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**Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic
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Resolutions

2007/2

2. *Requests* the functional and regional commissions of the United Nations to continue to address the challenge of full and productive employment and decent work for all in the various dimensions of the international development agenda and to assess the impact of policies in their specific areas of competence on the achievement of employment and decent work for all;

3. *Encourages* all relevant agencies of the United Nations system to collaborate in using, adapting and evaluating the application of the Toolkit for Mainstreaming Employment and Decent Work developed by the International Labour Organization and endorsed by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination;

4. *Invites* the International Labour Organization to assist the agencies of the United Nations system and to serve as a resource for improving their understanding and application of the toolkit;

5. *Invites* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the international financial institutions to develop, with the assistance of the International Labour Organization, mechanisms for sharing their pertinent expertise on the employment and decent work agenda and for assessing the impact of relevant policies and programmes on employment and decent work for all, with special attention to women and youth;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as appropriate within their respective mandates, to assess and adopt in their action plans the three-phased approach to promoting the goals of full employment and decent work for all presented in the report of the Secretary-General entitled “The role of the United Nations system in promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all”;⁵

7. *Invites* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and the international financial institutions to promote, in close cooperation with the International Labour Organization, a greater awareness and understanding of, with a view to better implementing, the decent work agenda, including its four objectives;

8. *Requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, as appropriate within their respective mandates, to coordinate their employment and decent work-related activities and programmes in order to promote coherent and mutually supportive multidisciplinary and multisectoral approaches, including approaches mainstreaming gender;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, including non-resident agencies, and invites the international financial institutions, as appropriate within their existing mandates, to promote synergies and strategic collaboration, involving relevant stakeholders, including Governments and representatives of employers and workers, for the formulation and delivery of specific outcomes relating to full and productive employment and decent work goals at the country level in support of national strategies and programmes, including the decent work country programmes driven by the International Labour Organization;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in his capacity as the Chairman of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, to encourage the

⁵ E/2007/49.

organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to review the integration and implementation of the policies and plans to achieve the goals of productive employment and decent work for all, including

assistance programme for disaster response and reduction: lessons learned from the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster”,⁹ and the note by the Secretary-General transmitting his comments and those of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination thereon;¹⁰

4. Encourages national Governments to create an enabling environment for the capacity-building of local authorities and local and national non-governmental and community-based organizations, and also encourages the relevant entities of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions and organizations to support national authorities in their capacity-building programmes designed to enhance the participation and contribution of local authorities and local and national non-governmental and community-based organizations, including through technical cooperation and long-term partnerships based on recognition of their important role in providing humanitarian assistance;

5. *Stresses* that the United Nations system should make efforts to enhance existing humanitarian capacities, knowledge and institutions, including, as appropriate, through the transfer of technology and expertise to developing countries;

6. *Notes* the efforts by the United Nations system to further enhance the coordination of its emergency humanitarian assistance;

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

8. *Requests* the relevant United Nations organizations to continue to engage systematically with relevant authorities and organizations at the regional and national levels to prepare for and respond to humanitarian emergencies, and invites Member States to support, as appropriate, these efforts;

9. *Urges* Member States to prepare and update disaster preparedness plans at all levels and to conduct regular disaster preparedness exercises in accordance with priority 5 of the Hyogo Framework for Action,¹¹ as appropriate and taking into account their own circumstances and capacities, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities, within their respective mandates, to support, upon request, national efforts in this regard;

10. *Notes* the establishment of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, a partnership of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction system to support the Hyogo Framework for Action;

11. *Invites* Member States to o al

2007/4

Review of the intergovernmental machinery of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling Economic Commission for Africa resolution 844 (XXXIX) of 16 May 2006 on repositioning the Economic Commission for Africa to better respond to Africa's priorities, in which it endorsed the strategic direction, the guiding principles and proposals for repositioning the Economic Commission for Africa and requested the Executive Secretary to take the necessary measures to implement these proposals and reflect them in the Commission's biennial programme plan for the period 2008-2009, and to realign the intergovernmental, programme and organizational structures of the Economic Commission for Africa in order to enhance the secretariat's management and business processes for greater results,

Taking into account decision AU/Dec.14 (VII) on strengthening the African Union Commission, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank partnership, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its seventh ordinary session on 2 July 2006, in which the Heads of State and Government of member States of the African Union welcomed the commitment of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to strengthening and repositioning the Economic Commission for Africa to address Africa's development challenges and reaffirmed the role of the Economic Commission for Africa as a key and necessary United Nations institution in Africa to assist and facilitate the work of the African Union and the regional economic communities in defining, articulating and advocating common positions on development policies, issues and goals, and in promoting and supporting economic and social development in Africa,

Recalling decision AU/Dec.140 (VIII) on enhancing United Nations-African Union cooperation, adopted by the Assembly of the African Union at its eighth ordinary session on 30 January 2007, by which the Heads of State and Government of the member States of the African Union endorsed the signing by the United Nations and the African Union of the declaration entitled "Enhancing United Nations-African Union cooperation: framework for the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union",

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 61/234 of 22 December 2006 on enhancing the role of the subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa, in which the General Assembly welcomed the efforts being made by the Economic Commission for Africa to reposition itself to better respond to the challenges facing Africa,

Noting with appreciation the extensive consultations and continuing dialogue that the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa has been engaging in with the Group of African Ambassadors in Addis Ababa and New York with a view to keeping them informed on the reforms he has taken to reposition the Economic Commission for Africa, including the adoption of the new programme and organizational structures of the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat,

Central and South America and in the Caribbean area and to France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

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

Recalling that, in that spirit, the Commission subsequently admitted as members the following countries: Spain in 1979, Portugal in 1984, Italy in 1990, Germany in 2005 and Japan in 2006,

Considering that the Government of the Republic of Korea has communicated to the Commission, through the Executive Secretary, its desire to be admitted as a member of the Commission,¹²

1. *Welcomes* the request from the Government of the Republic of Korea that the country be admitted as a member of the Commission;

2. *Approves* the admission of the Republic of Korea as a member of the Commission, and authorizes to this effect the amendment of paragraph 3 (a) of the terms of reference of the Commission to include the name of the Republic of Korea after that of Portugal.

*39th plenary meeting
23 July 2007*

2007/6

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 its resolutions 1999/65 of 26 October 1999 and 2005/53 of 27 July 2005,

Having considered 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 Chemicals¹³ during the biennium 2005-2006,

A. Work of the Committee regarding the transport of dangerous goods

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Committee for the harmonization of codes and regulations relating to the transport of dangerous goods,

Bearing in mind the need to maintain safety standards at all times and to facilitate trade, as well as the importance of this to the various organizations responsible for modal regulations, while meeting the growing concern for the

¹² See LC/L.2725 (PLEN.24/3).

¹³ E/2007/53.

protection of life, property and the environment through the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods,

Noting the ever-increasing volume of dangerous goods being introduced into worldwide commerce, and the rapid expansion of technology and innovation,

Recalling that the major international instruments governing the transport of dangerous goods by the various modes of transport and many national regulations are now better harmonized with the Model Regulations annexed to the Committee's recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods, but that the uneven progress in the updating of national inland transport legislation in some countries of the world remains, inter alia, a reason for regulatory disharmony at the worldwide level and represents a serious legislative obstacle to international multimodal transport,

Aware of activities initiated by the International Atomic Energy Agency in order to address the problems caused by the denial of shipments of radioactive material, including the creation of a senior-level steering committee including representatives of international organizations,¹⁴

Sharing the concern of the International Atomic Energy Agency at the negative consequences of these denials and related transport delays which render radioactive isotopes useless for their intended application, such as medical diagnosis, therapy, industrial applications, production of nuclear power and research,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for 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 with respect to matters relating to the transport of dangerous goods, including their security in transport;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To circulate the new and amended recommendations¹⁵ on the transport of dangerous goods to the Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international organizations concerned;

(b) To publish the fifteenth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations*¹⁶ and the amendments to the fourth revised edition of the *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria*¹⁷ in all the official languages of the United Nations, in the most cost-effective manner, no later than the end of 2007;

(c) To make those publications available on the website of the Economic Commission for Europe,¹⁸ which provides secretariat services to the Committee, and to make them available also on CD-ROM;

3. *Invites* all Governments, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the other concerned international organizations to transmit to the secretariat of the Committee their views on the Committee's work,

¹⁴ International Atomic Energy General Conference resolution CG(50)RES/10, part B, para. 13.

¹⁵ ST/SG/AC.10/34/Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, and Add.2.

¹⁶ ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.15.

¹⁷ ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev.4/Amend.2.

¹⁸ www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.htm.

together with any comments that they may wish to make on the amended recommendations;

4. *Invites* all interested Governments, the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and the international organizations concerned to take into account the recommendations of the Committee when developing or updating appropriate codes and regulations;

5. *Requests* the Committee to study, in consultation with the International Maritime Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the regional commissions and the intergovernmental organizations concerned, the possibilities of improving the implementation of the Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods in all countries for the purposes of ensuring a high level of safety and eliminating technical barriers to international trade, including through the further harmonization of international agreements or conventions governing the international transport of dangerous goods, or a possible joint approach to the development of an effective international instrument on multimodal international transport of dangerous goods, as appropriate;

6. *Invites* United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned with transport of dangerous goods safety or transport facilitation, or by the negative impact of denials of shipments of radioactive material, as well as non-governmental organizations representing transport associations, to take action, as deemed appropriate, to facilitate the transport and quick delivery of such material and to enhance their cooperation in this respect with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

B. Work of the Committee regarding the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

Bearing in mind that in paragraph 23 (c) of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)¹⁹ countries were encouraged to implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008,

Bearing in mind also that the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002, endorsed the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and requested the Economic and Social Council to implement the provisions of the Plan relevant to its mandate and, in particular, to promote the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coordination,

Noting with satisfaction:

(a) That all United Nations programmes and specialized agencies concerned with chemical safety in the field of transport or of the environment, in particular the Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, have taken appropriate steps to amend or are considering amending their legal instruments in order to give effect to the Globally Harmonized System of

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Classification and Labelling of Chemicals by the 2008 target date or as soon as possible;

(b) That the International Labour Of

3. *Requests the Secretary-General:*

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

Concerned about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli settlement activities and the unlawful construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, as well as the severe consequences arising from Israeli military operations in and

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, and encourages all women in the region to take an active role in supporting the peace process;

3. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with the provisions and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³⁴ the Regulations annexed to The Hague Convention IV of 18 October 1907³⁵ and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,³⁶ in order to protect the rights of Palestinian women and their families;

4. *Calls upon* Israel to facilitate the return of all refugee 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

Agenda for the Information Society of the second phase of the Summit,³⁹ and expects information thereon to be included in his annual report;

3. *Requests* the United Nations organizations acting as action line facilitators, the regional commissions, the main theme facilitators, the Global Alliance for Information and Communications Technologies and Development and other entities, as appropriate, to submit to the secretariat of the Commission in a timely manner their respective reports, with their own executive summaries, as inputs for the elaboration of the annual report of the Secretary-General to the Commission;

4. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission to use to the extent possible the above-mentioned executive summaries in drafting the annual report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit;

5.

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

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

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961⁴⁰ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,⁴¹

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

Noting that the stocks of opiate raw materials continue to be sufficient to cover the expected licit demand and that, despite lower production levels in 2005 and 2006, excessive stocks should be avoided,

Emphasizing the importance of the system of estimates, based on actual consumption and utilization of narcotic drugs, furnished to and confirmed by the International Narcotics Control Board of the extent of cultivation and production of opiate raw materials, in particular in view of the current oversupply,

Recalling the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted during the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,⁴² in which ministers and other Government representatives called upon States to continue to

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961⁴³ and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁴⁴ and to take effective measures to prevent the illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, and encourages improvements in practices in the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of opiate raw materials;

3. *Urges* Governments of consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically on the basis of actual consumption and utilization

required to produce reliable, comprehensive and internationally comparable data,⁵⁰ and stressing the importance of more Member States submitting their replies to the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, thereby ensuring better global representation in the assessment of all aspects of the drug problem,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, which called for demand reduction programmes to be based on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug use and abuse and drug-related problems in the population,⁵¹

Recalling also the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,⁵²

1. *Stresses* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant intergovernmental organizations carrying out, at the request of Member States, training programmes to support the adoption of sound methods and the harmonization of indicators used for statistics on drug use, which have already been considered by the Statistical Commission, with a view to the collection and analysis of comparable data on drug abuse;

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of all Member States submitting to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire, data that are reliable and internationally comparable;

3. *Encourages* Member States to use, to that end, the *Guide to Drug Abuse Epidemiology*,⁴⁹ published by the World Health Organization and the toolkit for monitoring drug abuse developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Also encourages* Member States to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1,⁵³ in which the Commission took note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting, held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems, and pursuant to Commission resolution 44/3.⁵⁴

*44th plenary meeting
25 July 2007*

⁵⁰ *World Drug Report 2006* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06.XI.10), vol. 1, "Analysis", p. 3.

⁵¹ General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 9.

⁵² General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

⁵³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 8 (E/2000/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2001, Supplement No. 8 (E/2001/28)*, chap. I, sect. C.

2007/11
Support to the counter-narcotic measures and programmes of Afghanistan

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the threat that the cultivation of the opium poppy and the production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs pose to the security and development of Afghanistan and to security at the regional and international levels,

Noting with concern the unprecedented increase of 59 per cent in the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy in Afghanistan from 2005 to 2006, according to the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan: Opium Survey 2006*,

Bearing in mind that 65 per cent of that increase was registered in the three southern provinces of Afghanistan, that the growing insurgency has further weakened the vulnerable security in those provinces and that the remaining 35 per cent of that increase was elsewhere in Afghanistan,

Recognizing the need for further intensified efforts for the complete elimination of opium poppy cultivation in all of Afghanistan, in accordance with the National Drug Control Strategy,

Noting with concern the links between illicit drugs and terrorist activities in Afghanistan,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/179 of 16 December 2005, in which the Assembly called upon the international community to provide the necessary support to the counter-narcotics objectives of the Government of Afghanistan and, in particular, to the Counter-Narcotics Implementation Plan,

Recalling also the commitment of Member States to the fight against the production of and trafficking in illicit drugs, in line with the provisions of the international drug control conventions and pursuant to its resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, in which it invited the international community to provide the necessary support to enable the Government of Afghanistan to implement the National Drug Control Strategy,

Recalling further the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006, which emphasized the need to ensure a steady reduction in the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy and trafficking in opium,⁵⁵

Noting with appreciation the bilateral and multilateral support provided to assist the Government of Afghanistan in eliminating opium poppy cultivation and drug production, trafficking and abuse,

Noting with interest the Good Performance Initiative of the Government of Afghanistan, aimed at supporting provinces that achieve sustained progress towards eliminating or remaining free of the opium poppy, through the provision of financial assistance for agreed priority development projects,

⁵⁵ A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex.

neighbouring States, and on the need for a balanced approach, addressing both illicit drug supply and demand issues;

8. *Calls upon* Member States and invites international organizations to strengthen their support to the States in the forefront of the fight against drug trafficking from Afghanistan, while commending border control measures taken by some neighbouring States;

9. *Invites* international organizations and Member States to provide new and additional financial resources and technical assistance with a view to enhancing regional cooperation and cross-border management involving Afghanistan and the most affected transit States;

10. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work alongside donors, in their capacity as partner nations, in particular the lead partner nation to the Government of Afghanistan in counter-narcotics activities, in order to ensure that the multilateral assistance provided to Afghanistan is fully aligned with the priorities set out in its National Drug Control Strategy;

11. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter.

*44th plenary meeting
25 July 2007*

2007/12

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/275 of 23 December 2004 on programme planning,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14, in which the Commission urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop an overarching strategy, in consultation with Member States, for consideration by the Commission, and also urged the Office to ensure that the strategy, as approved by Member States, through the strategic framework, guided the formulation of clearly defined objectives, improved benchmarks and performance indicators that would measure both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of the work of the Office in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on result-based budgeting,

Taking into consideration the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session⁵⁹ and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session⁶⁰ concerning progress made on the development of the overarching strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8 (E/2006/28), chap. IX.*

⁶⁰ *Ibid., Supplement No. 10 and corrigendum (E/2006/30 and Corr.1), chap. VIII.*

Expressing its appreciation for the extensive consultations held by Member States, including within the framework of the open-ended informal Group of Friends of the Chairmen of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to consider the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime undertook extensive consultations with other United Nations bodies and relevant civil society entities and among its own sta22 0 020[2r2pciety

Annex

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime*

A. Strategy for the period 2008-2011

1. The mission of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is to contribute to the achievement of security and justice for all by making the world safer from crime, drugs and terrorism.

2. The present strategy translates this vision into a platform for action. It is based on the existing mandates of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and links them to results and does not represent a modification of these mandates. The strategy grew out of extensive consultations with all the stakeholders of the Office.

3. It is built on five premises:

(a) Crime, drugs and terrorism are universal challenges. Effective responses to these threats include national, regional and international responses, based on the principle of shared responsibility;

(b) The United Nations helps define these international responses; becomes custodian of the relevant international legal instruments when adopted; facilitates international cooperation; keeps the world informed about how the problem in question is evolving; and assists Member States, when requested, in building domestic capacity and in translating the multilateral standards into national practice;

(c) An important part of the established mandates of the Office is to facilitate the ratification and implementation of the relevant international conventions on crime, drugs and terrorism;

(d) The Office has a comparative advantage to contribute, in compliance with its mandates, to this multilateral response, in particular, in offering:

(i) Normative services: facilitating the effective implementation of existing international legal instruments and their transformation into global norms and, where appropriate, facilitating negotiation of international legal instruments;

(ii) Research and analysis;

(iii) Technical assistance: assisting Member States, upon request, in signing and ratifying relevant international legal instruments and facilitating implementation of these instruments; and providing Member States, upon request, with legislative assistance and facilitating national capacity-building, inter alia, in the area of multilateral standards and norms;

(e) These services must be consistent with, and indeed contribute to, the wider efforts of the United Nations towards peace, security and development.

4. The strategy responds to the following needs, expressed by the many different stakeholders of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:

(a) **The need for more stable, predictable and sufficient funding.** Currently 12 per cent (16.1 million United States dollars) of the Office's annual budget of 135.9 million United States dollars comes from the regular budget of the

* Also adopted by the Council in its resolution 2007/19.

Result area 1.3. Criminal justice systems: more accessible, accountable and effective

- 1.3.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, particularly States in post-conflict or transitional stages, to develop and maintain accessible and accountable domestic criminal justice systems in accordance with international standards and norms
- 1.3.2. Enhanced capacity to respond to new and emerging forms of crime
- 1.3.3. Improved capacity of national criminal justice systems to use and apply relevant United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

- 2.1.2. Enhanced capacity of Member States and the international community to formulate strategic responses to address emerging trends in drugs and crime

Result area 2.2. Scientific and forensic capacity

- 2.2.1. Improved scientific and forensic capacity of Member States to meet internationally accepted standards
- 2.2.2. Increased use of scientific information and laboratory data, supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in strategic operations, policy and decision-making

3. Prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development

16. Drugs, crime, corruption and terrorism affect the lives of individuals and are major obstacles to sustainable development.

17. Addressing drug abuse and illicit drug production requires a shared responsibility. Prevention, reduction and the elimination of the cultivation of illicit drug crops are integral to achieving sustainable development and require special policies and greater efforts on the part of all Member States. In this regard, alternative development, an important component of a balanced and comprehensive drug control strategy, is intended to create a supportive environment for the implementation of that strategy by contributing in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty, thus contributing to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.⁶⁵

(a) Main objectives

18. For the theme of prevention, treatment and reintegration, and alternative development, the main objectives are as follows:

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- 3.1.2. Enhancing understanding and use of balanced demand and supply reduction strategies as a means for reducing the illicit drug problem
- 3.1.3. Creating tools to address youth and violent crime, especially in marginalized urban communities
- 3.1.4. Enhancing national capacity to prevent drug abuse
- 3.1.5. Increasing awareness of human trafficking among relevant authorities, general public and vulnerable groups
- 3.1.6. Increasing awareness among relevant authorities and the general public that smuggling of migrants is a criminal activity and poses serious risks to migrants
- 3.1.7. Expanding the capacity of Member States to foster community-centred drug abuse and crime prevention programmes and, in that context, increased cooperation between the Office and relevant entities of civil society that are active in such programmes in accordance with relevant international conventions and within the mandates of the Office

Result area 3.2. Corruption prevention

- 3.2.1. Effective development and implementation, by Member States, of preventive anti-corruption policies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption, through enhancing national capacity
- 3.2.2. Enhancing the capacity of Member States in establishing and strengthening effective, independent anti-corruption bodies in compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 3.2.3. Increased awareness at the international level of corruption and its negative impact, as well as wider recognition of the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 3.2.4. Increased cooperation between the Office and relevant civil society entities as well as bilateral and multilateral organizations that advance capacities to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption
- 3.2.5. Enhanced integrity and transparency of criminal justice systems in the context of corruption prevention, through enhancing national capacity

- 3.3.3. Expanding, in consultation with the Member States concerned, the capacity of relevant entities of civil society to respond to HIV/AIDS among injecting drug users and in prison settings, in accordance with relevant international conventions and the established mandates of the Office

Result area 3.4. Alternative development

- 3.4.1. Enhanced capacity of Member States, upon request, to design and implement sustainable alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, within their broader development context, aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, the coca bush and cannabis
- 3.4.2. Raising awareness of and mainstreaming the issue of alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes, among international organizations, international financial institutions and development networks
- 3.4.3. Increased partnerships between the Office and relevant civil society and private sector entities that promote Member States' capacity for collaborative activities in alternative development, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development

Result area 3.5. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug-dependent persons

- 3.5.1. Increased capacity of Member States to provide treatment and support services to drug-dependent persons
- 3.5.2. Enhanced knowledge of treatment and rehabilitation for abusers of new and emerging types of drugs and expanded capacity of Member States to respond to the abuse of such drugs
- 3.5.3. Improved well-being, rehabilitation and reintegration into society of people undergoing treatment for drug dependence
- 3.5.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to provide treatment and rehabilitation that are in accordance with the relevant international conventions

Result area 3.6. Prison reform

- 3.6.1. Wide application of international standards and norms on the treatment of prisoners
- 3.6.2. Increased capacity to apply international standards on the professional management/operation of prisons
- 3.6.3. Increased capacity to apply international standards and norms on diversions, restorative justice and non-custodial sanctions, where appropriate
- 3.6.4. Increased partnerships with relevant civil society entities that advance Member States' capacities to apply international standards

- (c) Motivated staff:
 - (i) Further development of transparent, effective and fair recruitment/placement systems to support a results-based approach;
 - (ii) Performance of staff evaluated on the basis of the achievement of results and the demonstration of required values and competencies;
 - (iii) Due regard shall be paid to the recruitment of staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible;
- (d) Expanded strategic partnerships:
 - (i) Deepening and widening of partnerships, including, where appropriate, with relevant civil society entities and the private sector, in order to achieve operational synergies and generate a multiplier effect in promoting good practices and achieving the agreed upon results;
 - (ii) Leveraging resources effectively by broadening the resource base through coordinating with development partners and through initiatives such as the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security;

(h) Reporting:

Reporting on the progress of the implementation of the strategy.

*44th plenary meeting
25 July 2007*

**2007/13
Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti**

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2004/52 of 23 July 2004, 2005/46 of 27 July 2005 and 2006/10 of 26 July 2006 and its decision 2004/332 of 11 November 2004,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti⁶⁶ and the recommendations contained therein;
2. *Commends*

specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions, regional organizations and institutions, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Organization of American States, the Caribbean Community, the Inter-American Development Bank and other major stakeholders;

9. *Also requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group to submit a report on its work, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008;

10. *Decides* that the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group will be reviewed at its substantive session of 2008, with a view to considering whether to continue its mandate, based on the Council's consideration of the report of the Advisory Group and the situation then prevailing in Haiti, due account being taken of the activities of the entities of the United Nations system active in peacebuilding.

*44th plenary meeting
25 July 2007*

2007/14

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 informatics t 78et3em3 ac7J0.125 Td.02 397.5 527.28 Tm[(44.51Tdm[-8(eld o0.12eeting)]TJ0.0189en.

organizations to such databases, systems and services will not prejudice the access of Member States nor impose an additional financial burden for their use;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics for one more year to enable it to carry out, from within existing resources, the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Council's resolutions on this item, to facilitate the successful implementation of the initiatives being taken by the Secretary-General with regard to the use of information technology and to continue the implementation of measures required to achieve its objectives and, in this regard, requests the Working Group to continue its efforts to act as a bridge between the evolving needs of Member States and the actions of the Secretariat;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Information Technology Services Division for the continuing cooperation it is extending to the Working Group in the endeavour to further improve the information technology services available to all Permanent and Observer Missions at the United Nations and, in particular, for implementing the CandiWeb elections and candidatures website, a cooperative effort of the Secretariat and the diplomatic community coordinated by the Working Group;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to extend full cooperation to the Working Group and to give priority to implementing its recommendations;

5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2008 on action taken in follow-up to the present resolution, including the findings of the Working Group and an assessment of its work and mandate.

*45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007*

2007/15 Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2002/1 of 15 July 2002, 2003/1 of 31 January 2003, 2003/53 of 24 July 2003, 2004/1 of 3 May 2004, 2004/59 and 2004/61 of 23 July 2004, 2005/2 of 1 March 2005, 2005/32 of 26 July 2005 and 2006/11 of 26 July 2006 and its decision 2002/304 of 25 October 2002,

Noting the appointment of a new Government in April 2007 and encouraging the Government of Guinea-Bissau to intensify its efforts to further deepen economic reforms and to strengthen governance,

Expressing concern at the marked increase in the use of the territory of Guinea-Bissau for drug trafficking and its possible impact on the State, and in this regard encouraging the efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau, with the assistance of the international community, to combat this newly emerging challenge,

Recognizing the need for strong regional and international support for the continuing efforts of the Government of Guinea-Bissau to improve political and institutional stability,

Welcoming the establishment of the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau and its role in mobilizing support for the country,

Also welcoming the positive and constructive role of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau in supporting the country in its pursuit of its pressing short- and long-term development objectives,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Guinea-Bissau;⁶⁹
2. *Welcomes* the holding of the donor round-table conference in Geneva on 7 and 8 November 2006 and urges the donor community to disburse funds in line with the pledges made, including for budgetary support, with a view to contributing to the clearing of the 2007 fiscal deficit;
3. *Stresses* the importance of implementing the country's poverty reduction strategy and its security sector reform plan, and of funding them;
4. *Reaffirms* the need to create an enabling environment in Guinea-Bissau to promote sustainable development in the country, including through a commitment to transparent and sound public expenditure management;
5. *Invites* the partners of Guinea-Bissau to provide both technical and financial support for the next legislative elections, which are due by March 2008;
6. *Requests*

Referring to resolution 912 (1989), adopted on 1 February 1989 by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe,⁷⁰ regarding measures to encourage the construction of a major traffic artery in south-western Europe and to study thoroughly the possibility of a fixed link through the Strait of Gibraltar,

Referring also to the Declaration and work programme adopted at the Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference, held in Barcelona, Spain, in November 1995 and aimed at connecting the Mediterranean transport networks to the trans-European network so as to ensure their interoperability,

Referring further to the plan of action adopted at the Summit marking the tenth anniversary of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, held in Barcelona in November 2005, which encouraged the adoption, at the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport, held in Marrakech, Morocco, on 15 December 2005, of recommendations for furthering cooperation in the field of transport,

Referring to the Lisbon Declaration adopted at the Conference on Transport in the Mediterranean, held in Lisbon in January 1997, and to the conclusions of the Pan-European Transport Conference, held in Helsinki in June 1997, on corridors in the Mediterranean incorporating the fixed link,

Referring also to European Commission communication IP/07/119 of 31 January 2007 on strengthening transport cooperation with neighbouring countries, established on the basis of the conclusions of the report of November 2005 of the High Level Group on the Extension of Major trans-European Transport Axes to the Neighbouring Countries and Regions, and to the conclusions of the first Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference on Transport, as well as to the Regional Transport Action Plan for the Mediterranean for the period 2007-2013,

Taking note of the follow-up report prepared jointly by the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Africa in accordance with resolution 2005/34 of 26 July 2005,⁷¹

Noting the conclusions of the meetings of the Western Mediterranean Transport Group, held in Rabat in September 1995, in Madrid in January 1997 and in Tunis in March 2007, as well as the conclusions of the Euro-Mediterranean Transport Forum, which constitutes a framework for coordination among the countries of the Mediterranean basin, on the development of integrated transport networks,

Noting also the conclusions of the studies carried out by the European Commission (INFRAMED, MED TEN-T, GEG MED and DESTIN) for the development of an integrated transport network in the Mediterranean basin,

1. *Welcomes* the cooperation on the project for the link through the Strait of Gibraltar between the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Governments of Morocco and Spain and specialized international organizations;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress made in the project studies as a result, in particular, of deep-sea drilling, which has given a decisive impetus to geological and

⁷⁰ See Council of Europe, Parliamentary Assembly, fortieth ordinary session (third part), 30 January-3 February 1989, *Texts adopted by the Assembly*, Strasbourg, France, 1989.

⁷¹ E/2007/21, annex.

the Council recommended that all organizations of the United Nations development system should consider lessons learned and their dissemination as a specific required component of their activities, emphasized the importance of evaluation of operational activities of the United Nations system in order to enhance their effectiveness and impact, and called upon the Secretary-General to integrate into future reports a stronger focus on lessons learned, results and outcome,

“Recalling also its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it emphasized that the United Nations system had an important responsibility to assist Governments to stay fully engaged in the follow-up to and implementation of agreements and commitments reached at the major United Nations conferences and summits,

“Recalling further its resolution 60/177 of 16 December 2005, in which it endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁷² adopted at the high-level segment of the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and approved by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fourteenth session and subsequently by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005,

“Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/26 of 27 July 2006, in which the Council requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene an intergovernmental group of experts to discuss the Eleventh Congress and previous congresses in order to accumulate and consider lessons learned from prior congresses with a view to developing a methodology for capturing lessons learned for future congresses, and to submit a report on its work to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session for its consideration, and welcomed the offer of the Government of Thailand to act as host to the intergovernmental group of experts,

“Recalling also its resolution 56/119 of 19 December 2001 on the role, function, periodicity and duration of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders,

“Considering that, pursuant to its resolutions 415 (V) of 1 December 1950 and 46/152 of 18 December 1991, the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to be held in 2010,

“1. Takes note of the report of the meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Lessons Learned from United Nations Congresses on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Bangkok from 15 to 18 August 2006,⁷³ and endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts;⁷⁴

“2. Reiterates its invitation to Member States to implement the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice⁷² and the recommendations adopted by

⁷² Resolution 60/177, annex.

⁷³ E/CN.15/2007/6.

⁷⁴ Ibid., paras. 35-47.

organization of round tables and workshops to be held by panels of experts, through the Economic and Social Council, to the General Assembly;

“13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure proper follow-up to the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session.

*45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007*

2007/18 Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism

The Economic and Social Council,

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

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions related to technical assistance in countering terrorism,

“Stressing the essential need to strengthen international, regional and subregional cooperation to prevent and suppress effectively terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, whenever and for whatever purposes, in particular by enhancing the national capacity of Member States through the provision of technical assistance,

“Reaffirming all aspects of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288 of 8 September 2006,

“Acknowledging that, in the Strategy, Member States resolved to implement all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to terrorism,

“Stressing the importance of the institutionalization of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force within the Secretariat in order to ensure overall coordination and coherence of the counter-terrorism efforts of the United Nations system, with the aim of providing technical assistance to Member States,

“Mindful that, in the Strategy, Member States encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions,

“Bearing in mind that, in the Strategy, Member States encouraged the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the

provide legislative assistance to Member States, upon request, and to facilitate the implementation of those instruments;

“3. *Also urges* Member States to strengthen international cooperation to the greatest extent possible, in order to prevent and suppress terrorism, including, when necessary, by entering into bilateral treaties on extradition and mutual legal assistance, within the framework of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions, and in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and to ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel in executing international cooperation, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide assistance to Member States, upon request, to that end;

“4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to intensify its efforts to provide Member States with technical assistance, upon request, to strengthen international cooperation in preventing and suppressing terrorism by facilitating the implementation of the international conventions and protocols relating to terrorism, in particular by training criminal justice officials on the implementation of those international instruments, such as through specialized training sessions and specialized technical tools and publications, in close coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force;

“5. *Recognizes* the importance of the development and maintenance of fair and effective criminal justice systems, including the humane treatment of all those in pretrial and correctional facilities, in accordance with applicable international law as a fundamental basis of any strategy to counter terrorism, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, whenever appropriate, to take into account in its technical assistance programme to counter terrorism the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

“6. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, to continue to work with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and subregional organizations, in the delivery of technical assistance, whenever appropriate and within its mandate, specifically to enhance legal cooperation, good practices and legal training in the area of counter-terrorism;

“7. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Member States that have supported the technical assistance activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including through financial contributions, and invites all Member States to consider making additional voluntary financial contributions, as well as providing in kind support, especially in view of the need for enhanced and effective delivery of technical assistance to assist Member States with the

implementation of relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;⁷⁵

“8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient resources for its activities, including in the area of counter-terrorism, within its mandate, for assisting Member States in the implementation of the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

“9. *Requests* the Executive Director to report on expenditure for terrorism prevention activities in the context of the consolidated budget for the biennium 2008-2009 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the reconvened eighteenth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

“10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-third session a written report on the implementation of the present resolution.”

*45th plenary meeting
26 July 2007*

2007/19

Strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 59/275 of 23 December 2004 on programme planning,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 48/14, in which the Commission urged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to develop an overarching strategy, in consultation with Member States, for consideration by the Commission, and also urged the Office to ensure that the strategy, as approved by Member States, through the strategic framework, guided the formulation of clearly defined objectives, improved benchmarks and performance indicators that would measure both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact of the work of the Office in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on result-based budgeting,

Taking into consideration the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session⁷⁶ and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its fifteenth session⁷⁷ concerning progress made on the development of the overarching strategy of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Expressing appreciation for the extensive consultations held by Member States, including within the framework of the open-ended informal Group of Friends of the Chairmen of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and

⁷⁵ Resolution 60/288.

⁷⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8 (E/2006/28), chap. IX.*

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 10* and corrigendum (E/2006/30 and Corr.1), chap. VIII.

the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, to consider the strategy for the period 2008-

2007/20

**International cooperation in the prevention, investigation,
prosecution and punishment of economic fraud and identity-
related crime**

The Economic and Social Council,

Concerned about substantial increases in the volume, rates of transnational occurrence and range of offences relating to economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Concerned also about the role played by information, communications and computer technologies in the evolution of economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Concerned further about the role often played by organized criminal groups and terrorist groups in economic fraud and the use of the substantial proceeds of fraud to finance organized crime, corruption and terrorism,

Concerned

Bearing in mind that the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁷⁹ represents a major step forward in the fight against corruption, including forms of corruption related to economic fraud and identity-related crime,

Noting the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime,⁸⁰ which is an international legal instrument open to

together various stakeholders and facilitating the exchange of views and information among them, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to

network, to design an information-gathering instrument in relation to the second component of the third category of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice, namely, those related primarily to victim issues, and to study ways and means to promote their use and application, and to report on progress made in that connection to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its sixteenth session,

Noting General Assembly resolution 40/34 of 29 November 1985, in which the Assembly adopted the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,⁸⁶

Recalling its resolution 1989/57 of 24 May 1989 on the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,

Recalling also its resolution 2005/20 of 22 July 2005, in which it adopted the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,⁸⁷ invited Member States to draw, where appropriate, on the Guidelines in the development of legislation, procedures, policies and practices for children who were victims or witnesses in criminal proceedings, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session on the implementation of that resolution,

Noting General Assembly resolution 56/261 of 31 January 2002, entitled “Plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century”, in particular section IX of the plans of action, on action in the context of witnesses and victims of crime to implement the relevant commitments undertaken in the Vienna Declaration,

Aware that in the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,⁸⁸ Member States recognized the importance of giving special attention to the need to protect witnesses and victims of crime and terrorism, and committed themselves to strengthening, where needed, the legal and financial framework for providing support to such victims, taking into account, inter alia, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power,

1. *Reiterates* its continued support to the use and application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power;⁸⁹

2.

4. *Approves* the questionnaire on United Nations standards and norms related primarily to victim issues, annexed to the report of the Secretary-General on the results of the meeting of the intergovernmental expert group,⁹⁰ which is designed to identify examples of how individual States use and apply the relevant standards and norms, but such examples are not intended to provide standards of use and application that would necessarily be suitable for all States;
5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to forward the questionnaire to Member States;
6. *Invites* Member States to reply to the questionnaire and to include any

the intergovernmental expert group, to continue its work aimed at developing a guide on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity and to circulate the guide to Member States for comments;

6. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, involving the Judicial Group on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and other international and regional judicial forums, to finalize the guide on strengthening judicial integrity and capacity, taking into account comments

2007/23
Supporting national efforts for child justice reform, in particular through technical assistance and improved United Nations system-wide coordination

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁰¹ which entitles children to special care and assistance,

Recalling also the Convention on the Rights of the Child,¹⁰² in particular articles 37 and 40 thereof, which commit parties to the Convention to, inter alia, using the deprivation of liberty of persons under the age of eighteen only as a measure of last resort,

Recalling further the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules)¹⁰³ and other relevant United Nations standards and norms,

Bearing in mind that the aim of a child justice system is to ensure that any reaction to children in conflict with the law is always in proportion to the circumstances of both the child and the offence,

Noting the high risk of violence and abuse against children in the criminal justice system, as highlighted in the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children,¹⁰⁴ submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005,

Alarmed by the finding of the independent expert, contained in his report, that, in some countries, the majority of children in detention have not been convicted of a crime but are awaiting trial, including together with adults,¹⁰⁵

their liberty, taking into account also the gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children;

2. *Invites* Member States to adopt, where appropriate, comprehensive national action plans on crime prevention and child justice reform containing, in particular, specific targets with regard to reducing the pretrial detention and imprisonment of children, including through the use of diversion, restorative justice and alternatives to imprisonment and ensuring that proper detention conditions prevail;

3. *Invites* Member States and their relevant institutions to provide or offer specialized training to criminal justice officers involved in the administration of child justice, including correctional officers, police officers, prosecutors, judges and lawyers, as well as to social workers, in order to raise their awareness of and their compliance with applicable international legal instruments and, as appropriate, relevant standards and norms;

4. *Invites* Member States to make use, as appropriate, of the *Manual for the Measurement of Juvenile Justice Indicators*,¹⁰⁷ prepared jointly by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Children's Fund, and of the measures contained in the publication of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice entitled *Protecting the Rights of Children in Conflict with the Law*, as well as of the website of the Panel;⁷ ()TJ0.0176 Tc 2.0335 Tw 0 -1.796 TD(3.5)Tj/TT2 1 Tf0.0175 5 3rators

10. *Encourages* the members of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice to further increase their cooperation, to share information and to pool their capacities and interests in order to increase the effectiveness of programme implementation;

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

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2007/24

International cooperation for the improvement of access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, particularly in Africa

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁰⁹ which enshrines the key principles of equality before the law, the presumption of innocence and the right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, along with all the guarantees necessary for the defence of anyone charged with a penal offence,

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹¹⁰ in particular article 14, which states that everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law and to minimum guarantees, including to be tried without undue delay,

Bearing in mind the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,¹¹¹ approved in its resolutions 663 C (XXIV) of 31 July 1957 and 2076 (LXII) of 13 May 1977, according to which an untried prisoner shall be allowed to receive visits from his legal adviser,

Bearing in mind also the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,¹¹² principle 11 of which states that a detained person shall have the right to be assisted by counsel as prescribed by law,

Bearing in mind further the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners¹¹³ and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),¹¹⁴

Bearing in mind the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers,¹¹⁵ in particular principle 1, which states that all persons are entitled to call upon the assistance of a

¹⁰⁹ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

¹¹⁰ General Assembly reso

lawyer of their choice to protect and establish their rights and to defend them in all stages of criminal proceedings,

Recalling its resolution 1997/36 of 21 July 1997, on international cooperation for the improvement of prison conditions, in which it took note of the Kampala Declaration on Prison Conditions in Africa,¹¹⁶

Recalling also its resolution 1998/23 of 28 July 1998, on international cooperation aimed at the reduction of prison overcrowding and the promotion of alternative sentencing, in which it noted that the International Conference on Community Service Orders in Africa, held at Kadoma, Zimbabwe, from 24 to 28 November 1997, had adopted the Kadoma Declaration on Community Service,¹¹⁷

Recalling further its resolution 1999/27 of 28 July 1999, on penal reform, in which it took note of the Arusha Declaration on Good Prison Practice,¹¹⁸

Recalling its resolution 2004/25 of 21 July 2004, on the rule of law and development: strengthening the rule of law and the reform of criminal justice institutions, with emphasis on technical assistance, including in post-conflict reconstruction, and its resolution 2005/21 of 22 July 2005, on strengthening the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in the area of the rule of law and criminal justice reform,

Bearing in mind the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,¹¹⁹ especially paragraph 18 of the Declaration, in which Member States are called upon to take steps, in accordance with their domestic laws, to promote access to justice, to consider the provision of legal aid to those who need it and to enable the effective assertion of their rights in the criminal justice system,

Bearing in mind also its resolution 2006/21 of 27 July 2006, on implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa, and its resolution 2006/22 of 27 July 2006, in which it welcomed the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, adopted by the Round Table for Africa, held in Abuja on 5 and 6 September 2005, in particular the actions on penal reform and alternative and restorative justice,

Having regard to the regional efforts in the promotion of basic rights of prisoners, as considered by the Pan-African Conference on Penal and Prison Reform in Africa, held in Ouagadougou from 18 to 20 September 2002, and the Latin American Conference on Penal Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, held in San José from 6 to 8 November 2002, and pursued by the African Union and the Organization of American States, as well as the Asian Conference on Prison Reform and Alternatives to Imprisonment, held in Dhaka from 12 to 14 December 2002,

Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.3, annex.

¹¹⁶ Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/36, annex.

¹¹⁷ Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/23, annex.

¹¹⁸ Economic and Social Council resolution 1999/27, annex.

¹¹⁹ General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

Noting the Conference on Legal Aid in Criminal Justice: the Role of Lawyers, Non-Lawyers and Other Service Providers in Africa, held in Lilongwe from 22 to 24 November 2004,

Noting also the Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice System in Africa, and the Lilongwe Plan of Action for the implementation of

African States, upon request, in their efforts to apply the Lilongwe Declaration on Accessing Legal Aid in the Criminal Justice System in Africa;¹²¹

6. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to convene an open-ended intergovernmental meeting of experts, with interpretation, to study ways and means of strengthening access to legal aid in the criminal justice system, as well as the possibility of developing an instrument such as a declaration of basic principles or a set of guidelines for improving access to legal aid in criminal justice systems, taking into account the Lilongwe Declaration and other relevant materials;

7. *Requests* the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to include the issue of penal reform and the reduction of prison overcrowding, including the provision of legal aid in criminal justice systems, as a potential thematic topic for discussion by the Commission at one of its future sessions;

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

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and of the resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, the Pacific Islands Forum and the Caribbean Community,

Conscious of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹²⁵

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

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

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

Stressing that, because the development options of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories are limited, they face special challenges in planning for and implementing sustainable development, and that they will be constrained in meeting those challenges without the continuing 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 programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned and the need to enlist the support of all the major funding institutions within the United Nations system in that regard,

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

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

Expressing its conviction that closer contacts and consultations between and among the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and regional organizations help to facilitate the effective formulation of programmes of assistance for the peoples concerned,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

Bearing in mind the extremely fragile economies of the small island Non-Self-Governing Territories and their vulnerability to natural disasters, such as hurricanes,

¹²⁵ General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

cyclones and sea-level rise, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 61/231 of 22 December 2006, entitled “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”,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council,¹²³ and endorses the observations and suggestions arising therefrom;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹²²

3. *Recommends* that all States intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 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 of the Declaration and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions;

5. *Also reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to exercise their right to self-determination entails, as a corollary, the extension of all appropriate assistance to those peoples;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have continued to cooperate with the United Nations and the regional and subregional organizations in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests all of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to implement the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

7. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations to examine and review conditions in each Non-Self-Governing Territory so that they may take appropriate measures to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible;

9. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and regional organizations to strengthen existing measures of support and to formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective

mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories;

10. *Recommends* that the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system formulate, with the active cooperation of the regional organizations concerned, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and submit those proposals to their governing and legislative organs;

11. *Also recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system continue to review, at the regular meetings of their governing bodies, the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Welcomes* the preparation by the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, of an informational leaflet on assistance programmes available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and requests that it be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *Also welcomes* the continuing efforts made by the United Nations Development Programme in maintaining a close liaison between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and in providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

14. *Encourages* the Non-Self-Governing Territories to take steps to establish and/or strengthen disaster preparedness and management institutions and policies;

15. *Requests* the administering Powers concerned to facilitate, when appropriate, the participation of appointed and elected representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions, including the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, on specific Territories, so that they may benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations;

16. *Recommends* that all Governments intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

17. *Draws the attention* of the Special Committee to the present resolution and to the discussion held on the subject at the substantive session of 2007 of the Economic and Social Council;

18. *Recalls* the adoption by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of its resolution 574 (XXVII) of 16 May 1998,¹²⁶ in which the

¹²⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21 (E/1998/41)*, chap. III, sect. G.

Commission called for the necessary mechanisms for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate in the special sessions of the General Assembly, subject to the rules of procedure of the Assembly, convened to review and assess the implementation of the plans of action of those United Nations world conferences in which the Territories had originally participated in their capacity as observers, and in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies;

19. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to continue to maintain close contact on these matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow up on the implementation of the present resolution, paying particular attention to cooperation and integration arrangements for maximizing the efficiency of the assistance activities undertaken

19 March 1978, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and 1544 (2004) of 19 May 2004 and the principle of land for peace as well as compliance with the agreements reached between the 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 has gravely impeded the efforts to achieve sustainable development and a sound economic environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in 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 a e he Paexploitive7(oryn b6(e ys)

6. *Calls upon* all parties to respect the rules of international humanitarian law and to refrain from violence against the civilian population in accordance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;¹³³

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

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

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

10. *Stresses* that the wall being constructed at an accelerated pace by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, is contrary to international law and is isolating East Jerusalem and dividing up the West Bank and is seriously debilitating to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations mentioned in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004¹³⁰ and in General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

11. *Emphasizes* 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;

12. *Expresses its hope* that the recently called for Middle East peace conference will pave the way for the establishment of the independent Palestinian State;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second 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;

14. *Decides* to include the item entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan" in the agenda of its substantive session of 2008.

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¹³³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

of basic information and communication and the goods and services that have become available with globalization.

“Proposals for action

“Managing the effects of globalization on youth

“4. The international community should continue to support the efforts of Governments, together with civil society, including youth-led organizations, the private sector and other parts of society, to anticipate and offset the negative social and economic consequences of globalization and to maximize its benefits for young people.

“5. Governments should ensure that access of youth to technical, secondary and higher education is improved and that curricula are adapted to meet the needs of a rapidly changing labour market associated with globalization. The transition from learning to work should also be facilitated.

“6. Governments should foster the conditions that provide opportunities, jobs and social services for youth in their home countries. Efforts should be made to guarantee that young migrants enjoy full respect for their human rights, including fair and equal treatment with others and the protection of law against, inter alia, violence, exploitation and discrimination such as racism, ethnocentrism, xenophobia and cultural intolerance, and access to economic opportunities and social services, as appropriate.

“Promoting youth employment and skills development in the context of globalization

“7. In order to overcome the mismatch between the skills that youth possess and the specialized demands of labour markets shaped by globalization, Governments, with appropriate support from the international community, should provide funding and opportunities in both formal and non-formal education for youth to acquire requisite skills, including through skills development programmes.

“8. At the same time, Governments should promote access to work through integrated policies that enable the creation of new and quality jobs for young people and that facilitate access to those jobs.

“Establishing ways of monitoring systems to track the effects of globalization on youth

“9. Governments should assess the extent to which the benefits of globalization are accessible to youth and should design and implement programmes to enable youth to better harness the benefits of globalization.

“II. Information and communications technology

“10. Information and communications technology (ICT) and infrastructures are growing in importance as a part of everyday business and interaction. This process can be enhanced by removing barriers to universal, ubiquitous, equitable and affordable access to information, which hinder the bridging of the digital divide, particularly those that impede the full

achievement of the economic, social and cultural development of countries and the welfare of their people, especially youth, in particular in developing countries. ICT has enormous potential to expand access to quality education, to boost literacy and universal primary education and to facilitate the learning process itself, thus laying the groundwork for the establishment of a fully inclusive and development-oriented information society and knowledge economy that respects cultural and linguistic diversity.

“11. Youth have a particular interest and ability with regard to modern technology. ICT can empower youth by providing them with the opportunity to

“Providing training to facilitate use of information and communications technology

“16. Governments, in collaboration with relevant actors in the information society, should ensure that young people are equipped with knowledge and skills to use ICT appropriately, including the capacity to analyse and treat information in creative and innovative ways, to share their expertise and to participate fully in the information society. Efforts should be made to provide special training courses for in-school and out-of-school youth to enable them to become conversant with ICT and to facilitate their use of such technologies.

“Protecting youth from the harmful aspects of information and communications technology

“17. Governments should strengthen action to protect youth from abuse and to defend their rights in the context of the use of ICT. In that context, the best interests of youth are a primary consideration. Governments should promote responsible behaviour and raise awareness of possible risks for young people arising from the harmful aspects of ICT in order that they may protect themselves from possible exploitation and injury.

“18. Governments, in cooperation with relevant actors of information society, should strengthen action to protect children and youth from abuse and the harmful impact of ICT, in particular through cybercrimes, including child pornography.

“Promoting the use of information and communications technology by persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups

“19. Governments should facilitate the development of ICT capacity for youth, including indigenous youth, youth with disabilities and youth in remote and rural communities.

“20. Governments should initiate the development and use of special technical and legal arrangements to make ICT accessible to all youth, including indigenous youth, youth with disabilities and youth in remote and rural communities.

“Empowering young people as key contributors to building an inclusive information society

“21. Governments should actively engage youth in innovative ICT-based development programmes and should widen opportunities for youth involvement in e-strategy processes in a manner that encourages youth to assume leadership roles. The role of youth in creating, repairing, managing and maintaining ICT should also be recognized and encouraged.

“22. Bearing in mind that literacy and numeracy are preconditions for access to and effective use of ICT, Governments should promote opportunities through formal and non-formal channels for young persons to acquire the appropriate knowledge.

“23. ICT should also be used to enhance education, employment and youth participation in the decision-making process. ICT should be used to improve the quality of education and to better prepare youth for the demands of the information society.

“III. HIV/AIDS

“24. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is increasingly a problem of youth, especially in parts of the developing world. Governments have noted with grave concern the fact that new HIV infections are heavily concentrated among youth and that there is a lack of information available to help youth understand their sexuality, including their sexual and reproductive health, in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV infection and sexually transmitted diseases and to prevent unwanted pregnancies.

“25. Young people, especially young women in Africa, face especially high risks of HIV infection. Young people and women are particularly vulnerable to infection owing to their lack of economic and social power and their lack of the capability to decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality in order to increase their ability to protect themselves from HIV infections. They often lack the tools and information required to avoid infection and cope with AIDS. In 2006, women and girls made up 57 per cent of all people infected with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa, where a striking 76 per cent of young people (aged 15-24) living with HIV are female.

“26. Although many children orphaned by AIDS have not yet entered the youth age groups, they are at great risk of becoming youth with severe vulnerabilities. They are subject to malnutrition, illness, abuse, child labour and sexual exploitation, and these factors increase their vulnerability to HIV infection. They also suffer the stigma and discrimination often associated with HIV/AIDS and may be denied education, work, housing and other basic needs as a result.

“27. It is imperative that young people continue to have access to evidence- and skills-based youth-specific HIV education to enable them to avoid high-risk behaviour. In some regions youth, especially girls, play a key role in caring for HIV/AIDS patients or their orphans. To ensure that young caregivers stay in school, build their skills and have the chance to generate an income, Governments should provide economic and social support to families that rely on young caregivers as well as support for improving home- and community-based care.

“28. Because youth often lack decision-making power and financial resources, they may be the last to receive treatment if they become infected. Programmes should scale up the provision of treatment as part of the promotion of the highest attainable standards of health.

“29. It is essential for Governments to implement fully the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session in 2001,¹³⁵ and to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development

¹³⁵ General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

Goals, in particular the goal to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015. In addition, Governments should implement the commitments dealing with HIV/AIDS reached at all major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit and the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS held on 2 June 2006,¹³⁶ at which Member States committed themselves to scaling up responses directed towards achieving the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010 and towards achieving the goal of universal access to reproductive health by 2015, as set out at the International Conference on Population and Development.

“Proposals for action

“Raising awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment for youth

“30. Governments should ensure that prevention of HIV infection is the mainstay of national, regional and international responses to the pandemic and should therefore commit themselves to intensifying efforts to ensure that a wide range of prevention programmes, which take into account local

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children and youth to health care and education, including through 'Education for All' programmes, as well as to put in place effective youth employment strategies to help provide a decent living for young people and to facilitate their reintegration into society.

“Promoting active involvement of youth in maintaining peace and security

“53. Governments should encourage the involvement of young people, where appropriate, in activities conc

“Proposals for action**“Strengthening families**

“58. While respecting individual preferences for living arrangements, all sectors of society, including Governments, should develop programmes to strengthen families and to foster intergenerational relations.

“Empowering young women

“59. Governments should promote greater participation by young women in the labour force, including those living in rural and remote areas, by providing and developing the necessary skills to enable them to find employment, especially through taking measures to eliminate male and female stereotypes and through promoting role models, and to facilitate better reconciliation of work and family life.

“Strengthening intergenerational solidarity

“60. Government and private sector businesses should capitalize on the opportunity to use the experience and skills of older workers to train younger and newer employees.

“61. Governments should promote equality and solidarity between generations, including by offering young people full and effective participation in poverty eradication, employment creation and social integration programmes within their societies.

“62. All sectors of society should be encouraged to develop reciprocity in learning, which provides older persons with opportunities to learn from younger generations.

“63. Where traditional forms of social support have been reduced by migration, globalization and related situations, Governments should work with non-governmental organizations and the private sector to provide assistance and support to older caregivers, especially those providing care for HIV/AIDS orphans, in meeting the needs of their children and grandchildren.

“64. Governments should take steps to strengthen solidarity among generations and intergenerational partnerships through the promotion of activities that support intergenerational communication and understanding, and should encourage mutually responsive relationships between generations.

“65. The full and effective participation of young people and youth organizations at the local, national, regional and international levels is important for the realization of th

needs and strengths, and that they are active agents in decision-making processes and for positive change and development in society.”

1. *Welcomes* the progress made by the African countries in fulfilling their commitments, in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development,¹⁴² to deepen democracy, human rights, good governance and sound economic management, and encourages African countries, with the participation of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to intensify their efforts in this regard by developing and strengthening institutions for governance and creating an environment conducive to attracting foreign direct investment for the development of the region;

2. *Also welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the African Peer Review Mechanism, in particular the completion of the peer review process and the progress in implementing the recommendations of those reviews in some countries and the completion of the self-assessment process, the hosting of country support missions and the launching of the national preparatory process for the peer review in others, and urges African States that have not yet done so to join the peer review, as a matter of priority, and to strengthen the peer review process so as to ensure its efficient performance;

3. *Further welcomes* the efforts made by African countries and regional and subregional organizations, including the African Union, to mainstream a gender perspective and the empowerment of women in the implementation of the New Partnership;

4. *Recalls* that the African Union and the regional economic communities have a critical role to play in the implementation of the New Partnership, and in this regard encourages African countries, with the assistance of their development partners, to increase their support to enhancing the capacities of these institutions;

5. *Emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership also depends on a favourable national and international environment for Africa's growth and development, including measures to promote a policy environment conducive to private sector development and entrepreneurship;

6. *Also emphasizes* that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

7. *Further emphasizes* that rising poverty levels and social exclusion faced by most African countries require significant changes in the development of social policy and comprehensive social policies, inter alia, to reduce poverty, promote economic activity, growth and sustainable development, ensure employment creation and decent work for all, enhance social inclusion, political stability, democracy, good governance and the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and achieve Africa's social and economic objectives;

8. *Recognizes* that while social development is primarily the responsibility of Governments, international cooperation and assistance are essential for the full achievement of that goal;

9. *Also recognizes* the contribution made by Member States to the implementation of the New Partnership in the context of South-South cooperation,

welcomes, in that regard, the convening of the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation on 4 and 5 November 2006 and the Africa-Latin America Summit, held in Abuja on 30 November and 1 December 2006, and encourages the international community, including the intern

developing projects and programmes within the scope of the priorities of the New Partnership;

18. *Invites*

2006/46 of 28 July 2006 on the follow-up to the World Summit on the Information Society and review of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as well as Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B, 60/265 of 30 June 2006 and 61/16 of 20 November 2006,

Recalling also its decision 2006/206 of 10 February 2006 on adapting the work of the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling further the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and the review of their implementation in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome,¹⁴⁸

Recalling also that the Council should increase its role in overseeing system-wide coordination and the balanced integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of United Nations policies and programmes aimed at promoting sustainable development, and reaffirming that the Commission on Sustainable Development should continue to be the high-level commission on sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as a forum for consideration of issues related to integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, as called for in General Assembly resolution 61/16,

Reaffirming the commitments to and emphasizing the need to fully implement the global partnership for development set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁴⁹ the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹⁵⁰

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the major institutional stakeholders and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system;

2. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to make full use of the existing institutional arrangements for reviewing the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁵⁷ as set out in paragraph 69 of the Monterrey Consensus and in line with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B, including the high-level dialogues convened by the Assembly and the spring meetings of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, bearing in mind the need to enhance the effectiveness of the follow-up process of the Monterrey Consensus;

3. *Requests* the President of the Council, with the support of the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, to initiate consultations, including with all major institutional stakeholders, on how to enhance the impact of the special high-level meetings of the Council in order to:

(a) Focus the special high-level meetings on specific issues, in the context of the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, within the holistic integrated approach of the Consensus, in consultation with all major institutional stakeholders, and to report thereon to the Council well in advance of the meeting, and underlines in this regard the importance of transparency and openness with respect to Member States;

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

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

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

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

2007/31
Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Brussels Declaration¹⁵⁸ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,¹⁵⁹

Recalling also its decision 2001/320 of 24 October 2001, in which it decided to establish, under the regular agenda item entitled “Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the major United Nations conferences and summits”, 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 the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2004 on the theme “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”,¹⁶⁰

Recalling its resolution 2006/41 of 27 July 2006,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 61/1 of 19 September 2006 and 61/211 of 20 December 2006,

1. *Takes note* of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010;¹⁶¹

2. *Reaffirms* that the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010¹⁵⁹ constitutes a fundamental framework for a strong global partnership aimed at accelerating sustained economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication in the least developed countries;

3. *Remains concerned* over the insufficient and uneven progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action, and stresses the need to address areas of weakness in its implementation and the

14. *Encourages* the Resident Coordinator system and country teams, as well as country-level representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, bilateral and multilateral donors and other development partners, to collaborate with and provide support to, as appropriate, the relevant development forums and follow-up mechanisms;

15. *Stresses*, within the context of the annual global reviews, as envisaged in the Programme of Action, the need to assess the implementation of the Programme of Action sector by sector, and in this regard invites the United Nations system and all relevant international organizations, consistent with their respective mandates, to report on the progress made in its implementation using quantifiable criteria and indicators to be measured against the goals and targets of the Programme of Action and to participate fully in reviews of the Programme of Action at the national, subregional, regional and global levels;

16. *Invites* the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant multilateral organizations to provide full support to and cooperation with the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States;

17.

Action and to make available adequate resources, within existing resources, for the preparation of such a report.

*47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007*

2007/32
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

1. *Urges* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to intensify their support to Governments, with a view to achieving the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹⁶⁸ and the goals and targets contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,¹⁶⁵ the 2005 World Summit Outcome¹⁶⁶ and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS;¹⁶⁷

2. *Encourages* Governments to provide full support to the reporting process set out in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS and in the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, in particular in the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session on the implementation of commitments made in the above-mentioned instruments, and to participate in its high-level plenary meetings;

3. *Commends* the Joint Programme for the steps it has taken to support countries in moving towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010 and for the development of its 2007-2010 strategic framework for UNAIDS support to countries' efforts to move towards universal access, endorsed by the Programme Coordinating Board of UNAIDS at its nineteenth meeting, held in Lusaka from 6 to 8 December 2006, as the principal guide to global, regional and country-level planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of progress of Joint Programme support to countries' efforts to move towards that goal;

4. *Reaffirms* the key role of the Joint Programme in supporting national processes that include civil society, especially key populations, in a meaningful way and in validating ambitious and comprehensive targets and incorporating them into costed national plans by the end of 2007, as reflected in the recommendations of the Programme Coordinating Board at its twentieth meeting held in Geneva from 25 to 27 June 2007, and encourages all countries that have not yet done so to set national targets towards universal access;

5. *Recalls* the commitments made in the Political Declaration to reduce the global HIV/AIDS resource gaps through greater domestic and international funding in order to enable countries to have access to predictable and sustainable financial resources, and urges all Governments, bilateral and multilateral donors and private donors to fully fund the Joint Programme unified budget and workplan for 2008-2009, in accordance with the principle of burden-sharing;

6. *Welcomes* the decision taken by the Programme Coordinating Board at its twentieth meeting, building on extensive consultations, to review and strengthen its own procedures and to improve coordination of the global HIV/AIDS response by the Joint Programme;

7. *Encourages* the fulfilment of the commitment to strengthen the United Nations response to AIDS at the country level, the UNAIDS technical support division of labour and the concept of a joint United Nations team and programme on AIDS, with the aim of harmonizing technical support, strengthening programmatic coherence and improving collective accountability of the United Nations system at the country level, and encourages the Joint Programme to fully participate in the process of the reform of the United Nations in respect of operational activities within the framework of its role as the coordinator for responses to HIV/AIDS;

8. *Welcomes* the improved collaboration between the Joint Programme and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the decision taken by the Programme Coordinating Board at its twentieth meeting to review the existing memorandum of understanding between the Joint Programme and the Global Fund;

9. *Encourages* intensified advocacy and concrete implementation by the Joint Programme in order to ensure that the underlying obstacles to the goal of universal access are addressed at all levels and that an awareness is developed of the multisectoral, including the socio-economic, dimensions of HIV/AIDS;

10. *Acknowledges* the need to address the underlying obstacles to achieving the goal of universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support, including the gap in technical and financial resources al resources al ment, care5ources al ment, -

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the decision of the Programme Coordinating Board to carry out an external evaluation of the Joint Programme, and calls for a critical, constructive, inclusive and transparent evaluation;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Economic and Social Council, at its substantive session of 2009, a report prepared by the Executive Director of the Joint Programme, in collaboration with other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, which should include information on progress made in implementing the coordinated response of the United Nations system to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the outcome of the aforementioned external evaluation of the Joint Programme and the independent assessment and review of the sustainability of HIV/AIDS financing.

*47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007*

2007/33

Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming its agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,¹⁷⁰ and recalling its resolutions 2001/41 of 26 July 2001, 2002/23 of 24 July 2002, 2003/49 of 24 July 2003, 2004/4 of 7 July 2004, 2005/31 of 26 July 2005 and 2006/36 of 27 July 2006,

Reaffirming also the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres and to further undertake to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender,

Acknowledging that enhancing women's opportunities, potential and activities requires a dual focus, namely, programmes aimed at meeting the basic and specific needs of women for capacity-building, organizational development and empowerment, together with gender mainstreaming in all programme formulation and implementation activities,

Recognizing that gender equality and the empowerment of women make an essential contribution to the work of the United Nations,

Noting the ongoing discussions in the General Assembly on the report of the Secretary-General¹⁷¹ on the recommendations contained in the report of the High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the areas of development, humanitarian assistance and the environment,¹⁷²

¹⁷⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 4.*

¹⁷¹ A/61/836.

¹⁷² See A/61/583.

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for achieving gender equality and constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action¹⁷³ and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,¹⁷⁴

Recognizing that training is critical for increasing awareness, knowledge, commitment and the capacity of staff to mainstream a gender perspective into United Nations policies and programmes and that the provision of effective gender training requires adequate financial and human resources,

Underlining

account being taken of economic vulnerability as a structural characteristic of the least developed countries;

2. *Endorses* the recommendation of the Committee that Samoa be graduated from the list of least developed countries;¹⁸⁴

3. *Recommends* that the General Assembly take note of the recommendation of the Committee that Samoa be graduated from the list of least developed countries.

*47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007*

2007/36

United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2003,¹⁸⁵ which underlined the importance of alliances and partnerships among actors in different sectors for the promotion of integrated rural development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/215 of 22 December 2005, entitled "Towards global partnerships",

Recalling further its resolutions 2004/49 of 23 July 2004 and 2005/42 of 26 July 2005 on the United Nations Public-Private Alliance for Rural Development, endorsing Madagascar and the Dominican Republic, respectively, as first and second pilot countries for the Alliance,

Underlining the importance of the contribution of the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society in general to the implementation of the outcomes of United Nations conferences in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling the central role and responsibility of Governments in national and international policymaking,

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2009 on the implementation of the work of the United Nations Public-Private Alliance.

*47th plenary meeting
27 July 2007*

2007/37

Future work to strengthen the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions, including resolutions 1999/54 of 29 July 1999, 2000/24 of 28 July 2000, 2001/40 of 26 July 2001 and 2003/57 of 24 July 2003, on the strengthening of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Board of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women on its fourth session¹⁸⁸ and of the recommendations and decisions contained therein,

Taking note also of the report of the Director of the Institute entitled “Comprehensive report and future projections for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women”, contained in the report of the Executive Board,¹⁸⁹

1. *Reaffirms* the specific mandate of the International Research and

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(c) To increase its cooperation with the Commission on the Status of Women and with other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, particularly in bringing to their attention gender concerns in emerging issues;

3. *Stresses* the critical importance of voluntary financial contributions by Member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to enable it to carry out its mandate;

4. *Requests* the Institute to continue its efforts, including by developing a medium- and long-term resource mobilization strategy, so that current and potential donors devote a greater interest to the core budget and consider commitments to multi-year funding;

5. *Invites* States to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund;

6. *Decides*

within estimated available resources. Resource availability shall take into account pledges and contributions expected for the current financial period, as well as resources which can reasonably be expected to be contributed during the two subsequent financial periods, including resources which could be made available by the recipient government itself or by bilateral donors.”

Amended text:

“The Executive Director shall ensure that development projects submitted to the Board for approval, and development projects and country programme activities approved under the Executive Director’s delegated authority, can be implemented within estimated available resources. Resource availability shall take into account pledges and contributions expected for the current biennium, as well as resources

(f) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its 2007 first regular session;⁹

(g) Addendum to the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its 2007 first regular session: joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme;¹⁰

(h) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and its annual session of 2006;¹¹

(i) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its first, second and annual sessions of 2006;¹²

(j) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work during 2006.¹³

2007/222

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with coordination, programme and other questions: reports of coordination bodies

At its 37th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-seventh session;¹⁴

(b) Annual overview report of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination for 2006/07.¹⁵

2007/223

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

⁹ E/2007/34 (Part I).

¹⁰ E/2007/34 (Part I)/Add.1.

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 16* (E/2007/36).

¹² E/2006/34/Rev.1.

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 15* (E/2006/35).

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second session, Supplement No. 16* (A/62/16).

¹⁵ E/2007/69.

Special consultative status

A Child is Missing

Africa and Middle East Refugee Assistance

African Youth for Transparency

AIDS Action

AIESEC International

All Russian Society of the Deaf

Alliance Niger-Nature

American Conservative Union

Du pain pour chaque enfant
Education pour la population et la vie familiale
Equidad de Género: Ciudadanía, Trabajo y Familia
Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
Euromontana
Fondation Congo Assistance
Fondation Espace Afrique
Fondation Humanus
Foundation for Ecological Security
Geneva International Model United Nations
Global Metro City: the Global Forum
Good People World Family
Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities
Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales
International Eurasia Press Fund
International Harm Reduction Association
International Network for Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
International Peacebuilding Alliance
International Planned Parenthood Federation (East and South-East Asia and Oceania Region)
Isha Foundation
Join Together Society
Kenya Women's Political Caucus
Korean Sharing Movement
L'auravetl'an Information and Education Network of Indigenous People
Legal Service Coalition
Local Initiatives Program
Lutte contre les violences faites aux femmes et enfants mineurs
National Committee for UNIFEM (Japan)
Ni putes ni soumises
Palakkad District Consumers' Association
People to People International

Prasad Project
Projecto de Saúde em Lisboa
Ramola Bhar Charitable Trust: Project STOP
Safari Club International Foundation
Salesian Missions
Samaritan Community Center
Singamma Sreenivasan Foundation
Solidarité africaine pour la préservation de la paix et de l'environnement en République Centrafricaine
Sudan Association for Combating Landmines
Sudanese Women General Union
Suzanne Mubarak Women's International Peace Movement
Tandem Project
Transform Drug Policy Foundation
Tribal Link Foundation
Udisha
Vali-Asr Rehabilitation Institute
Viet Nam Family Planning Association
Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry Foundation
World Federation of the Deafblind
World Wind Energy Association
Youth Awareness Environmental Forum

Roster

Association amis du centre hospitalier universitaire Mohammed VI
Association of International Automobile Carriers of the Republic of Tajikistan
Build Jamaica Foundation
Fédération internationale des grossistes, importateurs et exportateurs en fournitures automobiles
Korea Institute of Brain Science
Marine Conservation Biology Institute

(b) To reclassify the following non-governmental organization from special consultative status to general consultative status:

International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity

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

Foundation for Research on Technology Migration and Integration

Globus et Locus

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

International Ocean Institute

(d) To note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of the following non-governmental organizations:

Africa Legal Aid

African American Islamic Institute

AFS Intercultural Programs

American Society of Criminology

Anti-Slavery International

Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network

Asian Institute of Transport Development

Assembly of the First Nations

Association d'assistance aux grands handicapés à domicile

Association des états généraux des étudiants de l'Europe

Association européenne contre les violences faites aux femmes au travail

Association internationale des mouvements familiaux de formation rurale

Association pour la formation et l'insertion sociale de l'adolescent et de la femme

Becket Fund for Religious Liberty

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University

Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network

Canadian Race Relations Foundation

CARE

Centre Europe-Tiers Monde

Centre for Women, the Earth, the Divine

China Disabled Persons' Federation

Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament

Chinese Women's Association of America

Church World Service

Cohort for Research on Environment, Urban Management and Human Settlements

Collectif sénégalais des africaines pour la promotion de l'éducation relative à l'environnement

Comité d'action pour les droits de l'enfant et de la femme

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with
the United Nations

Couple to Couple League International

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era

Dominican Leadership Conference

Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers)

Ecopeace: Middle East Environment NGO Forum

Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance

International Research Foundation for Development
International Society of Doctors for the Environment
International Union of Psychological Science
International Women's Writing Guild
International Women's Year Liaison Group
INTERSOS
IPAS
Junior Chamber International
Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women
Kiwanis International
Korea Freedom League
MAMTA Health Institute for Mother and Child
Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers
Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic
Medico International
Mediterranean Women's Studies Center
Mennonite Central Committee
National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers
National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
Native American Rights Funds
Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples
Network of East-West Women
Open Family Australia
Organization of the Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America
Oxfam International
Parliamentarians for Global Action
Peace Boat
Population Reference Bureau
Rainforest Foundation
Rehabilitation International
School Sisters of Notre Dame
Society for International Development
Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem
Teresian Association

United Nations Watch
Womankind Worldwide
World Information Transfer
World Organization of the Scout Movement
World Road Association

(e) To note that the Committee decided to close consideration of the request for consultative status made by the following non-governmental organizations:

Angel Foundation
Association Wadelbarka pour la prospérité des familles mauritaniennes
Conflict Management Group
Religious Freedom Coalition

2007/224
Application of the World Sindhi Institute

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization World Sindhi Institute.

2007/225
Application of the non-governmental organization Coalition gaie et lesbienne du Québec

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2007 regular session and draft decision III contained therein,¹⁶ decided to grant

2007/227

Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2007 regular session

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2007 regular session.¹⁷

2007/228

Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided:

(a) To grant consultative status to the following 89 non-governmental organizations:

General consultative status

International Trade Union Confederation

Special consultative status

Abraham Fund Initiatives

Aldet Centre: Saint Lucia

Al-Hakim Foundation

American Youth Understanding Diabetes Abroad

Armenian Constitutional Right-Protective Centre

AsayeSefid

Asia Pacific Women's Watch

Asian Peoples' Disability Alliance

Asociatia Pro Democratia

Association des consommateurs de télécommunications de Côte d'Ivoire

Association for Emissions Control by Catalyst

Association internationale des régions francophones

Association marocaine des droits humains

Association Nationale Al Hidn

Bangladesh Scholarship Council

Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry

BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights

¹⁷ E/2007/32 (Part I) and Corr.1.

International Medical Corps

World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry

(d) To note that the Committee closed consideration of the application for consultative status made by the following three non-governmental organizations:

Association El Houda pour l'action feminine

Global Ecolabelling Network

Southern Organizing Cooperative

2007/229

Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Liberal International

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Liberal International for a period of one year.

2007/230

Application of the non-governmental organization Jewish National Fund

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided not to grant consultative status to the non-governmental organization Jewish National Fund.

2007/231

Application of the non-governmental organization Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, having considered the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2007 session and draft decision IV contained therein,¹⁸ decided to grant consultative status to the Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights.

2007/232

Dates of the 2008 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and provisional agenda

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the 2008 regular session of the Committee will be held from 21 to 30 January 2008 and its resumed session from 29 May to 6 June 2008;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the 2008 session of the Committee as set out below.

¹⁸ See E/2007/32 (Part II) and Corr.1, chap. I.A.

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
 - (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
 - (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
 - (c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
 - (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;
 - (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.
6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:
 - (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;
 - (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
 - (c) Other related matters.
7. Implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/46.
8. Consideration of special reports.
9. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.
10. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2009 session of the Committee.
11. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

2007/233**Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its resumed 2007 session**

At its 38th meeting, on 20 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2007 resumed session.¹⁹

2007/234**Dates of the meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development during its 2008/2009 cycle**

At its 40th meeting, on 23 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 59/265 of 23 December 2004, in which the Assembly decided, inter alia, that there should be an intervening period of at least two weeks between the closing of the sessions of relevant intergovernmental bodies and the beginning of the session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and also recalling Commission on Sustainable Development resolution 13/1, in which the Commission decided, inter alia, to devote, in 2008, a separate segment at the end of its review session to monitor and follow up the implementation of decisions on water and sanitation and their interlinkages taken at the Commission's thirteenth session, decided that the sixteenth session of the Commission (review session) should take place from 5 to 16 May 2008, that the intergovernmental preparatory meeting for the seventeenth session of the Commission should take place from 23 to 27 February 2009 and that the seventeenth session of the Commission (policy session) should take place from 4 to 15 May 2009.

2007/235**Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fifteenth session and provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Commission**

At its 40th meeting, on 23 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its fifteenth session²⁰

- (c) Land;
- (d) Drought;
- (e) Desertification;
- (f) Africa.

-
4. Demographic and social statistics:
- (a) Human settlements statistics;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
 - (b) Paris Group on Labour and Compensation;
Documentation
Report of the Paris Group on Labour and Compensation
 - (c) Health statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Health Statistics
 - (d) Social statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Secretary-General
 - (e) Education statistics;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 - (f) Statistics of drugs and drug use.
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
5. Economic statistics:
- (a) National accounts;
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts
 - (b) Round table on business survey frames;
Documentation
Report of the round table on business survey frames
 - (c) International merchandise trade statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Task Force on International Merchandise Trade Statistics
 - (d) Statistics of international trade in services;
Documentation
Report of the Task Force on Statistics of International Trade in Services

- (e) Statistics of services;
Documentation
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Services Statistics
- (f) Tourism statistics;
Documentation
Joint Report of the Secretary-General and the World Tourism Organization
- (g) International Comparison Programme;
Documentation
Report of the World Bank
- (h) Ottawa Group on Price Indexes;
Documentation
Report of the Ottawa Group on Price Indexes
- (i) Statistics of science and technology;
Documentation
Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- (j) Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Delhi Group on Informal Sector Statistics
- (k) Integrated economic statistics;
Documentation
Report of the Friends of the Chair
- (l) Short-term economic indicators;

- (h) Follow-up to Economic and Social Council policy decisions;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (i) Principles governing international statistical activities.

Documentation

Report of the Committee for the Coordination of Statistical Activities

8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).
9. Provisional agenda and dates for the fortieth session of the Commission.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the fortieth session of the Commission

Note by the Secretariat on the draft multi-year programme of work of the Commission

10. Report of the Commission on its thirty-ninth session.

2007/237

Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fortieth session and provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission

At its 41st meeting, on 24 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its fortieth session;²²

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the forty-first session of the Commission as set out below:

1. Election of officers.²³

session²⁵ and approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-second session of the Commission set out below.

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work

3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the special session of the General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”:
 - (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern, and further actions and initiatives;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on financing for gender equality and the empowerment of women

- (b) Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men;
- (c) Gender mainstreaming, situations and programmatic matters.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes, with a particular focus on the priority theme

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women

Report of the Secretary-General on the joint workplan of the Division for the Advancement of Women and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Development Fund for Women on the activities of the Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women

Note by the Secretariat transmitting the results of the fortieth session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

4. Communications concerning the status of women.

Documentation

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the list of confidential communications concerning the status of women

²⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 7 (E/2007/27).*

5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.

Documentation

Letter from the President of the Economic and Social Council addressed to the Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women

Note by the Secretariat as input to the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2008 of the Economic and Social Council

6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-third session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-second session.

2007/240

Report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its tenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission

At its 43rd meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its tenth session;²⁶

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission as set out below.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the eleventh session of the Commission

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Substantive themes:
 - (a) “Development-oriented policies for a socio-economic inclusive information society, including access, infrastructure and an enabling environment”;
3. Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

- (b) “Science, technology and engineering for innovation and capacity-building in education and research”.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General

²⁶ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2007, Supplement No. 11 (E/2007/31).*

4. Implementation of and progress made on decisions taken at the tenth session of the Commission.
5. Election of the Chairperson and other officers for the twelfth session of the Commission.
6. Provisional agenda and documentation for the twelfth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eleventh session.

2007/241

Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions

At its 43rd meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer consideration of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions²⁷ to a later stage.

2007/242

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fiftieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-first

4. Drug demand reduction:
 - (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
 - (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

5. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
 - (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;
 - (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
 - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);
 - (ii) Countering money-laundering;
 - (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat

6. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:
 - (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;
 - (b) International Narcotics Control Board;
 - (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:
 - (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
 - (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;
 - (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007 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

7. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

8. Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

9. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Preparation for the high-level segment at the fifty-second session of the Commission:

2007/245**Venue and dates of the seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

At its 44th meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided that the seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 21 April to 2 May 2008.

2007/246**Provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

At its 44th meeting, on 25 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the seventh session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as follows.

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Special theme: "Climate change, biocultural diversity and livelihoods: the stewardship role of indigenous peoples and new challenges".
4. Implementation of the recommendations on the six mandated areas of the ithelopImpl G(a)ITm871(the o)-

2007/247

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies: draft annex relating to the World Tourism Organization

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to further defer its consideration of this matter to its 2008 substantive session, with the proviso that the item could be taken up earlier and a decision adopted without any debate.

2007/248

Provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 2008 and 2009 in the economic, social and related fields

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional calendar of conferences and meetings for 2008 and 2009 in the economic, social and related fields.³⁰

2007/249

Human settlements

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council,

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat);³³

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda.³⁴

2007/251

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

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its sixteenth session;³⁵

(b) Decided that the prominent theme for the seventeenth session of the Commission will be “Aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”;

(c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the seventeenth session set out below on the understanding that the provisional agenda, in particular the topic for the thematic discussion, will be elaborated upon during the intersessional period.

Provisional agenda and documentatio

- (d) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- 5. United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice:
 - (a) Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

Report of the Secretary-General on assistance in implementing the universal conventions and protocols related to terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking

Note by the Secretariat (*as required*)

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme Network

Report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in preventing and combating illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other biological forest resources

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice decision 16/1, entitled "Global initiative to fight human trafficking"

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 16/2, entitled "Effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat sexual exploitation of children"

5. United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice:
 - (a) Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;
 - (b) Preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/[...], entitled "Follow-up to the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice"

6. Use and application of United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice

Report of the Secretary-General on strengthening basic principles of judicial conduct

Report of the Secretary-General on guidelines on justice for child victims and witnesses of crime

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Programme of Action, 2006-2010, on strengthening the rule of law and the criminal justice systems in Africa

Report of the Secretary-General on providing technical assistance for prison reform in Africa and the development of

(b) Decided that the topic for the thematic discussion of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its seventeenth session, in 2008, would be the “Aspects of violence against women that pertain directly to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice” and that those aspects would be elaborated upon during the intersessional period, and requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to prepare information to guide member States of the Commission in their deliberations.

2007/254

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

At its 45th meeting, on 26 July 2007, 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 subsequent Assembly resolutions, in which the membership of the Executive Committee was increased:

(a) Took note of the requests to enlarge the membership of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contained in the letter dated 29 November 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Benin to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,³⁷ the letter dated 8 January 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General,³⁸ the letter dated 28 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General³⁹ and the note verbale dated 10 May 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General;⁴⁰

(b) Recommended that the General Assembly, at its sixty-second session, decide on the question of enlarging the membership of the Executive Committee from seventy-two to seventy-six States.

2007/255

Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the 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

At its 46th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people.⁴¹

³⁷ E/2006/92.

³⁸ E/2007/11.

³⁹ E/2007/85.

⁴⁰ E/2007/86.

⁴¹ A/62/82-E/2007/66.

2007/256
Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in

- (a) Priority theme: Promoting full employment and decent work for all;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on promoting full employment and decent work for all

- (b) Review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups:

- (i) World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons;
(ii) World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond;
(iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;
(iv) Family issues, policies and programmes;

Documentation

Report of the Secretary-General on the review of the implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

Report of the Secretary-General on the first review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002

- (c) Emerging issues.

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

2007/259

Confirmation of nomination for membership on the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

At its 46th meeting, on 26 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council confirmed the nomination of the following eight candidates for membership in the Board of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development:

(a) Yakin Ertürk (Turkey), Elizabeth Jelin (Argentina) and Marina Pavlova-Silvanskaya (Russian Federation) for a two-year term beginning on 1 July 2007 and expiring on 30 June 2009;

(b) Peter Brandt Evans (United States of America), Rosalind Eyben (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Pasuk Phongpaichit (Thailand), Annika Sundén (Sweden) and Zenebeworke Tadesse (Ethiopia) for a term beginning on the date of confirmation by the Council and expiring on 30 June 2011.

2007/260

Application of an intergovernmental organization for observer status with the Economic and Social Council

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council decided to postpone further consideration of the application of the

intergovernmental organization International Emergency Management Organization for observer status with the Council⁴⁵ to a later date.

2007/261

Theme of the 2008 coordination segment

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, without prejudice to the future modalities of interaction between the Council and its subsidiary bodies, decided that the coordination segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council of 2008 will focus on the role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of the Council of 2007.⁴⁶

2007/262

Documents considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with regional cooperation

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields;⁴⁷
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention;⁴⁸
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General on regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields: matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention;⁴⁹
- (d) Economic developments in the Economic Commission for Europe region;⁵⁰

- (h) Summary of the survey of the economic and social developments in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia region, 2006-2007.⁵⁴

2007/263

Non-inclusion of Papua New Guinea in the list of least developed countries

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council, recalling recommendation 1 contained in the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its eighth session⁵⁵ that Papua New Guinea be included in the list of least developed countries, and noting that the Government of Papua New Guinea has formally declined the invitation to be included in the list of least developed countries, decided not to include Papua New Guinea in the list of least developed countries.

2007/264

Products harmful to health and the environment

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General on products harmful to health and the environment⁵⁶ and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and relevant intergovernmental entities, to evaluate the continued usefulness for the Member States of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale have been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments and to report to the Council at its substantive session of 2008.

2007/265

Document considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with economic and environmental questions on environment

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-fourth session.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ E/2007/20.

⁵⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 13 (E/2006/33)*, chap. I.A.

⁵⁶ A/62/78-E/2007/62.

⁵⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/62/25)*.

2007/266

2007/270
Reports considered by the Economic and Social Council in
connection with social and human rights questions

At its 47th meeting, on 27 July 2007, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following reports: