. Having regard to the obligations of the United Nations to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and the functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council, under Article 62 of the

Article 6
Assistance to the United Nations

In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Statutes of the

2. The United Nations and the World Tourism Organization agree to cooperate to the fullest extent possible in achieving these ends, and in particular they agree:

(a) To consult together from time to time concerning matters of mutual interest relating to the terms and conditions of employment of the officers and staff, with a view to securing as much uniformity in these matters as may be feasible;

(b) To cooperate in the interchange of personnel when desirable, on a temporary or a permanent basis, making due provision for the retention of seniority and pension rights;

(c) To cooperate with the agencies of the United Nations system in the establishment and operation of suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes arising in connection with the employment of personnel and related matters.

3. The terms and conditions under which any facilities or services of the United Nations or the World Tourism Organization in connection with the matters referred to in this article are to be extended to the other shall, where necessary, be the subject

7. Representatives of the World Tourism Organization shall be entitled to participate, without vote, in the deliberations of the General Assembly or any committee thereof established by it, at all times when the budget of the World Tourism Organization or general administrative or financial questions concerning the World Tourism Organization are under consideration.

Article 18

United Nations laissez-passer

Officials of the World Tourism Organization shall be entitled, in accordance with such special arrangements as may be concluded between the Secretary-General

request of those countries and in accordance with their own policies and priorities for development,

Reaffirming and underscoring the collective commitment and political will of Member States to strengthening the role and capacity of the United Nations development system to assist developing countries in the implementation of the goals, targets and commitments set out in the Millennium Declaration² and by the major United Nations conferences and summits,

Stressing that national Governments have the primary responsibility for their countries' development, and recognizing the importance of national ownership of development programmes,

Reiterating the need for all organizations of the United Nations development system, in accordance with their respective mandates, to focus their efforts at the field level in accordance with the priorities identified by recipient countries and with the goals, targets and commitments set out in the Millennium Declaration and by the major United Nations conferences and summits,

1. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/201,³ on assessment of the lessons learned by United Nations organizations from evaluation activities at the field level⁴ and on funding of development cooperation activities of the United Nations system;⁵

2. *Takes note also* of the request contained in resolution 57/270 B of 23
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Funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

5. *Reiterates* that regular/core resources, inter alia, because of their untied nature, are the bedrock of the operational activities of the United Nations and essential for the maintenance of the multilateral, neutral and universal nature of the United Nations development system;

6. *Notes with regret* that, although significant progress has been achieved with regard to the governance and functioning of the United Nations development system, there has not been, as part of that overall process of change, a significant increase in core resources for operational activities for development;

7. *Recognizes* that strengthening the role and capacity of the United Nations development system to assist countries in achieving their development goals requires continuing improvement in its effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact, along with a significant increase in and expansion of its resource base on a continued, more predictable and assured basis;

8. *Invites* all United Nations funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to further explore possibilities to strengthen their resource base, including, as appropriate, through multi-year funding frameworks as resource management tools integrating programme objectives, results and resources;

9. *Calls upon* all donor countries and countries in a position to do so to substantially increase their contributions to the core/regular budgets of the United Nations development system, in particular the funds and programmes, and wherever possible, to contribute on a multi-year basis, and also stresses the need for further exploration of other sources of funding that could complement but should not replace traditional sources;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake further analytical work on the issue of funding, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session in the context of the triennial comprehensive policy review;

Capacity-building

11. *Reaffirms* the need for all organizations of the United Nations development system at country level to focus on capacity-building as one of their primary objectives, within their respective mandates, and urges these organizations to: (a) support recipient Governments and other relevant stakeholders in devising country-level strategies for capacity-building in the pursuit of internationally agreed development goals; (b) intensify inter-agency information sharing at the system-wide level on good practices and experience gained, results achieved, benchmarks and indicators, monitoring and evaluation criteria concerning capacity-building, and reflect them in the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and (c) invite all organizations to include

Common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

13. *Requests* the United Nations development system and its country-level structures to continue their efforts to enhance the quality of the common country assessment, in particular its analytical aspects, and to strengthen the operational impact of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, including through inviting the active engagement of the specialized agencies and other partners, as appropriate, in the formulation and the use of these instruments, under the leadership of national Governments;

14. *Welcomes* efforts by the members of the Executive Committee of the United Nations Development Group to explicitly link their programme support to national development goals and priorities, through the revised United Nations Development Assistance Framework and its results matrix, invites other United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies to use the United

20. *Stresses* the need to ensure the full participation of national authorities as well as the involvement of relevant stakeholders in the design, programming, implementation and evaluation processes, as well as in the drafting of the terms of

26. *Requests* that efforts be undertaken across the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, to make progress in all the areas of simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures at the field level, taking into account efforts and ongoing initiatives by bilateral donors and multilateral development banks, with the ultimate intent of reducing transaction costs, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency in aid delivery and enhancing government ownership of development processes through better coordination and management of external assistance;

27. *Requests* the funds and programmes of the United Nations system, through their Executive Boards, to include in-7.5(r)-8.5(-9-7.5(r)4(y)1r)-8.9(o)-1g.9(u)-r9.1(a)120.3(m)315.5

United Nations system, are involved under the leadership and with the fullest involvement of the Government, wherever possible;

Gender mainstreaming in operational activities

35.

(g) Adequacy of human resources and necessary skills available at the country level within the United Nations system to support national efforts and priorities;

(h) Effectiveness of the reforms of the operational activities of the United

2. *Endorses* the decision of the World Summit on Sustainable Development to establish the World Solidarity Fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social

2003/5
Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, recalling that humanitarian assistance should be provided in accordance with and with due respect for the guiding principles contained in the annex to that resolution and recognizing other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2002/32 of 26 July 2002 and General Assembly resolution 57/153 of 16 December 2002,

Recognizing that the affected State has the primary role in the initiation, organization, coordination and implementation of humanitarian assistance within its territory and in the facilitation of the work of humanitarian organizations,

Recognizing the importance of the principles of neutrality, humanity and impartiality for the provision of humanitarian assistance,

Emphasizing the importance of the discussion of humanitarian policies and activities in the Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the fact that at the humanitarian affairs segment of 2003 the Economic and Social Council considered the theme “Strengthening of the coordination of the United Nations humanitarian assistance, with particular attention to humanitarian financing and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance and the

as well as of the 1994 “Guidelines on the Use of Military and Civil Defence Assets in Disaster Relief”,¹⁴

Bearing in mind the review of the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation and its Plan of Action,¹⁵

Expressing grave concern about the tragic loss of lives of humanitarian staff while providing humanitarian assistance and the increased insecurity encountered by humanitarian staff as well as the acts of violence committed against them, in particular deliberate attacks, and mindful of the need to provide the fullest possible protection for their security,

Recalling the inclusion of attacks intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations as a war crime in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,¹⁶ which was adopted on 17 July 1998 and entered into force on 1 July 2002, and noting the role that the Court could play in appropriate cases in bringing to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Bearing in mind that reaching the vulnerable is essential for providing adequate protection and assistance in context of natural disasters and complex emergencies as well as for strengthening local capacity to cope with humanitarian needs in such contexts,

Noting the grave humanitarian and development implications of the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic and other widespread major infectious diseases prevalent in humanitarian context, such as malaria, tuberculosis and cholera, on the affected countries,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;¹⁷

Humanitarian developments and challenges

2. *Calls upon* all parties to armed conflicts to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, human rights law and refugee law;

3. *Reaffirms* the obligation of all States and parties to armed conflict to protect civilians in armed conflicts in accordance with international humanitarian law, and invites States to promote a culture of protection, taking into account the particular needs of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities;

4. *Urges* the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian and other assistance to civilians under foreign occupation;

¹⁴ Department of Humanitarian Affairs publication, DHA/94/95.

¹⁵ A/CONF.179/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I: *Final*

disaster risks as well as to avoid or to limit adverse impact of natural hazards within the broad context of sustainable development;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction to continue to strengthen their coordination with the view, inter alia, to advancing the implementation of provisions of vulnerability, risk assessment and disaster management, including prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery and

22. *Urges* States to implement outcomes and commitments of United Nations conferences on the human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) pandemic as well as other major infectious diseases, including malaria and tuberculosis, with particular focus on the time-bound targets related to those diseases in complex emergencies and natural disaster-affected countries and regions;

23. *Recognizes* the important role of humanitarian agencies in addressing human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other major infectious diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and cholera, in emergencies, and urges them to factor considerations pertaining to these major infectious diseases into their planning and coordination efforts, including in the areas of early warning and contingency planning;

24. *Calls upon* humanitarian and development organizations to strengthen their cooperation with the United Nations system and other relevant actors and to

32. *Recognizes* that the need for coordination increases and becomes more

37. *Urges* the Emergency Relief Coordinator to further develop the global humanitarian financial tracking system and to refine the comprehensive system for

Referring also to the requests and suggestions put forward to the Secretariat of the United Nations by the delegations of Arab States Members of the United Nations concerning Arabic language services and, in particular, to the proposal of the delegation of Egypt that is set forth in annex II to the Report of the Committee on Conferences²³ and the letter dated 31 July 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, written in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of July 2001, concerning multilingualism,²⁴

Recognizing the importance of the coordinating role that could be played by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, given that it is located in the Arab region, with respect to strengthening Arabic language services in the United Nations system in close cooperation with United Nations Headquarters Arabic translation and editorial services and benefiting from the high level of expertise in the region,

1. *Calls upon* the secretariat of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia to consider the establishment of a United Nations Arabic language centre, based at the Commission, of which the objective, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the United Nations, and taking into consideration the requisite

3. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Commission to establish a women's centre within the secretariat of the Commission with responsibility for acting as the secretariat of the Committee on Women;

4. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary to follow up implementation of this resolution and to submit a report on the matter to the Commission at its twenty-third session.

*40th plenary meeting
18 July 2003*

2003/10

Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2004

The Economic and Social Council,

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

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling its resolutions 44/82 of 8 December 1989, 45/133 of 14 December 1990, 46/92 of 16 December 1991, 47/237 of 20 September 1993, 50/142 of 21 December 1995, 52/81 of 12 December 1997, 54/124 of 17 December 1999, 56/113 of 19 December 2001 and 57/164 of 18 December 2002 concerning the proclamation of, preparations for and observance of the International Year of the Family in 1994 and its tenth anniversary in 2004,

“Recognizing that the tenth anniversary of the Year constitutes an important opportunity to strengthen and enhance the effectiveness of efforts at all levels to carry out specific programmes within the framework of the objectives of the Year,

“Recognizing also that 2004 is to be viewed as a target year by which time concrete achievements will have been produced with respect to identifying and elaborating issues of direct concern to families and mechanisms will have been set up to plan and coordinate activities by the appropriate governmental and non-governmental bodies and agencies,

“Emphasizing that equality between women and men and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all family members are essential to family well-being and to society at large, noting the importance of reconciliation of work and family life and recognizing the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child,

“Noting with satisfaction the close collaboration of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the family field, as well as its research efforts and preparations for the tenth anniversary of the Year,

“Appreciating the active role of the regional commissions in the preparatory process of the tenth anniversary, particularly in facilitating regional cooperation in that regard,

“*Recalling* that one plenary meeting will be devoted at its fifty-ninth session, in 2004, to the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Year, building upon the events to be held on 15 May 2004 on the occasion of the International Day of Families,

“1. *Encourages* Governments to make every possible effort to realize the objectives of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and to integrate a family perspective in the planning process;

“2. *Recalls* its invitation to all States to set the end of 2003 as a target date for finalizing a programme for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the Year;

“3. *Also recalls* its invitation to Governments that had not already done so to set up national coordinating committees or similar mechanisms, as appropriate, for the anniversary, and invites them, as well as the Governments of countries with existing bodies responsible for preparations and observance, to intensify preparatory measures already under way;

“4. *Recommends* that all relevant actors, including Governments, civil society, including relevant non-governmental organizations, and research and academic institutions, contribute to developing strategies and programmes aimed at strengthening the livelihood of families;

“5. *Encourages* United Nations agencies and bodies, including the regional commissions, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations as well as other relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and their full enjoyment by young people,

Recalling

8. *Invites* the General Assembly to consider devoting, at its sixtieth session, in 2005, two plenary meetings to reviewing the situation of youth and achievements produced in the implementation of the Programme of Action ten years after its adoption;

9. *Also invites* the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to provide the Assembly, at its sixtieth session, through the Commission for Social Development at its forty-third session, with a comprehensive report on the priority areas of youth identified in the Programme of Action, calling upon the experience of the Member States, organizations, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as the regional commissions, and youth organizations, in their multidisciplinary work for and with youth;

10. *Further invites* the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General, in preparing the report requested in paragraph 9 above, to take into account the five concerns identified in paragraph 3 above.

*42nd plenary meeting
21 July 2003*

2003/12

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

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling relevant provisions of the major United Nations conferences and summits, and their respective follow-up reviews, for the promotion of the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities on an equal and participatory basis,

Encouraged by the increased interest of the international community in the promotion and protection of the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities under a comprehensive and integral approach,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/168 of 19 December 2001, by which the Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee to consider proposals for a 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 General Assembly resolution 57/229 of 18 December 2002, in which the Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its first session²⁸

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/7 of 24 July 2002 on a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities,

Stressing the primary responsibility of Governments in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and their full enjoyment by persons with disabilities,

Welcoming the work of national, regional and international meetings of Governments, experts and non-governmental organizations that contribute to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the regional initiatives taken previous to the second session of the Ad Hoc Committee in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General²⁹ on the fourth quinquennial review and appraisal of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons,^{30.2(s)(t)37.313)-7l.313cand enc.S03.u(m)14(e)52(cage6.61(3e 45.(2(Spec(2(9(o)13)-7 Ra(8cp.03cp.3.2(-12.rh7.7eu(m)14(e)52(cert}

rights institutions and independent experts with an interest in the matter, to make available to the Ad Hoc Committee on a Comprehensive and Integral International Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities suggestions and possible elements to be considered in proposals for a convention;

5. *Encourages* the relevant bodies of the United Nations to continue to promote and support the active participation of civil society, including interested non-governmental organizations, in the process established by the General Assembly in resolution 56/168, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 56/510 of 23 July 2002 and 57/229, and requests the Secretary-General to disseminate widely to the community of non-governmental organizations all available information on accreditation procedures as well as information on supportive measures and modalities for their participation in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee;

6. *Invites* Governments, civil society and the private sector to contribute to the voluntary fund established by the General Assembly to support the participation of non-governmental organizations and experts from developing countriesf12.4(((d))TJT*0.14146 0.00J2.

Nations with the New Partnership for Africa's Development³³ and its resolution 56/508 of 27 June 2002,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,³⁴ the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002³⁵ and its resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,

Welcoming the adoption of the chapter entitled "Sustainable development for Africa" in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation),³⁶

Cognizant of the link between the priorities of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in which the international community committed itself to addressing the special needs of Africa, and of the need to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the Millennium Declaration,

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General of 20 June 1995³⁷ and 12 June 2001,³⁸ submitted to the high-level segments of the Economic and Social Council devoted to the consideration of

2. *Recognizes* that, while social development is primarily the responsibility

12. *Stresses*, in this context, the vital role of the United Nations in assisting Member States to achieve the development objectives and targets of the United Nations Millennium Declaration³⁴ and to mainstream them in an integrated and coordinated manner in United Nations development activities;

13. *Welcomes* the commitment of African countries to peace, security, democracy, good governance, human rights and sound economic management, as well as their commitment to taking concrete measures to strengthen mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution as embodied in the New Partnership, as an essential basis for sustainable development in Africa, and in this context welcomes the ongoing efforts of African countries to develop further the African peer review mechanism which is an important and innovative feature of the New Partnership;

14. *Recognizes* that illiteracy, poverty, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other major communicable diseases add challenges to Africa's development and urges the international community to continue to increase its assistance to African countries in their efforts to address these challenges;

15. *Urges*

22. *Decides* to bring the present resolution to the attention of the General

3. *Invites* Members States and other stakeholders to mainstream ageing in the design and implementation of their policies and programmes;

4. *Invites* Governments as well as the United Nations system and civil society to participate in a “bottom-up” approach to the review and appraisal of the Plan of Action, through, inter alia, sharing of ideas, data collection and best practices;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session information on the implementation of the present resolution.

*42nd plenary meeting
21 July 2003*

2003/15

Agreed conclusions on national and international cooperation for social development

The Economic and Social Council

Endorses the following agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission for Social Development with respect to the following: 15 of 4.5366 12(mi2.4(1)0. pe)-6.8(r)2.9c(e)-8.6(cc1(e)e.4(a,14(o)75JT*0a)7((a,l

8. Given the importance of education as a primary and critical component in any development strategy, in particular for the elimination of illiteracy, the Commission emphasizes the relevance of cooperation in educational matters at the national and international levels.

9. Achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, demands a new partnership between developed and developing countries. In this context, the Commission stresses the importance of the commitment recently made by heads of State and Government to achieving sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law, as well as to mobilizing domestic resources, attracting international flows, promoting international trade as an engine for development, increasing international financial and technical cooperation for development, sustainable debt financing and external debt relief, and enhancing the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems.

10. The Commission recognizes that a substantial increase in official development assistance and other resources will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. To build support for official development assistance, heads of State and Government have pledged to further improve policies and development strategies, both nationally and internationally, to enhance aid effectiveness.

11. In that context, the Commission urges developed countries that have not done so to make concrete efforts towards achieving the target of providing 0.7 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and from 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance to least developed countries, as reconfirmed at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and encourages developing countries to build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets. The Commission acknowledges the efforts of all donors, commends those donors whose official development assistance contributions exceed, reach or are increasing towards the targets, and underlines the importance of undertaking an examination of the means and time frames for achieving the targets and goals.

12. Recipient and donor countries, as well as international institutions, should strive to make official development assistance more effective.

13. The Commission underlines the responsibility of the private sector at the national and international levels, including small and large companies and transnational corporations, regarding not only the economic and financial but also the development, social, gender and environmental implications of their activities, their responsibilities towards their workers and their contributions to achieving sustainable development including social development. In this context, the Commission emphasizes the need to take concrete actions within the United Nations system and through the participation of all relevant stakeholders on corporate responsibility and accountability.

14. Partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development. Within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can

contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals. At the international level, the recent initiatives towards building voluntary partnerships for social development should be encouraged and discussed further at, inter alia, the intergovernmental level.

15. Cross-sectoral and integrated policies that take into account the needs and interests of all members of society, as well as their contributions to national development, and that mainstream a gender perspective should be promoted.

16. The Commission calls upon all relevant developmesshooont9(s)]TJ-2.4146 -1.2048 TD0.0362 T25

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2003/16 Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2002/1 of 15 July 2002 on the establishment of an ad hoc advisory group on African countries emerging from conflict, in which the Council decided to consider creating, at the request of any African country emerging from conflict, a limited but flexible and representative ad hoc advisory group at the ambassadorial level, in consultation with all regional groups and the national authorities of the country concerned, drawn from the membership of the Economic and Social Council and its observer States, including representation from the country concerned, and in so doing to take into account the need to include countries that can make a positive contribution to the objectives of such a group,

Recalling also its decision 2002/302 of 4 October 2002, in which the Council decided to entrust the President of the Council with the holding of consultations regarding the modalities for establishing an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau, and its decision 2002/304 of 25 October 2002, in which it established that Group,

Taking note of the letter dated 26 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Burundi to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Economic and Social Council,⁵¹ in which the authorities of Burundi requested the Council to set up an ad hoc advisory group on Burundi to study and assess the economic and humanitarian situation in this country, with a view to post-conflict reconstruction, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/1,

Taking note also of the report of the Security Council mission to Central Africa,⁵² which visited Burundi from 12 to 14 June 2003, in which the mission expressed its satisfaction as to the peaceful transfer of power in Burundi,

Conscious of the need for providing adequate budgetary and economic support to the transitional Government, given the risk that all gains achieved thus far could collapse if such assistance was not provided immediately,

Urging donor countries to fulfil the commitments they made at the Paris and Geneva conferences on assistance to Burundi, and welcoming the convening of a donor round table organized by the Government of Burundi, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, scheduled for September 2003,

1. *Decides* to establish the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Burundi;
2. *Also decides* to entrust the President of the Council with the task of holding consultations and making recommendations, within the framework outlined in its resolution 2002/1, on the composition, terms of reference and relevant modalities for the creation of the Group by the end of August 2003 so as to enable it to participate in the donor round table.

*43rd plenary meeting
21 July 2003*

⁵¹ E/2002/86.

⁵²

2003/17 Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration⁵³ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,⁵⁴

Recalling also its decision 2001/320 of 24 October 2001 on the establishment of a regular sub-item entitled "Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010",

Recalling further its resolution 2002/33 of 26 July 2002 on the oral report of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Land-locked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,

1. *Takes note* of the progress report of the Secretary-General⁵⁵ on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;⁵⁴

2. *Expresses its deep concern* over the weak implementation of the Programme of Action, and expresses its expectation of more vigorous implementation by all partners;

3. *Calls* on the Secretary-General, while stressing the central role of the Council in the coordination of actions in the United Nations system for the

6. *Reiterates* that the Programme of Action offers a framework for

13. *Calls* on the Secretary-General to submit his annual progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action in such a way as to make it more analytical and results-oriented by putting greater emphasis on concrete results and indicating the progress achieved in its implementation.

*44th plenary meeting
22 July 2003*

2003/18
**Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency
Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS)**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1994/24 of 26 July 1994, by which the Council created the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS), and 2001/23 of 26 July 2001,

Millennium Declaration,⁵⁹ as well as the goals and targets contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS;⁵⁸

2. *Encourages* Governments to participate in the high-level plenary

Malaria, bearing in mind the complementarity of the role of those mechanisms, based on their respective comparative advantages;

11. *Requests*

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the ongoing preparatory process for the World Summit on the Information Society;⁶¹

2. Takes note also of the results of the first two meetings of the intergovernmental Preparatory Committee, held in Geneva from 1 to 5 July 2002 and from 17 to 28 February 2003;

3. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the ongoing preparatory process for the World Summit on the Information Society;⁶²

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2003/20
Strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking

The Economic and Social Council

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

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,⁶²

“Taking note of guideline 8, ‘Special measures for the protection and support of child victims of trafficking’, contained in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,⁶³

“Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶⁴ and noting the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,⁶⁵

“Recalling also International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 of 1999, concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, which prohibits forced or obligatory labour of all people under the age of eighteen,

“Recalling further paragraphs 25 and 27 of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,⁶⁶

“Recalling its resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which it adopted the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime⁶⁷ and in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁶⁸

“Condemning trafficking in persons as an abhorrent form of modern-day slavery and as an act that is contrary to universal human rights,

“Decrying the treatment of human beings as commodities bartered, bought or sold by traffickers, in particular exploiters,

“Deeply concerned at the worldwide occurrence of trafficking in persons for the purpose of exploitation of all kinds by transnational organized criminal

(b) To promote the legislative and other measures necessary to establish a wide range of assistance, including legal, psychological, medical and social assistance and, if appropriate, compensation or restitution, to the actual victims of trafficking, subject to the determination of the existence of victimization;

close cooperation and coordination with relevant international and regional organizations in this area;

“16. *Encourages* Member States to make voluntary contributions to further strengthen and support the Centre and its Global Programme against Trafficking in Human Beings, in particular in the area of technical assistance activities;

“17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session on the

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“*Reaffirming its deep concern* at the impact of transnational organized crime on the political, social and economic stability and development of societies,

“*Reaffirming* that the adoption of the Convention and the Protocols thereto is a significant development in international criminal law and that they constitute important instruments for effective international cooperation against transnational organized crime,

“1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;⁷⁴

“2. *Welcomes* the imminent entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁷⁰ and notes the number of signatures and ratifications of the three Protocols to the Convention, which is likely to lead to the expected entry into force at an early date of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁷¹ and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;⁷²

“3. *Commends* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the Secretariat for its work in promoting the ratification of the Convention and the Protocols thereto, including, in particular, the preparation of legislative guides designed to facilitate the ratification and subsequent implementation of those instruments, and invites the Centre to finalize the legislative guides and to disseminate them as widely as possible;

“4. *Welcomes* the organization by the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat of the Treaty Event ‘Focus 2003: treaties against transnational organized crime and terrorism’, to be held during its fifty-eighth session in accordance with its resolution 57/173 of 18 December 2002, urges Member States to participate

“Recalling further its resolution 57/173 of 18 December 2002, in which it affirmed the importance of the role of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the Secretariat in the fulfilment of its mandate, including to prevent and combat terrorism, and in particular in strengthening international cooperation and providing technical assistance, upon request, which complements the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council,

“Recalling its resolution 57/292 of 20 December 2002, in section IV of which it approved the strengthening of the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the

“7. *Also requests* the Centre, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary funds, to intensify its efforts to provide technical assistance, upon request, in preventing and combating terrorism through the implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism, with particular emphasis on the need to coordinate its work with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and international, regional and subregional organizations;

“8. *Expresses its appreciation* to donor countries that, through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through direct contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, have supported the launching of the Global Programme against Terrorism, and invites all States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the Fund in order to strengthen the capacity of the Centre to provide technical assistance to requesting Member States, in particular for promoting the ratification of, accession to and implementation of the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism;

“9. *Recommends* that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in coordination with other United Nations entities, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee, keep under regular review the progress made by Member States in becoming parties to and impl()-1e.7(t)phe7(d)10.5()-12.5 r3vatco th

“1. *Notes* es

make action-oriented recommendations to serve as a basis for the draft recommendations and conclusions for consideration by the Eleventh Congress

relating to the preparations for the Eleventh Congress, to the Congress itself and to the follow-up to and implementation of its recommendations;

“16. *Reiterates its invitation* to Member States to be represented at the Eleventh Congress at the highest possible level, for example, by heads of State

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 56/123 of 19 December 2001 and 57/173 of 18 December 2002 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity,

Welcoming the increase in voluntary contributions made by donors to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, which enables the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the Secretariat to execute a larger number of technical assistance

8. *Welcomes* the recent delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna for the management of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, which should increase the efficiency of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in managing its financial resources and enhance its reporting to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on the financial status of the Fund;

9. *Encourages* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to use the experience of the Fund Raising Unit of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in areas such as broadening the donor base, cost-sharing, private sector funding and other innovative means to increase the resources of the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to include in his annual report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice information on the financial status of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund and the results of the evaluation of projects financed by the Fund;

11. *Also requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide Member States with relevant information on the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund when required.

*44th plenary meeting
22 July 2003*

2003/25

International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling

Emphasizing the importance of enhancing international cooperation and coordination among Member States in the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations, including sustainable development, improved quality of life, democracy and human rights,

Noting the increasing number of requests for technical assistance received by the Centre for International Crime Prevention from least developed countries, developing countries, countries with economies in transition and countries emerging from conflict,

1 *Expressing its appreciation* for funding provided by Member States in 2002,s

7. *Urges* Member States to make or increase, as appropriate, voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, as well as to make or increase, as appropriate, contributions in direct support of activities and projects of the Centre, including through contributions to institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, in order to strengthen further the capacity of the Centre to provide technical assistance;

8. *Encourages* Member States, in particular, developing countries and countries with economies in transition, that are beneficiaries of technical assistance provided by the Centre and are in a position to do so to contribute to the activities of the Centre through such means as the provision of necessary infrastructure or human resources or by allotting national funds to projects implemented in partnership with the Centre;

9. *Encourages* developing countries and countries with economies in transition to include in their requests for assistance from the United Nations Development Programme, in particular within its country programme framework, projects and/or elements on crime prevention and criminal justice;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance further the resources available within the existing overall budgetary framework of the United Nations for the operational activities and, in particular, the interregional advisory services of the Centre for International Crime Prevention under section 23, Regular programme of technical cooperation, of the regular budget of the United Nations;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make all possible efforts, including appeals to donors in the private sector, mobilization of resources and fund-raising, to increase extrabudgetary resources, including general-purpose funds, bearing in mind the need to safeguard the independence and international character of the Centre.

*44th plenary meeting
22 July 2003*

2003/26
Prevention of urban crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 55/59 of 4 December 2000, in which

proven and promising practices in the area of urban crime prevention, including in criminal justice, to develop a practical manual on the use and application of the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime and to convene for that purpose an expert group meeting, with participants to be selected on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

5. *Again calls upon* all relevant United Nations organizations and bodies and international financial institutions to give appropriate consideration to the inclusion of urban crime prevention and law enforcement projects in their assistance programmes;

6. *Recommends* that in the programme of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice due attention be given to the issue of urban crime;

7. *Welcomes* the inclusion of urban crime and youth at risk as one of the issues for the workshops to be held at the Eleventh Congress, which would permit an in-depth discussion of the subject at the regional preparatory meetings for the Congress.

*44th plenary meeting
22 July 2003*

2003/27

Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that the conservation of wild flora and fauna is essential for the maintenance of biological diversity, preservation of the environment and sustainable development,

Recalling the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,⁸⁴ and the Convention on Biological Diversity⁸⁵ and action taken to implement those conventions,

Aware of the existence of organized criminal groups operating transnationally that specialize in trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna, and concerned at the adverse environmental, economic and social repercussions of their activities,

Recalling also its resolution 2002/18 of 24 July 2002, in which it urged all Member States to cooperate with the Secretary-General and other competent entities of the United Nations system so that the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of its resolution 2001/12 might be finalized,

Taking note of the replies received from Member States concerning their national legislation and practical experience in the area of trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna contained in the report of the Secretary-General,⁸⁶

1. *Welcomes* with satisfaction the report of the Secretary-General on trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna and illicit access to genetic resources;⁸⁶

2. *Urges* all Member States to cooperate, as appropriate, with the Secretary-General and competent entities of the United Nations system, in particular the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered

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

Noting the transnational nature of organized crime and the tendency of organized criminal groups and terrorist groups to expand their illegal operations,

Concerned at the growing tendency of organized criminal groups and terrorist groups to resort to kidnapping, especially for the purpose of extortion, as a method

5. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to provide to the Secretary-General information on the practice of kidnapping and on relevant domestic measures that have been adopted, including any related to support and assistance to the victims and their families;

6. *Also invites* Member States that have not yet done so to adopt the legislative or other measures necessary to establish kidnapping as a serious crime in their domestic legislation, in accordance with the definition of “serious crime” in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;⁸⁹

7. *Encourages* Member States to continue to foster international cooperation, especially extradition, mutual legal assistance, collab6.2(an16.2(m7)16.2(an)6.6(6(ce)11.s8()12.2

adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970,⁹⁰ the preamble to which refers, inter alia, to the duty of every State to protect the cultural property existing within its territory against the dangers of theft, clandestine excavation and illicit export, and also the commitment by States and relevant international organizations to combat such practices with all the means at their disposal, in particular with regard to international cooperation on the return of such property,

Wishing to promote mutual cooperation in preventing illegal acts against the historical and cultural legacy of peoples,

Aware of the urgent need to establish standards for the restitution and return of movable property forming part of the cultural heritage of peoples after it has been stolen or illicitly exported, and for its protection and preservation,

Recognizing that one of the main objectives of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice is the promotion and strengthening of international cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/121 of 14 December 1990 on the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990,

Recalling also the Model Treaty for the Prevention of Crimes that Infringe on the Cultural Heritage of Peoples in the Form of Movable Property, adopted by the Eighth Congress,⁹¹

Welcoming the organization by the Andean Community of Nations and the Government of France of a regional workshop on theft and illicit trafficking of cultural property, held in Lima from 14 to 16 May 2003,

1. *Encourages* Member States to consider, where appropriate and in accordance with national law, when concluding relevant agreements with other States, the Model Treaty for the Prevention of Crimes that Infringe on the Cultural Heritage of Peoples in the Form of Movable Property, adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Havana from 27 August to 7 September 1990;⁹¹

2. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue to strengthen international cooperation and mutual assistance in the prevention and prosecution of crimes against movable property that forms part of the cultural heritage of peoples;

3. *Requests*

2003/30
**United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and
criminal justice**

The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling

Governments of Austria, Canada and Germany for their financial support in the organization of the Meeting;

3. *Decides* to group United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice in the following categories for the purpose of targeted collection of information, in order to better identify the specific needs of Member States and to provide an analytical framework with a view to improving technical cooperation:

(a) Standards and norms related primarily to persons in custody, non-custodial sanctions and juvenile and restorative justice;

(b) Standards and norms related primarily to legal, institutional and practical arrangements for international cooperation;

(c) Standards and norms related primarily to crime prevention and victim issues;

(d) Standards and norms related primarily to good governance, the independence of the judiciary and the integrity of criminal justice personnel;

4. *Calls upon* Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental

referred to in paragraph 3 above and that are aimed at identifying and addressing specific problems in Member States requesting assistance and at providing an analytical framework with a view to improving technical cooperation;

(b) New ways and means for maximizing the effectiveness of technical assistance to Member States in specific areas of crime prevention and criminal

6. The entire review process should be guided by the need to relate it to the main

24. The information provided by Member States on the application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice should be distributed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime via the World Wide Web.

25. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should encourage financial institutions, development agencies and non-governmental organizations to expand their technical assistance programmes for improving access to justice and the rule of law.

26. The information-gathering mechanisms used by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should be reviewed in order to bring them in line with the overall programme priorities of the United Nations. The goal should be to redesign the mechanisms in a more comprehensive, consistent and operational manner, so that the collected data and other information are more relevant to those priorities. The goal should also be to enhance cooperation among respondents, both in the collection of data and in the execution of technical cooperation projects.

27. New information-gathering mechanisms should be focused on identifying difficulties encountered in application and desirable practices. The mechanisms should be based on the present United Nations priorities unless the Eleventh United

2003/31
Functioning of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

The Economic and Social Council,

Mindful of the statement of principles and programme of action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991,

Recalling resolutions 1/1 of 29 April 1992,⁹⁵ 4/3 of 9 June 1995,⁹⁶ 5/3 of 31 May 1996⁹⁷ and 6/1 of 9 May 1997⁹⁸ of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, adopted under the agenda item "Strategic management and programme questions",

Recalling in particular Commission resolution 5/3, in which it requested member States to submit to the bureau draft proposals, together with the information required in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3, one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission, in order to ensure the smooth and effective functioning of the Commission,

Recognizing the need for the bureau of the Commission to have adequate time to prepare for sessions of the Commission,

Recall its resolution 1999/30 of 20 July 1999, in particular paragraph 3 of chapter I thereof regarding the method of election of the bureau of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1. *Encourages* States members of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to submit draft proposals to it in accordance with its resolution 5/3 and to include in such proposals the information required in accordance with the annex to Commission resolution 4/3, including on the proposed activity, the timetable and identification of the United Nations other body that could carry out the activity, one month prior to the commencement of the session of the Commission

2. *Endorses* the request of the Commission to its bureau report on its intersessional work annually, including its experience with regard to the implementation of resolution 5.7(a) of the Commission, and to the procedure for the submission of

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4. *Requests* the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to submit to the Commission at its thirteenth session a report on the status of implementation of the mandates assigned to it by or through the recommendation of the Commission, including information on the requirements of such implementation;

5. *Decides* that, with effect from 2004, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play an active role in the preparation of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal

2003/33

Reduction of illicit drug demand

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction⁹⁹ and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,¹⁰⁰ adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recognizing that the rapid evolution of the socio-economic situation, combined with cultural, personal and social factors and compounded by the availability of illicit drugs, has exacerbated the global problem of consumption of psychoactive substances,

Conscious that the problem of consumption has a greater impact on populations at risk, in particular children and young people, who, for various family and cultural reasons, have become more vulnerable and susceptible to illicit drug consumption and hazardous behaviour regarding illicit drugs,

Aware that programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand must form part of a global strategy and that, if they are integrated and coordinated so as to offer a wide variety of appropriate measures in the community and in the education, health, labour and social welfare sectors, they will enable the targeted persons, families and communities to diminish the adverse effects of improper drug use,

Considering that the world drug problem must be dealt with on the basis of shared responsibility, which requires an integrated and balanced approach, offering people comprehensive care that will foster their development as individuals and within the community,

1. *Supports* the implementation of programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand with global impact and scope that target the people at risk of consuming illicit drugs and the problems associated with illicit drug consumption, to

2003/34 International assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2002/21 of 24 July 2002 and the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,¹⁰¹ the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction¹⁰² and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,¹⁰³

Reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/16 of 24 July 2001 on international assistance to the States most affected by transit of drugs,

Taking note of the second 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,¹⁰⁴ his report on international assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs¹⁰⁵ and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session,

Bearing in mind the principle of shared responsibility and the need for all States to promote and implement the actions necessary to counter the world drug problem and crimes related to that problem,

Acknowledging efforts by national authorities and the international community, including the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to reduce the demand for, and to combat international trafficking in, illicit drugs,

Noting the fact that the transit States continue to face grave and multifaceted challenges, owing to both the problems related to illicit drug trafficking and supply and the rising levels of drug abuse resulting from the transiting of illicit drugs through their territories,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen law enforcement capacities at all levels and the importance of inter-agency coordination to the achievement of effective drug control strategies addressing all aspects of the world drug problem,

Recognizing the need to provide, for that purpose, international assistance to the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs,

1. *Encourages* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to continue to implement and strengthen law enforcement initiatives at all levels and cross-border cooperation between transit States, as well as countries of destination, with a view to promoting coordinated drug control activities and unified responses to drug trafficking;

¹⁰¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

¹⁰² General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

¹⁰³ General Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

¹⁰⁴ E/CN.7/2003/2 and Add.1-6.

¹⁰⁵ E/CN.7/2003/11.

2. *Also encourages* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to continue to implement and strengthen comprehensive policies for the reduction of illicit drug demand;

3. *Calls upon* the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs to ensure well-coordinated and focused policies to suppress drug trafficking through greater coordination between key agencies responsible for drug law enforcement;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of voluntary funds and in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for the use of general-purpose funds,¹⁰⁶ and Member States to facilitate such initiatives by providing assistance and technical support to the drug control authorities of the States affected by the transit of illicit drugs, in particular developing countries, including countries with economies in transition, that are in need of such assistance and support;

5. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and

5.

Recalling that Governments have adopted various measures to promote multilateral, regional, subregional and bilateral cooperation between judicial, law enforcement and tax authorities so as to deal in a comprehensive manner with criminal groups involved in drug trafficking,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of broad policies to eliminate illicit drug crops and of the implementation of legislation, in particular legislation to facilitate the interdiction of illicit drug shipments, in support of illicit drug crop eradication and elimination, alternative development and strong law enforcement efforts at reducing the supply of illicit drugs;

2. *Calls upon* States to adopt effective measures to strengthen international

accordance with the 1988 Convention, as well as the measures for countering money-laundering adopted at the twentieth special session,¹¹²

Considering that multilateral action against the modern global phenomenon of transnational organized crime and the illicit activities connected with it, in particular drug trafficking, money-laundering, corruption and the financing of terrorism, represents a commitment by States that calls for shared responsibility and coordinated activities with a view to achieving a coherent global approach in accordance with multilateral instruments,

Recognizing that the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and other serious offences has increased throughout the world to become a global threat to the stability and security of the financial and commercial system, and even to government structures, and that concerted efforts by the international community are required in order to deal with the problems posed by organized crime and the proceeds derived from it,

Emphasizing the need for States to harmonize their legislation in order to ensure adequate coordination of their policies for preventing, monitoring, controlling and suppressing money-laundering and the fiornmentnm47.3(r)3.9(in13a1(nt)9.7)12.2(the)-t1irnm47.

recommendations on money-laundering and the financing of terrorism formulated by the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and its regional groups.

*44th plenary meeting
22 July 2003*

2. *Calls upon* the international community and Member States to promote an economic environment that is favourable to products from alternative development and that facilitates the access of such products to international markets as an effective and efficient means of eliminating the illicit economy;

3. *Reiterates* the necessity to encourage access to international markets for products, including produce from alternative development areas;

4. *Urges* Member States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and as a sign of their commitment to the fight against illicit drugs, to extend cooperation in the area of alternative development to include technical assistance, support for the protection of the environment, sustainable development of forest resources, creation of social and productive infrastructure and promotion of private investment and agro-industry, as well as facilitation of the access of alternative development products to markets;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to share their experience in programmes to eliminate or reduce illicit crop cultivation, thereby taking into account common

East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encouraged them to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation, taking into account the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,

Recalling also its resolution 1985/11 of 28 May 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene regular meetings of the operational heads of the national drug control and law enforcement agencies of States in the African region to study questions related to illicit drug traffic in the region and to establish more effective mechanisms for cooperation and mutual assistance in the suppression of illicit drug traffic within,

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, from within available resources of the regular budget of the United Nations, the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with the financial resources to assist those States which could not otherwise be represented, by defraying the travel expenses for one participant from each of those States, as is done for the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East.

*44th plenary meeting
22 July 2003*

2003/39

Strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking

The Economic and Social Council,

Convinced that the transnational nature of the world drug problem and related offences requires the effective application of the principles of shared responsibility and a holistic and balanced approach,

Noting that the availability of chemical precursors makes it possible to extract, refine and synthesize illicit drugs of natural or synthetic origin,

Noting General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B of 10 June 1998 on the control of precursors, adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem togethero5get11.6(-d4(na)-73ug8(n)7.-)12.(na)42.(n)23.81(C) 2oDl. gd- J036

Aware that the availability of chemical precursors continues, despite the success of Operation Topaz and Operation Purple and the efforts of all countries to prevent the access of drug traffickers to chemical precursors needed in the manufacture of illicit drugs of natural and synthetic origin,

Committed to preventing, through all legal means available, access to chemical precursors by those engaged in or attempting to engage in the processing of illicit drugs,

Concerned at the fact that illicit drugs of natural and synthetic origin have spread worldwide, and recognizing that that represents a threat to all States,

1. *Urges* all States, including producing, exporting, transit and importing States, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility, to exchange information, through the competent authorities established in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988¹¹⁶ or through law enforcement authorities, regarding suspicious transactions or shipments of substances suspected of being diverted for use in illicit drug production;

2. *Recommends* that all States ensure that they have in place fully effective systems for chemical precursor control and procedures for training personnel of control agencies and operational, regulatory and administrative staff;

3. *Calls upon* all States to inform, through the International Narcotics Control Board, the competent authorities of States about matters concerning the introduction of substances substituted for controlled substances and the use of new techniques in the synthesis, refining and extraction of illicit drugs, with a view to strengthening controls;

4. *Encourages* all States, including producing, exporting, transit and importing States, to make full use of existing channels of communication for the timely exchange of information, where possible, on enterprises that have been given penalties for improper management of chemicals, in accordance with their national legislation, as well as on routes and means of trafficking and diversion, on methods of camouflaging and on means of falsifying and manipulating customs documents, and any other information necessary to exercise more effective control;

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2003/40
Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific purposes

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2002/20 of 24 July 2002 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes 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 1961¹¹⁷ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,¹¹⁸

Reiterating that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, and requests the Governments of producer countries to ensure that their future production of opiate raw materials is adjusted to conform to the actual requirements for opiate raw materials worldwide, bearing in mind the current level of global stocks of opiate raw materials, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

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

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between the licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate in countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and with that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, to report on new trends with regard to cannabis.

44th plenary meeting

22 July 2003

2003/42

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,¹³¹

Recalling the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,¹³² in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action¹³³ adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,¹³⁴

Recalling also its resolution 2002/25 of 24 July 2002 and other relevant United Nations resolutions,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women¹³⁵ as it concerns the protection of civilian populations,

Expressing the urgent need for the 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 deterioration of the situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and about the severe consequences of continuous illegal Israeli settlements activities as well as the harsh economic conditions and other severe consequences of the continuing Israeli attacks

1. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, as well as the international community, to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the immediate 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,¹³⁶ the Regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907¹³⁷ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,¹³⁸ in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugees and displaced Palestinian women and children to their homes and properties, in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;

5. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to provide urgently needed assistance and services in an effort to alleviate the dire humanitarian crisis being faced by Palestinian women and their families and to help in the reconstruction of relevant Palestinian institutions;

6. *Requests* the Commission on the Status of Women to continue to monitor and take action with regard to the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women,¹³² in particular paragraph 260 concerning Palestinian women and children, the Beijing Platform for Action¹³³ and the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",¹³⁴

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to review the situation and to assist Palestinian women by all available means, including those laid out in his report entitled "Situation of and assistance to Palestinian women",¹³⁹

2003/43 Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁴⁰ the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁴¹ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,¹⁴² the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,¹⁴³ the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,¹⁴⁴ the Convention on the Rights of the Child¹⁴⁵ and the Optional Protocols thereto on the involvement of children in armed conflict¹⁴⁶ and on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,¹⁴⁷ the Beijing Declaration¹⁴⁸ and Platform for Action,¹⁴⁹ the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-third special session,¹⁵⁰ accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,¹⁵¹ and other instruments of human rights and international law,

Recalling that Afghanistan is a party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,¹⁵² the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹⁴¹ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹⁴¹ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,¹⁵³

Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the importance of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000), on women and peace and security, and 1460 (2003), on children and armed conflict,

¹⁴⁰ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹⁴¹ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁴² General Assembly resolution 39/46, annex.

¹⁴³ General Assembly resolution 34/180, annex.

¹⁴⁴ See General Assembly resolution 48/104.

¹⁴⁵ General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

¹⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution 54/263, annex I.

¹⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁴⁸ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United

Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolutpub50.9(3 1 Tf3.3(p. I)13.6(,)13.2(d)]3(e)-8.5(ac)-8.5(e a)-8.5(nd s)1

Recalling also the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions, signed in Bonn, Germany, on 5 December 2001,¹⁵⁴

Recalling further the funding commitments made at the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, held in Tokyo on 21 and 22 January 2002,

Welcoming

(b) The ratification by the Afghan Transitional Authority of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹⁴³ on 5 March 2003;

2. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on the Status of Women on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan;¹⁵⁵

3. *Urges* the Afghan Transitional Authority to:

(a) Ensure that any legislative, administrative and other measures support the full enjoyment of women and girls of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) Enable the full, equal and effective participation of women and girls in civil, cultural, economic, political and social life throughout the country at all levels;

(c) Protect the right to freedom of movement, expression and association for women and girls;

(d) Provide the necessary support and resources to enable the Ministry of Women's Affairs to function effectively, so that the Ministry can fulfil its task in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and develop the capacity to act as a catalyst for gender mainstreaming throughout the Transitional Administration;

(e) Ensure that the Judicial Reform Commission, the Constitutional Drafting Commission and the Independent Human Rights Commission have adequate resources to fulfil their mandates and ensure that gender perspectives are consistent with international standards;

(f) Affirm full support for the full, equal and effective participation of

5. *Invites*

policies, legislation, programmes, projects, strategies and regulatory and technical instruments in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT) and media and communications, and create monitoring and accountability mechanisms to ensure implementation of gender-sensitive policies and regulations as well as to analyse the gender impact of such policies in consultation and collaboration with women information technology specialists, women's organizations and gender equality advocates;

(b) Encourage regulatory bodies, where they exist, to promote full participation of women in the ownership, control and management in the ICT and media sectors;

(c) Include gender perspectives and measurable gender-specific targets in all programmes and projects on ICT for development, as well as specific activities, as appropriate, for women and girls as active users of information;

(d) Remove ICT-related infrastructural barriers that disproportionately affect women and girls and promote the establishment of affordable and accessible ICT-related infrastructure for all women and girls, bearing in mind the specific needs and interests of women and girls living in countries in the process of peace-building and reconstruction;

(e) Invite, as appropriate, through partnerships, or through the use of self-regulatory gender-sensitive guidelines and self-regulatory gender-sensitive guidelines for media coverage and representation, public and community media to work in support of gender equality, bearing in mind the importance of providing financial resources and other support;

(k) Enable equal access for women to ICT-based economic activities, such as small business and home-based employment, to information systems and improved technologies and to new employment opportunities in this area, and consider developing tele-centres, information centres, community access points and business incubators;

(l) Strengthen partnerships among all stakeholders to build the capacity of women to fully participate in, and enjoy the benefits of, the information society, including e-governance, where it exists and as it is developed, and participatory approaches;

(m) Ensure equal opportunities for women and monitor gender representation in different categories and levels of work, education and training in the media and ICT areas, with a view to increasing women's participation in decision-making at all levels of ICT and the media;

(n) Provide management, negotiation and leadership training for women, as well as mentoring systems and other support strategies and programmes to enhance women's capabilities and potential for advancement in the media and ICT sectors;

(o) Take effective measures, to the extent consistent with freedom of expression, to combat the growing sexualization and use of pornography in media content, in terms of the rapid development of ICT, encourage the media to refrain from presenting women as inferior beings and exploiting them as sexual objects and commodities, combat ICT- and media-based violence against women, including criminal misuse of ICT for sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and trafficking in women and girls, and support the development and use of ICT as a resource for the empowerment of women and girls, including those affected by violence, abuse and other forms of sexual exploitation;

(p) Respect the value of different and local languages and promote and

- (t) Increase efforts to compile, and disaggregate by sex and age, statistics on

2. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to submit to the Council a draft programme of action for the Year.

*45th plenary meeting
23 July 2003*

2003/46
Long-term programme of support for Haiti

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1999/11 of 27 July 1999, 2001/25 of 26 July 2001 and 2002/22 of 24 July 2002, and its decision 2000/235 of 27 July 2000,

Taking note

2003/47 International Conference on Financing for Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which the Assembly endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁶² adopted on 22 March 2002,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/34 of 26 July 2002,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 51/270 of 20 December 2002 on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recognizing the crucial importance of proper follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and other agreements and commitments reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development,

Stressing the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, both in order to ensure proper follow-up to the implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development and to continue to build bridges between development, finance and trade organizations and initiatives, within the framework of the holistic agenda of the Conference,

Recognizing the link between financing for development and attaining internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁶³ in measuring development progress and helping to guide development priorities, as well as achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development, bearing in mind the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (“Johannesburg Plan of Implementation”),¹⁶⁴

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, held in New York on 14 April 2003,¹⁶⁵ which constitutes an important input provided by the Council to the high-level dialogue on financing for development, which is to be held by the General Assembly in October 2003;

2. *Takes note also* of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up efforts to the International Conference on Financing for Development;¹⁶⁶

¹⁶² *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,I2()-12

3. *Takes note further* of the establishment of the Financing for Development Office in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/273 of 20 December 2002;

4. *Reaffirms* its commitment to contribute to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁶² both in the context of its general mandate to follow-up and support the implementation of commitments adopted at all major United Nations conferences, including the Millennium Summit, and as an important process in its own right, and in that regard attaches priority to four broad tasks related to follow-

accordance with its rules of procedure and the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the Conference and in its preparatory process.

*47th plenary meeting
24 July 2003*

2003/48

The need to harmonize and improve United Nations informatics systems for optimal utilization and accessibility by all States

The Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in the field of informatics¹⁶⁷ and the initiatives of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics,

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,

1. *Reiterates* the high priority that it attaches to easy, economical, uncomplicated and unhindered access for States Members and observers of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations accredited to the United Nations, to the computerized databases and information systems and services of the

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2004 on the action taken to follow up the present resolution; including the findings of the Working Group and an assessment of its work and mandate.

*47th plenary meeting
24 July 2003*

2003/49

3. *Calls upon* Member States and all other actors of the United Nations system to continue to mainstream a gender perspective into all activities at all levels;

4. *Decides* to intensify its efforts to ensure that gender mainstreaming is an integral part of all activities in its work, and therefore to give appropriate attention to gender perspectives and the particular obstacles that women face in all its

14. *Notes with appreciation* the expanded efforts of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality to support gender mainstreaming in a growing number of sectors, especially its efforts to ensure that gender perspectives are addressed systematically by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, and in this regard encourages the Board in its efforts to mainstream gender perspectives throughout the United Nations system;

15. *Encourages* United Nations bodies to promote inter-agency arrangements through the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality for increased coordination and partnership on gender issues across the United Nations system;

16. *Welcomes* the efforts by the regional commissions to promote gender mainstreaming and improve the situation of women, and encourages the regional commissions to intensify those efforts;

17. *Underlines* the importance of reports to intergovernmental bodies consistently giving attention to gender equality through systematic and rigorous analysis of the issues involved, and presenting issues and approaches in a gender-sensitive manner so as to give concrete and practical recommendations and serve as

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a report on this subject to its substantive session in 2004.

*47th plenary meeting
24 July 2003*

**2003/51
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized
agencies and the international institutions associated with the
United Nations**

*The Economic and Social Council,
Having examined*

Noting that the large majority of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories are small island 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 for funding expanded assistance programmes for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

Reaffirming the mandates of the specialized agencies and other organizations
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3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

4. *Reaffirms* that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute to the implementation

2003/52**Europe-Africa permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1982/57 of 30 July 1982, 1983/62 of 29 July 1983, 1984/75 of 27 July 1984, 1985/70 of 26 July 1985, 1987/69 of 8 July 1987, 1989/119 of 28 July 1989, 1991/74 of 26 July 1991, 1993/60 of 30 July 1993, 1995/48 of 27 July 1995, 1997/48 of 22 July 1997, 1999/37 of 28 July 1999 and 2001/29 of 26 July 2001,

Referring to resolution 912 (1989) adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe¹⁷⁶ regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Referring also to the Barcelona Declaration adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean

2. *Also welcomes* the efforts made to date in deep-sea drilling work, which have provided a decisive impetus to geological and geotechnical knowledge of undersea formations, and invites the two sponsoring countries and the organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation in order to finalize the project studies;

3. *Commends* the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa on the work done in preparing the project follow-up report¹⁷⁷ requested by the Council in its resolution 2001/29;

4. *Renews* its invitation to the competent organizations of the United Nations system and to specialized governmental and non-governmental organizations to participate in the studies and operations on the permanent link through the Strait of Gibraltar;

5. *Requests* the En-6rifort

2. *Reiterates* the need to foster a comprehensive approach to the problems faced by Guinea-Bissau in its post-conflict phase, in particular to prepare a long-term programme of support, based on its development priorities, through the integration of relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development needs;

3. *Reiterates also* its invitation to the Government of Guinea-Bissau, and, within their respective mandates, to the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, the donor community and the international community as a whole to give full consideration to the recommendations formulated by the Ad Hoc Advisory Group and to take specific and concrete steps to give effect to the partnership approach that it set out, with a view to addressing the short-term needs and implementing a long-term programme of support;

4. *Welcomes* the progress made with the creation by the United Nations Development Programme of the Emergency Economic Management Fund, following the recommendations made by the Ad Hoc Advisory Group in its report¹⁸⁰ and the trust fund set up for the elections, and appeals to donor countries to contribute to these funds;

5. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group until the organizational session of the Economic and Social Council in January 2004, with the current membership, including those invited members, with the purpose of monitoring the implementation of its recommendations, following closely the humanitarian situation and economic and social conditions prevailing in the country and providing an assessment of its work through a report to be submitted to the Council;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the United Nations Development Group, as well as other relevant United Nations funds, programmes and the specialized agencies to continue to assist the Ad Hoc Advisory Group in accomplishing its mandate, and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to continue to cooperate to that end.

*48th plenary meeting
24 July 2003*

2003/54

Information and communication technologies for development

The Economic and Social Council,

Taking note of the first annual report of the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force,¹⁸¹

¹⁸⁰ E/2003/8, para. 48 (a).

¹⁸¹ E/2003/56.

Welcomes

(c) Reports of the regional and interregional preparatory meetings referred to in paragraph 6 below on the implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. *Invites* the international donor and development community and international organizations to provide information, on or before 31 January 2004, on their activities in support of the Programme of Action, as well as on recommendations for further action in support of its full implementation, and requests that the information provided be considered by the Secretary-General in the preparation of the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Welcomes* the work in progress in all small island developing States to continue and enhance their preparations for the international meeting, and calls upon the international community, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental bodies to support the efforts of small island developing States in their preparations of national assessment reports to be completed by July 2003, given that national reports are a critical component for the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action in providing information on respective national circumstances;

5. *Emphasizes* that in the preparation of the reporting referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, the provisions of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 57/262 should be taken into account, and invites the Secretary-General to make full use of the Small Island Developing States Information Network in his efforts to disseminate the various reports;

6. *Welcomes*, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 57/262, the regional preparatory meetings for:

(a) Pacific small island developing States, to be held in Apia, Samoa, from 4 to 8 August 2003;

(b) Caribbean small island developing States, to be held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 18 to 22 August 2003;

(c) Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas small island developing States, to be held in Praia, Cape Verde, from 1 to 5 September 2003;

(d) Mere transfer and imports of new technology through foreign direct investment and other channels do not ensure technology acquisition. In order to build capacity to acquire and master technology, it is essential that Governments build a sound human resources capital and put in place credible and more focused long-term policies and regulations that encourage the active international transfer,

(c) Strengthening technology support institutions and science advisory mechanisms; building human capacity; identifying new technologies and applications; and encouraging international collaboration to support research in neglected fields;

(d) Promoting affordable universal Internet access and building strategic partnerships in the field of science and technology for development and capacity-building for competitiveness “taking care to ensure complementarity with efforts under way by other organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Information and Communication Technologies Task Force, and to promote efficiency”.

All entities of the United Nations system working in these areas are invited to collaborate and provide input to the work of the Commission on its main theme.

III. Strengthening coordination of science and technology for development in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with appreciation the work carried out by the Gender Advisory Board of the Commission, inc]TJudn,g2(a)7.9(rt other 12.2ra)8.6((d to76.8 other(n)14.9(-4.4al other a2.2(pr)-8.nrt oth

2. In view of its catalytic role, the Institute shall make every effort to develop and utilize networking, as appropriate, in carrying out its functions. This should be done at the international, regional and national levels.

3. In the pursuit of its objectives the Institute shall carry out its activities in close collaboration and coordination with institutes and other bodies within and outside the United Nations system.

Article III

Executive Board

1. The Institute and its work shall be governed by an Executive Board composed of ten Member States (hereinafter referred to as “the Board”).

2. The Board shall be composed as follows:

(a) Two governmental representatives from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations. The Economic and Social Council shall elect the members of the Board and they shall serve in their national capacities for a term of three years. They shall be eligible for reappointment by the Economic and Social Council for one further term. If a casual vacancy occurs in the membership of the Board, the Economic and Social Council shall appoint a new member to serve for the unexpired portion of the term of office of the former member concerned;

(b) The Director of the Institute, the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, a representative of the host country and a representative of each of the regional commissions of the Economic and Social Council shall serve as ex officio members of the Board.

3. The Board shall:

(a) Formulate principles, policies and guidelines for the activities of the Institute;

(b) Consider and approve the work programmes and the budget proposals of the Institute on the basis of recommendations submitted to it by the Director of the Institute;

(c) Make recommendations for the operations of the Institute;

(d) Report periodically to the Economic and Social Council and where appropriate to the General Assembly;

(e) Review the list of candidates for Director of the Institute proposed by the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and identify several candidates from the list for the final appointment to be made by the Secretary-General.

4. The Board shall meet at least once a year at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York, in accordance with article VII of the statute. It shall elect its own officers, including its President, in accordance with the adopted rules of procedure. It shall take its decisions in the manner provided in its rules of procedure.

5. The Board shall consider methods for enhancing the financial resources of the Institute with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of its future operations, their continuity and the Institute’s autonomous character within the framework of the United Nations.

(k) Undertake other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Board or requested by the Secretary-General, provided that any such requests are consistent with the programme budget approved by the Board.

3. The staff of the Institute shall be appointed by the Director on behalf of the Secretary-General and in accordance with modalities established by the Secretary-General, within the staffing table approved by the Board. Such appointment shall be limited to service with the Institute. The staff shall be responsible to the Director in the exercise of their functions.

4. The staff of the Institute shall be recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible, full consideration being given to the particular requirements of and qualifications for each post needed by the Institute.

5. The terms and conditions of service of the Director, the Deputy Director and the staff shall be those provided in the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, subject to such arrangements for special rules or terms of appointment as may be approved by the Secretary-General after consultations with the Executive Board. The salaries, allowances and other expenses of the Director and the staff shall be borne by the Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women.

6. The Director and the staff of the Institute shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any authority external to the United Nations. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

7. The Director and the staff of the Institute are officials of the United Nations and are therefore covered by Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and by other international agreements and United Nations resolutions defining the status of officials of the Organization.

Article V

Fellows, consultants, correspondents and focal points

1. The Board may designate as honorary fellows individuals who could contribute substantively to the Institute's objectives.

2. The Director may designate a limited number of especially qualified persons to serve as senior fellows of the Institute, for a period not longer than one year, in accordance with criteria established by the Board and procedures formulated by the Secretary-General. Such persons, who may be invited to participate as lecturers or research scholars, shall be selected on the basis of outstanding contributions they have made in fields germane to the work of the Institute.

3. The Director may also designate junior fellows as part of the Institute's

5. Correspondents and focal points in countries or regions may be used by the Institute to assist in maintaining contact with national or regional institutions and in carrying out or advising on studies and research.

6. Honorary, senior or junior fellows, consultants and correspondents shall not be considered to be members of the staff of the Institute.

Article VI

Finance

1. The activities of the Institute shall be funded by voluntary contributions from States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations, including the United Nations Foundation, private sources and other sources in accordance with article VII of the statute.

2. Contributions to the Institute may be accepted provided that they are consistent with the purposes and policies of the Institute. Voluntary contributions that are unrestricted or that are designated for the implementation of an activity approved by the Board may be accepted by the Director after obtaining the concurrence of the Controller of the United Nations. Other voluntary contributions may be accepted only with the approval of the Board, which shall take into account the comments of the Secretary-General. Contributions, which may directly or indirectly involve an immediate or ultimate financial liability for the United Nations may be accepted only with the approval of the General Assembly.

General and the Director of the Institute, it being understood that no extra costs to

Taking note of decision 47/102 of the Commission on the Status of Women,¹⁹¹ in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the future work of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women for its consideration,

1. *Decides* to postpone any decision on the transmission of communications and their contents between the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council until the Commission on the Status of Women concludes its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General regarding the future work of the Working

Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Convinced that the Israeli occupation impedes efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan,

Gravely concerned about the deterioration of the economic and living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population of the occupied Syrian Golan and the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of their natural resources,

Expressing grave concern over the continuation of the recent tragic and violent

6. *Also 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;

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

8. *Urges* Member States to encourage private foreign investment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in infrastructure, job-creation projects and social development in order to alleviate the hardship of the Palestinian people and improve living conditions;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue to include, in the report of the United Nations Special Coordinator, an update on the living conditions of the Palestinian people, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies;

10. *Decides*

components of economic and social development, and in this context decides to explore the possibility of considering this theme at a future high-level segment;

4. *Decides* that the Committee shall meet annually, instead of biennially, for one week, given the need to adapt to the ever-changing environment and owing to the fact that rapidly emerging issues need to be addressed in a timely manner, with a focus on the need to modernize in all countries public sector human resource systems, strengthen systems of accountability and transparency and explore the potential of e-government to develop innovative public administrative tools;

5. *Also decides* that the Committee, within the framework decided upon in General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, should contribute to the integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields;

6. *Approves* the following agenda for the next meeting of the Committee, to be held at United Nations Headquarters from 29 March to 2 April 2004:

1. Revitalizing public administration.
2. Public sector institutional capacity for African renewal.
3. Analysis of existing basic data on the public sector.
4. Review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.

7. *Urges* the Committee to continue to work in accordance with its mandate.

*49th plenary meeting
25 July 2003*

2003/61

Future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,¹⁹⁶ Agenda 21¹⁹⁷ and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,¹⁹⁸

Also recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development¹⁹⁹ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development,²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁶ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

¹⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, annex II.

¹⁹⁸ General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

¹⁹⁹

Reaffirming in that regard the commitment to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration²⁰¹ and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences held and international agreements made since 1992,

Recalling that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation will build further on the achievements made since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and that the Plan expedites the realization of the remaining goals; to

Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, while focusing on identifying constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation with regard to the selected thematic cluster of issues for the cycle;

(b) The review sessions will include a high-level segment, an exchange of regional experiences, dialogues with experts, including scientific experts, and sharing of best practices and lessons learned, with a view to facilitating implementation, as well as capacity-building activities, such as learning centres and partnership fairs;

(c) The review sessions will undertake the above-mentioned evaluation on the basis of:

(i) The Secretary-General's state of implementation reports, which should reflect overall progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, based on information provided in particular in countries' reports and in reports by United Nations organizations and bodies as described in paragraph 2 (a) (ii) below, and on information from regions and subregions, as appropriate, as well as major groups. In addition, the Secretary-General's state of implementation reports should contain a detailed review of progress of implementation in the selected thematic cluster of issues for the cycle at all levels, and should also reflect new challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(ii) The contributions of United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, the Global Environment Facility and international financial and trade institutions;

(iii) The outcomes of regional and subregional meetings and activities, as appropriate;

(iv) The contributions of major groups, including scientific experts, as well as educators, taking into account paragraphs 139 (g) and 149 (c) and (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, on their results-oriented activities concerning the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Imphntan;

(g) The discussions of the intergovernmental preparatory meeting will be based on the outcome of the review session, reports by the Secretary-General as well as other relevant inputs. Based on those discussions, the Chair will prepare a draft negotiating document for consideration at the policy session;

(h) The Commission's policy sessions, to be held in April/May of the second year of the cycle, will take policy decisions on practical measures and options to expedite implementation in the selected thematic cluster of issues, taking account of the discussions of the intergovernmental preparatory meeting, the Secretary-General's reports and other relevant inputs;

(i) The review sessions and the policy sessions should mobilize further action by all implementation actors to overcome obstacles and constraints in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and should address new challenges and opportunities and share lessons learned and best practices;

(j) Specific organizational modalities for Commission meetings will be recommended by the Bureau of the Commission through open-ended and transparent consultations conducted in a timely manner, following the established United Nations rules of procedure. Activities during Commission meetings should provide for balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;

3. *Decides*, in order to allow effective consideration of regional and subregional inputs throughout the implementation cycle and to ensure maximum flexibility:

(a) To invite the regional commissions, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to consider organizing regional implementation meetings in order to contribute to the work of the Commission, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and in collaboration with other regional and subregional organizations and bodies, as appropriate, as well as the regional offices of funds, programmes and international finance and trade institutions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. Such meetings should preferably take place before the review session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and should:

(i) Contribute to advancing the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(ii) Focus on the thematic cluster of issues to be addressed in the ongoing implementation cycle;

(iii) Provide input to the Secretary-General's reports and the sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development. Those inputs may include identification of obstacles and constraints, new challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and sharing of lessons learned and best practices;

(iv) Provide for contributions from major groups, taking into account paragraphs 139 (g) and 149 (c) and (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(b) To invite the General Assembly to consider using the resources previously devoted to the former ad hoc intersessional working groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development to support the participation of representatives of member States of the Commission in one of their respective regional meetings in each implementation cycle;

(c) To invite the regional commissions to provide other inputs to the Commission's review and policy sessions and the intergovernmental preparatory meeting;

(d) To invite other regional and subregional bodies and institutions within and outside the United Nations system to contribute to the preparations for the Commission's review and policy sessions and the intergovernmental preparatory meeting;

4. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that resources released by the termination of the work of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development, whose work has been transferred to the Commission on Sustainable Development, could be used to support the work of the Commission;

5. *Invites* Governments, as well as organizations at all levels and major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities that support the Commission's programme of work and promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The results of such initiatives and activities should be an input to the Commission, as appropriate;

6. *Decides* that the results of the Commission's work could also include the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, capacity-building activities, exchange of experiences concerning the implementation of sustainable development strategies, as appropriate, and partnerships that support the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

7. *Also decides* that Commission sessions should include high-level segments, involving ministers or their representatives with responsibilities relevant to the thematic cluster of issues under discussion. The segments should be organized so that ministerial leadership, oversight and guidance in decision-making concerning the outcomes of the sessions would be enhanced. High-level segments should include focused dialogue, with the active participation of agencies, funds, programmes and other organizations of the United Nations system, international finance and trade institutions, and representatives of major groups at the appropriate level, taking into account paragraphs 139 (g) and 149 (c) and (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

8. *Further decides* to o.0376 Tcu7.7805 [(to7.8(sb)-02(d)9.8(s-r)20.9(9(u)-2.(d)9.8s-r)20.()-1e7d)9

Multi-year programme of work of the Commission for the period after 2003

9. *Decides* to adopt the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for the period after 2003 as outlined in the annex to the present resolution;

10. *Also decides* that the implementation of that programme of work will be guided by the following considerations:

(a) The review and evaluation of the implementation of actions, commitments and targets will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the decisions of the Commission.

12. *Encourages* countries to present, on a voluntary basis, national reports, in particular to the Commission's review sessions, focusing on concrete progress in implementation, including achievements, constraints, challenges and opportunities;

13. *Also encourages*, with the purpose of implementing paragraphs 130 and 131 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and paragraph 3 of Commission decision 9/4, further work on indicators for sustainable development by countries at the national level, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with national conditions and priorities, and requests the Secretary-General to consider progress made in that regard, including further work on the above-mentioned indicators, in reporting to the Commission, as appropriate;

14. *Underscores* that reporting to the Commission should be guided by the following considerations:

(a) Reporting should reflect the overall progress made on the three dimensions of sustainable development, focusing on the thematic cluster of issues for the cycle, and should include inputs from all levels, as appropriate, including the national, subregional, regional and global levels, and drawing on those sources listed in paragraph 2 (c) (ii-iv) above;

(b) The existing reporting systems should be used to the fullest extent possible and will be expected to provide the bulk of information required;

(c) Reporting should focus on concrete progress in implementation, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development and their integration, and should include information-sharing, lessons learned, progress made and best practices, identifying actions taken, constraints, challenges and opportunities;

(d) The effective use of indicators, as described in paragraph 13 above;

(e) Country reporting should provide information on the status of national strategies for sustainable development;

15. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission, working in close cooperation with other organizations of the United Nations system, to:

(a) Take measures to streamline reporting in order to avoid duplication and unnecessary burden on States, including in accordance with the Secretary-General's report on United Nations reform;

(b) Provide focused information that highlights relevant trends, constraints, challenges and emerging issues;

(c) Provide technical assistance to countries, upon their request, in national reporting through regular and extrabudgetary sources;

16. *Invites* the secretariat of the Commission to improve national reporting guidelines and questionnaires with the intention of making reporting more efficient and less burdensome on countries and more focused on implementation, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution, in consultation with Governments, United Nations organizations and secretariats of multilateral environmental

relevant, should result in the transfer of technology to, and capacity-building in, developing countries;

(g) It is desirable that partnerships have a sectoral and geographical balance;

(h) Partnerships should be designed and implemented in a transparent and accountable manner. In that regard, they should exchange relevant information with Governments and other relevant stakeholders;

(i) Partnerships should be publicly announced with the intention of sharing the specific contribution that they make to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(j) Partnerships should be consistent with national laws and national strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, as well as the priorities of countries where their implementation takes place;

identifying and addressing problems, gaps and constraints, and providing further guidance, including on reporting, during policy years, as necessary;

24. *Calls* for activities aimed at strengthening partnerships in the context of the Summit process and its follow-up and facilitating new ones, including through

<i>Cycle</i>	<i>Thematic cluster</i>	<i>Cross-cutting issues</i>
2010/2011 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport • Chemicals • Waste management • Mining • Ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns 	Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education
2012/2013 ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests • Biodiversity • Biotechnology • Tourism • Mountains 	Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education
2014/2015 ^a		Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education
2016/2017	Overall appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation	

^a This thematic cluster will remain as part of the multi-year programme of work as scheduled, unless otherwise agreed by the Commission (applies to clusters for 2010/2011, 2012/2013 and 2014/2015).

agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, particularly in developing countries,

Taking note of efforts by UN-Habitat to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda,²⁰⁸

1. *Underlines* the commitments made by Governments to implement the Habitat Agenda,²⁰⁴ the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium,²⁰⁵ and the development goal contained in the Millennium Declaration of achieving a significant improvement in the live of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020;²⁰⁶

2. *Invites* Governments in a position to do so to increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and invites international financial institutions, as appropriate, to assist developing countries in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the goal contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of achieving a significant improvement in

mechanisms such as the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes;

9. *Encourages* Governments to include issues pertaining to shelter and sustainable human settlements and urban poverty in their national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council at its substantive session of 2004 on the implementation of the present resolution.

*49th plenary meeting
25 July 2003*

2003/63

Trust Fund for the United Nations Forum on ForeJuan1 Tf27.9024 rtfm

2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly decide that support to participants from developing countries, with priority to the least developed countries, as well as from countries with economies in transition may be provided from the Trust Fund for travel and daily subsistence from funds designated for that purpose.

*49th plenary meeting
25 July 2003*

2003/64

Work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

*The Economic and Social Council,
Recalling*

Aware that the World Summit on Sustainable Development at its 2002 session in Johannesburg, in paragraph 23 (c) of its Plan of Implementation,²¹⁴ encouraged countries to implement the Globally Harmonized System as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008,

Also aware

6. *Invites* Governments, the regional commissions, United Nations programmes, the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned to provide feedback to the Subcommittee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the status of implementation of the Globally Harmonized System;

8. *Encourages* Governments, regional commissions, United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations, in particular industry, to support implementation of the Globally Harmonized System and capacity-building activities in developing countries and countries in transition by providing financial contributions and/or technical assistance;

C

Programme of work of the Committee

Taking note of the programme of work of the Committee for the biennium 2003-2004 as contained in paragraphs 29 to 31 of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁰⁹

Noting the relatively poor representation of experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the work of the Committee and the need to ensure their wider participation in its work,

1. *Decides* to approve the programme of work of the Committee;
2. *Stresses*

Decisions

2003/223

Adoption of the agenda of the substantive session of 2003

At its 13th plenary meeting, on 30 June 2003, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda of its substantive session of 2003²¹⁶ and approved the proposed programme of work of the session.²¹⁷

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on the report of the Joint Inspection Unit;²²²

(c) Annual reports of the Administrator of the United Nations Development

Decision 2003/226
Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with special economic, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance

At its 35th plenary meeting, on 15 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documentation:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;²³⁴

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Evaluation of the United Nations system response in East Timor: coordination and effectiveness".²³⁵

Decision 2003/227
Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the coordination segment

At its 36th plenary meeting, on 15 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documentation:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits;²³⁶

(b) Comprehensive report of the Statistical Commission on the work related to chapter VI, section E, of its report on its thirty-third session and on basic indicator for the integrated and coordinated follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits at all levels, including the report on indicators on means of implementation;²³⁷

(c) Note by the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations transmitting a report by its Committee on World Food Security on progress in the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action;²³⁸

(d) Report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields.²³⁹

²³⁴ A/58/89-E/2003/85.

²³⁵ A/58/85-E/2003/80.

²³⁶ E/2003/67.

²³⁷ E/2003/83.

²³⁸ E/2003/87.

²³⁹ A/57/48.

2003/228**Venue of the sixtieth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 18 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the recommendation of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific to accept the invitation of the Government of China to host the sixtieth session of the Commission,²⁴⁰

- (a) Expressed its gratitude to the Government of China for its generous offer;
- (b) Approved the decision to hold the sixtieth session of the Commission in Shanghai, China, in April 2004.

2003/229**Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its**

- (ii) Equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on improving public sector effectiveness

Report of the Secretary-General on the final preparations for the observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family

Report of the Secretary-General transmitting the views of Governments on the supplement to the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities

4. Provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the Commission.
5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-second session.

2003/231

Confirmation of members of the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council confirmed the following four individuals as members on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development for a four-year term expiring on 30 June 2007: Yakin Ertürk (Turkey); Elizabeth Jelin (Argentina); Marina Pavlova-Silvanskaya (Russian Federation); and Salma Sobhan (Bangladesh/United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

2003/232

Genetic privacy and non-discrimination

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone the consideration of the question of genetic privacy and non-discrimination to its substantive session of 2004 to allow for a thorough review of this matter and its implications on ethical, legal, medical, employment-related and other aspects of social life, on the basis, inter alia, of the report of the Secretary-General requested by the Council in its resolution 2001/39 of 26 July 2001.²⁴²

2003/233

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twelfth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its thirteenth session

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its twelfth session;²⁴³

²⁴² E/2003/91 and Add.1.

²⁴³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 10 (E/2003/30)*.

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings will 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 thirteenth session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the thirteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

1. Election of officers.

(Legislative authority: rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council Commission on Crime

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 57/168, 57/169 and 58/...
[E/CN.15/2003/L.15])

(b) United Nations Convention against Corruption;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

(Legislative authority: General Assembly resolutions 40/243, 55/61, 56/186,
56/260 and 57/169)

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2003 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Notes by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

9. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

11. Provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission.
12. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

13. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-seventh session.

2003/236**Report of the International Narcotics Control Board**

2003/237

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-seventh session and provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission

At its 44th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-seventh session²⁴⁷ and approved the provisional agenda for the forty-eighth session of the Commission set out below:

Commission resolution 1992/58 of 3 March 1992, for a further year and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session and to report to the Commission at its sixtieth session.

2003/240

Situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/15 of 17 April 2003²⁴⁸ and endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for a further year and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session and to report to the Commission at its sixtieth session.

2003/241

Situation of human rights in Burundi

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/16 of 17 April 2003²⁴⁸ and endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur by one year and its request to the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report on the human rights situation in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session and a report to the Commission at its sixtieth session, giving her work a gender-specific dimension.

2003/242

Question of the realization in all countries of the economic, social and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and study of special problems which the developing countries face in their efforts to achieve these human rights

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2002/254 of 25 July 2002, in which the Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to establish, at its fifty-ninth session, an open-ended working group of the Commission with a view to considering options regarding the elaboration of an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and taking note of Commission resolution 2003/18 of 22 April 2003,²⁴⁸ endorsed the Commission's request that the working group should meet for a period of 10 working days, prior to the sixtieth session of the Commission, with a view to considering options regarding the elaboration of an optional protocol to the Covenant, in the light, inter alia, of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to the Commission on a draft optional protocol for the consideration of communications in

relation to the Covenant,²⁴⁹ comments and views submitted by States, intergovernmental organizations, including United Nations specialized agencies, and non-governmental organizations, and the reports of the independent expert to examine the question of a draft optional protocol to the Covenant.²⁵⁰

Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, for a period of three years and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit a report to the Commission at its sixtieth session.

2003/246

World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/30 of 23 April 2003²⁴⁸ and endorsed the Commission's decision:

(a) To request the Intergovernmental Working Group to make recommendations with a view to the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to prepare complementary international standards to strengthen and update international instruments against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all their aspects, to convene its upcoming sessions for an initial period of three years, while encouraging it to work effectively to fulfil its mandate, to convene its second session of 10 working days, focusing on areas decided upon in its recommendations, namely, poverty, education and complementary standards, and to report on progress in this regard at the sixtieth session of the Commission;

(b) That the working group of experts on people of African descent should convene its future sessions for an initial period of three years, while encouraging it to work effectively towards the fulfilment of its mandate, and also the Commission's decision to request the working group to convene its second session of 10 working days and to report to the Commission at its sixtieth session on progress towards the fulfilment of its mandate;

(c) The Council also endorsed the Commission's recommendations that the General Assembly, after considering the analytical report of the Secretary-General on the extent of implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,²⁵¹ to be submitted pursuant to Assembly resolution 57/195, consider the closure of the Third Decade;

(d) The Council also endorsed the Commission's recommendation that the General Assembly, in the coming decade of activities to combat racism, racial

expeditiously and to enable him to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

2003/247

Question of arbitrary detention

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/31 of 23 April 2003²⁴⁸ and endorses the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention for three years, in accordance with Commission resolutions 1991/42 of 5 March 1991 and 1997/50 of 15 April 1997.

2003/248

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/32 of 23 April 2003,²⁴⁸ endorsed the Commission's request for an independent evaluation, in accordance with United Nations rules and regulations, of the functioning of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, including, in particular, the lessons and best practices learned from the Fund's activities, with a view to further enhancing its effectiveness and its request that the independent evaluation should be initiated before the next session of the Commission, using extrabudgetary funding.

2003/249

Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/38 of 23 April 2003,²⁴⁸ authorized the open-ended intersessional working group of the Commission with the mandate to elaborate a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance to meet for a period of 10 working days before the sixtieth session of the Commission in order to continue its work, in accordance with Commission resolutions 2001/46 of 23 April 2001 and 2002/41 of 23 April 2002, and endorsed the Commission's request that it report to the Commission at its sixtieth session.

2003/250

Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors and the independence of lawyers

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/43 of 23 April 2003²⁴⁸ and endorsed the Commission's decision to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers for a further period of three years and its request to the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the activities relating to the mandate to the Commission at its sixtieth session.

The Council also endorsed the Commission's request to the Secretary-General, within the limits of the United Nations regular budget, to provide the Special Rapporteur with any assistance needed for the discharge of his mandate.

2003/251

Elimination of violence against women

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2003/45 of 23 April 2003²⁴⁸ and endorsed the Commission's decision to renew for a period of three years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, its mandate and its mandate.

2003/254
Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission
on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the
International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council

The Council also approved the Commission's request that the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, continue to

2003/265**Discrimination in the criminal justice system**

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, took note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2003/108 of 23 April 2003²⁴⁸ and endorsed the Commission's decision to approve the appointment of Ms. Leïla Zerrougui as Special Rapporteur to conduct (nd)-12ah.9(e)-8.1(9(e)-)je.2(S)7.6(stu9(uc)-8.yi)-2

(b) To request the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance to enable her to carry out her study.

(b) Addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention;²⁵⁹

Fund of Aid for Youth
Global Action on Ageing
Green Earth Foundation
Heritage Foundation
Indigenous and Peasant Coordinator of Communal Agroforestry

Roster

Delta Kappa Gamma Society International

Dzeno Association

European Cyclists' Federation

European Industrial Gases Association

Fondation haitienne pour l'habitat et l'intégration des sans-abris

Foundation for Hospices in Sub-Saharan Africa

Hague International Model United Nations

International Society for Human Rights

International Solid Waste Association

Plan International Norway

Professional Institute for Advanced Wound Recovery

Sustainable Cities Foundation

Unión de Selvicultores del Sur de Europa

Worldwatch Institute

(b) To reclassify the following two non-governmental organizations from the Roster to special consultative status:

International Association of Charities

Movement for a Better World

International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics (1997-2000)
International Union of Socialist Youth (1997-2000)
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (1997-2000)
Japanese Association of International Women's Rights (1998-2001)
Match International Centre (1996-1999)
National Action Committee on the Status of Women, Canada (1997-2000)
National Council of Women of Canada (1997-2000)
National Space Society (1996-1999)
Oxfam Great Britain (1994-1997 and 1998-2001)
Pathways to Peace (1997-2000)
Public Budget International Organization (ASIP) (formerly known as Asociación Interamericana e Ibérica de Presupuesto Público) (1998-2001)
Rivers Club (1997-2000)
Rotary International (1997-2000)
Rural Reconstruction Nepal (1997-2000)
Sisterhood Is Global Institute (1997-2000)
Society for Comparative Legislation (1998-2001)
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (1995-1998)
Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba (1998-2001)
Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (1997-2000)
World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters (1998-2001)
World Federation of Therapeutic Communities (1996-1999)
World Society of Victimology (1995-1998)

(d) To note that the Committee closed the case of two complaints submitted by States against the following organizations:

- I. France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
- II. Movement against Racism and for Friendship among Peoples

2003/276

Suspension of consultative status

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend, for a period of one year, the special consultative status of Reporters without Borders in accordance with paragraph 57 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996.

2003/281

Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fifth session: Cape Verde and Maldives

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, having endorsed the recommendation regarding Timor-Leste, as contained in the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its fifth session.²⁶⁷

(a) Took note of chapters I, II, III and V of the report;

(b) Decided to defer consideration of chapter IV (Review of the list of least developed countries), including the question of graduating Cape Verde and Maldives, to its resumed session, and in this regard requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary technical support to the Council for that purpose.

2003/282

Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002, entitled "Final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development", decided to consider, pursuant to its role in respect of system-wide coordination, how to support the objectives of Assembly resolution 57/7 at its resumed session in 2003.

2003/283

Preparations for an international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 57/262 of 20 December 2002 and reiterating the provisions of draft resolution II adopted by the Commission on

2003/284
Statistics

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the item to its resumed session of 2003.

2003/285
Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993, 49/171 of 23 December 1994, 50/228 of 7 June 1996, 51/72 of 12 December 1996, 54/143 of 17 December 1999, 55/72 of 4 December 2000, 56/133 of 19 December 2001 and 57/185 of 18 December 2002, in which the Assembly provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee:

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 23 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;²⁷⁰

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from sixty-four to sixty-five States.

2003/286
Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its 47th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly requested the Council to establish the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Assembly resolutions 1958 (XVIII) of 12 December 1963, 2294 (XXII) of 11 December 1967, 36/121/ D of 10 December 1981, 42/130 of 7 December 1987, 45/138 of 14 December 1990, 48/115 of 20 December 1993, 49/171 of 23 December 1994, 50/228 of 7 June 1996, 51/72 of 12 December 1996 and 54/143 of 17 December 1999, in which the Assembly provided for subsequent increases in the membership of the Executive Committee:

²⁷⁰ E/2002/3.

(a) Took note of the request to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 25 April 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;²⁷¹

(b) Recommends that the General Assembly, at its fifty-eighth session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from sixty-five to sixty-six States.

2003/287

Themes for the high-level and coordination segments of the 2004 substantive session of the Council

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council adopted the following themes for the high-level and coordination segment of its substantive session of 2004:

High-level segment

Resources mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.

Coordination segment

1. Review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of the Council's agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system.
2. Coordinated and integrated United Nations system approach to promote rural development in developing countries, with due consideration to least developed countries, for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

2003/288

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in

2003/291
**Duration of future sessions of the Commission on Science and
Technology for Development**

At its 48th plenary meeting, on 24 July 2003, the Economic and Social

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

3. Note on implementation and progress made on decisions taken at the sixth regular session of the Commission.

Documentation

2003/295

Status of non-governmental organizations and other major groups accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Council took note of decision 11/1 of the Commission on Sustainable Development,²⁷⁸ and decided to defer further consideration of this matter to its resumed session of the Economic and Social Council in 2003.

2003/296

Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of decision 11/2 of the Commission on Sustainable Development,²⁷⁸ and decided to defer further consideration of this matter to its resumed session of the Economic and Social Council in 2003.

2003/297

Date and venue of the fourth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

2003/299

Intersessional work by ad hoc expert groups

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, bearing in mind paragraph 4 (k) of its resolution 2000/35, and recalling the multi-year programme of work of the United Nations Forum on Forests, adopted by the Forum in its resolution 1/1,²⁸⁰ in particular its paragraphs 23 and 24:

(a) *Decided* to establish three ad hoc expert groups to support the work of the Forum, as set out in the annex to the present decision;

(b) *Decided* that the meetings of the ad hoc expert groups on approaches and mechanisms for monitoring, assessment and reporting and on finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies shall be convened in Geneva from 8 to 19 December 2003. The Council also decided that the date of the meeting of the ad hoc expert group on “consideration, with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests” shall be decided at the resumed session of the Council of 2003;

(c) *Invited* each of the five United Nations regional groups to nominate to the Secretariat six country experts for the ad hoc expert group on approaches and mechanisms for monitoring, assessment and reporting, and six country experts for the ad hoc expert group on finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, by 15 September 2003;

(d) *Invited* member States of the United Nations Forum on Forests to nominate to the Secretariat a country expert for the ad hoc expert group on consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests by 31 March 2004;

(e) *Decided* that, to ensure efficiency, transparency and balanced reflection of the range of views, the following preparations should be performed for the meeting of the ad hoc expert group meeting on consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests:

(i) Presentation of factual and technical information, including updated information on existing regional and international binding and non-binding instruments and processes relevant to forests and that of other relevant organizations and agreements, including multilateral environmental agreements and regional conventions and processes;

(ii) Compilation of the progress made and catalysts and obstacles encountered by member States and member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests in implementing the proposals for

(f) *Invited* the member States of the United Nations Forum on Forests to submit their views on (i), (ii) and (iii) above. The member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are invited to provide information on (i) and (ii) above. These views and information should be provided to the Forum secretariat by 31 January 2004;

(g) *Invited* the United Nations Forum on Forests secretariat to compile the views submitted by the member States and the information provided by the members

work undertaken by member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

(b) Assess existing monitoring and assessment procedures in international conventions, processes, instruments and organizations related to forests in order to identify strengths, weaknesses and duplications, taking into account the relevant work undertaken by member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

(c) Propose ways for the Forum to monitor and assess progress, based on:

(i) Voluntary reporting by countries on implementing the IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(ii) Voluntary reporting by member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and other relevant organizations and international and regional processes on implementing the IPF/IFF proposals for action;

(iii) Ongoing work on criteria and indicators on sustainable forest management (IPF/IFF) (E/2003/INF/2/Add.4, para. 10)

7. The Collaborative Partnership on Forests shall be invited to make scientific and technical contributions to the work of the ad hoc expert group to support the work of the ad hoc expert group in a resource capacity.

8. Intergovernmental organizations and representatives of major groups with relevant expertise may participate in the meeting, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional committee.

Secretariat

15. The Forum secretariat shall serve as the secretariat for the ad hoc expert group, supported by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

B

Ad hoc expert group on finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies

Scope and work programme

16. The ad hoc expert group shall provide scientific and technical advice to the Forum for its work on finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies. The work of the ad hoc expert group should be undertaken within the context of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 and relevant resolutions adopted by the Forum at its sessions, and should also consider, inter alia, related IPF/IFF proposals for action and outcomes of Forum sessions, including its reports.

Tasks

17. The ad hoc expert group will undertake the following specific tasks on finance:

Finance

(a) Consider previous initiatives on finance, including recommendations from the Croydon, Oslo and Pretoria workshops, as well as the relevant IPF/IFF proposals for action, background papers and strategy documents of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

(b) Assess the role and status of official development assistance directed towards sustainable forest management and consider ways for enhancing its availability and effectiveness; in this

(f) Assess and consider the role of the private sector in financing sustainable forest management; in this regard, recommend measures to improve the enabling environment for private investment in sustainable forest management, at both the national and international levels; and encourage increased private resource flows to the forest sector, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

18. The ad hoc expert group will undertake the following specific tasks on the transfer of environmentally sound technologies:

Transfer of environmentally sound technologies

C**Ad hoc expert group on consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests****Scope and work programme**

31. The ad hoc expert group shall provide scientific and technical advice to the Forum for its work on consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests. The work of the ad hoc expert group should be undertaken within the context of Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/35 and resolutions adopted by the Forum at its sessions, in particular those referring to the creation and scope of the ad hoc expert groups.

Tasks

32. The reports of the ad hoc expert groups on approaches and mechanisms for monitoring, assessment and reporting and on finance and transfer of environmentally sound technologies will serve as inputs to the work of this ad hoc expert group.

33. The ad hoc expert group will undertake the following specific tasks on consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests:

(a) Assess existing regional and international binding and non-binding instruments and processes relevant to forests; the assessment should include, inter alia, analysis of complementarities, gaps and duplications, and should take into account Forum resolution 2/3²⁸¹ on specific criteria for the review of the effectiveness of the international arrangement on forests;

(b) Consider reports prepared by countries, as referred to in decision 2003/299 to which this annex is attached, the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and the Forum secretariat, as well as outcomes of Forum sessions;

(c) Consider other outcomes of the international arrangement on forests, inter alia, the efforts of countries to implement the IPF/IFF proposals for action, other expert groups, country- and organization-led initiatives of the Forum and previous relevant initiatives, and forest-related work undertaken by the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

(d) Review the relevant experiences of existing forest-related and other relevant organizations and agreements, including multilateral environmental agreements and regional conventions and processes, focusing on complementarities, gaps and duplications;

(e) Provide for the consideration of the Forum at its fifth session, a balanced range of options with respect to “consideration with a view to recommending the parameters of a mandate for developing a legal framework on all types of forests”.

²⁸¹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 22 (E/2002/42)*, chap. II.B.

Composition and participation

34. The ad hoc expert group shall be composed of experts of the member States of the Forum.

35. The experts shall have well-recognized scientific and technical expertise on the forest regime and the Rio conventions and knowledge of the intergovernmental forest policy deliberations of IPF, IFF and the Forum.

36. The Collaborative Partnership on Forests shall be invited to make scientific and technical contributions to the work of the ad hoc expert group to support the

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Reports

43. The ad hoc expert group shall adopt a report at its meeting, for submission to the Forum at its fifth session. The report shall specify major outcomes of the ad hoc expert group's work, including proposals and recommendations for further consideration by the Forum.

Secretariat

44. The Forum secretariat shall serve as the secretariat for the ad hoc expert group, supported by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.

2003/300

Workshop on the collection of data concerning indigenous peoples

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Authorized the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United

2003/302

Participation of members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council, taking into account the importance for the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to be represented, by its Chairperson or designated members, at various meetings of relevance to its mandate throughout the year, decided to confirm such representation as one of the methods of work of the Forum, and further requested

4. Mandated areas:

(c) Also to request the Secretary-General, on the basis of the information received, to provide additional substantive analysis addressing the elements contained in paragraph 8 of its resolution 2000/22 of 28 July 2000.

2003/308

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B

At its 49th plenary meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the item to its resumed session.

2003/309

Documents considered by the Council in connection with economic and environmental questions

Under sub-item 13 (b)

At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union on the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society.²⁸⁴

Under sub-item 13 (d)

Under sub-item 13 (l)

At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.²⁸⁹

2003/310**Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with social and human rights questions**

At its 49th meeting, on 25 July 2003, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

Under sub-item 14 (b)

Note by the Secretary-General²⁹⁰

