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## **Resolutions**

**2010/1**

### **Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 and the guiding principles contained in the annex thereto, and recalling other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and relevant resolutions and agreed conclusions of the Economic and Social Council,

*Reaffirming* the principles of neutrality, humanity, impartiality and independence for the provision of humanitarian assistance and the need for all actors engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance in situations of complex emergencies and natural disasters to promote and fully respect these principles,

*Recalling* its decision to consider the theme “Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian assistance” at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2010,

*Recalling also* its decision to hold panels on the themes “Humanitarian assistance operations in highly hazardous or insecure and unsafe environments” and “Strengthening preparedness for humanitarian emergencies and the coordinated provision of humanitarian assistance, in particular addressing the humanitarian

*Recognizing* that building and strengthening national and local preparedness, prevention, resilience, mitigation and response capacity is critical to a more predictable and effective response,

*Recognizing also* the clear relationship between emergency response, rehabilitation and development, and reaffirming that in order to ensure a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation and development, emergency assistance must be provided in ways that will be supportive of recovery and long-term development and that emergency measures should be seen as a step towards sustainable development,

*Noting* the contribution, as appropriate, of relevant regional and subregional organizations in the provision of humanitarian assistance within their region upon the request of the affected State,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>1</sup>
2. *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, and encourages the international community to support efforts of Member States aimed at strengthening their capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters;
3. *Urges* Member States to develop, update and strengthen disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures at all levels, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action,<sup>2</sup> in particular priority 5 thereof, taking into account their own circumstances and capacities and in coordination with relevant actors, as appropriate, and encourages the international community and relevant United Nations entities, including the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, to give increased priority to supporting national and local efforts in this regard;
4. *Encourages* Member States to create and strengthen an enabling environment for the capacity-building of their national and local authorities, and reaffirms the role of national and local authorities in disaster preparedness and response.

legal frameworks for international disaster relief, taking into account, as appropriate, these Guidelines;

6. *Encourages* efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination of United Nations humanitarian entities, other relevant humanitarian organizations and donor countries with the affected State, with a view to planning and delivering emergen

of assisting affected civilian populations, including refugees and internally displaced persons;

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

15. *Calls upon* all States and parties to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, including all the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,<sup>3</sup> in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War,<sup>4</sup> in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and in this regard urges the international community and the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians in those situations;

16. *Recognizes* the benefits for the effectiveness of the humanitarian response of the engagement of and coordination with relevant humanitarian actors, and encourages the United Nations to continue to pursue efforts to strengthen partnerships at the global level with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, relevant humanitarian non-governmental organizations and other participants of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee;

17. *Urges* Member States to continue to take the steps necessary to ensure the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, premises, facilities, equipment, vehicles and supplies operating within their borders and in other territories under their effective control, recognizes the need for appropriate collaboration between humanitarian actors and relevant authorities of the affected State in matters related to the safety and security of humanitarian personnel, requests the Secretary-General to expedite his efforts to enhance the safety and security of personnel involved in United Nations humanitarian operations, and urges Member States to ensure that perpetrators of crimes committed on their territory or on other territories under their effective control against humanitarian personnel do not operate with impunity and are brought to justice as provided for by national laws and obligations under international law;

18. *Encourages* Member States, as well as relevant regional and international organizations, in accordance with their specific mandates, to support adaptation to the effects of climate change and to strengthen disaster risk reduction and early warning systems in order to minimize the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters, including those related to the continuing impact of climate change, takes note of the “2009 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction”<sup>5</sup> and encourages relevant entities to continue research on the humanitarian implications;

19. *Emphasizes* the fundamentally civilian character of humanitarian assistance and, in situations in which military capacity and assets are used to support the implementation of humanitarian assistance, reaffirms the need for their use to be undertaken with the consent of the affected State and in conformity with international law, including international humanitarian law, as well as humanitarian principles;

<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970–973.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 75, No. 973.

<sup>5</sup> Available from [www.unisdr.org](http://www.unisdr.org).

20. *Requests* Member States, relevant United Nations organizations and other relevant actors to ensure that all aspects of humanitarian response address the specific needs of women, girls, men and boys, taking into consideration age and disability, including through improved collection, analysis and reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data, taking into account, inter alia, the information provided by States;

21. *Urges* Member States to continue to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of gender-based violence, including sexual violence, in humanitarian emergencies, calls upon Member States and relevant organizations to strengthen support services to victims of such violence, and also calls for a more effective response in this regard;

22. *Notes* that the current global financial and economic crisis could potentially affect the ability of developing countries to respond to humanitarian emergencies, and stresses the need to take measures to ensure adequate resources for international cooperation in the provision of humanitarian assistance;

23. *Encourages* Member States, the private sector, civil society and other relevant entities to make contributions and to consider increasing and diversifying their contributions to humanitarian funding mechanisms, including consolidated and flash appeals, the Central Emergency Response Fund and other funds, based on and in proportion to assessed needs, as a means of ensuring flexible, predictable, timely, needs-based and, where possible, multi-year, non-earmarked and additional resources to meet global humanitarian challenges, encourages donors to adhere to the principles of good humanitarian donorship,<sup>6</sup> and reiterates that contributions for humanitarian assistance should be provided in a way that is not to the detriment of resources made available for international cooperation for development;

24. *Calls upon* United Nations humanitarian organizations, in consultation with Member States, as appropriate, to strengthen the evidence base for humanitarian assistance by further developing common mechanisms to improve the quality, transparency and reliability of, and make further progress towards, common humanitarian needs assessments, to assess their performance in assistance and to ensure the most effective use of humanitarian resources by these organizations;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to reflect the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the present resolution in his next report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on the strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations.

*36th plenary meeting  
15 July 2010*

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<sup>6</sup> See A/58/99-E/2003/94, annex II.

**2010/2**

**Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society,<sup>7</sup>

*Recalling also* its resolution 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 and the mandate that it gave to the Commission,

*Recalling further* its resolution 2009/7 of 24 July 2009 on the assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/187 of 21 December 2009 on information and communications technologies for development,

*Taking note with satisfaction* of the report of the Secretary-General on the 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,<sup>8</sup>

*Taking note* of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Improvements and innovations in existing financing mechanisms: information and communications technology for development”,<sup>9</sup>

*Expressing its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

**Taking stock: reviewing the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society**

1. *Notes* the ongoing implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society, emphasizing in particular its multi-stakeholder nature,

Development, and published on the website of the Commission as mandated in Economic and Social Council resolution 2007/8 of 25 July 2007, and recalls the importance of close coordination among the leading action line facilitators and with the secretariat of the Commission;

3. *Notes* the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional level facilitated by the regional commissions, as observed in the report of the Secretary-General on 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,<sup>8</sup> including the steps taken in this respect, and emphasizes the need to continue to address issues of specific interest to each region, focusing on the challenges and obstacles that each may be facing with regard to the implementation of all goals and principles established by the World Summit, with particular attention to information and communications technology for development;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of maintaining a process of coordinating the multi-stakeholder implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through effective tools, with the goal of exchanging information among action line facilitators, identifying issues that need improvement and discussing the modalities of reporting the overall implementation process, encourages all stakeholders to continue to contribute information to the stocktaking database maintained by the International Telecommunication Union on the implementation of the goals established by the World Summit, and invites United Nations entities to update information on their initiatives in the stocktaking database;

5. *Notes*



10. *Notes with dissatisfaction* that, for the majority of the poor, the developmental promise of science and technology, including information and communications technologies, remains unfulfilled, and emphasizes the need to effectively harness technology, including information and communications technologies, to bridge the digital divide;

11. *Recognizes* that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing the new technologies, such as insufficient resources, infrastructure, education, capacity, investment and connectivity and issues related to technology ownership, standards and flows, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders to provide adequate resources, enhanced capacity-building and transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly the least developed countries;

12. *Expresses concern* regarding the widening gap in broadband connectivity among countries at different levels of development, which affects many economically and socially relevant applications in areas such as government, business, health and education, and also expresses concern with regard to the special challenges faced in the area of broadband connectivity by the least developed countries, the small island developing States, the landlocked developing countries and the highly-indebted poor countries;

13. *Notes with concern* the inequality of access to broadband infrastructure and services between developed and developing nations and within nations, and in particular the broadband divide that further marginalizes the poor, the rural communities and other disadvantaged groups such as women, the disabled, and the elderly, and in this context recognizes the importance of current initiatives aimed at achieving rapid broadband deployment and the need to prioritize innovative approaches within national and regional development strategies in this regard;

14. *Welcomes* the recent establishment of the Broadband Commission for Digital Development at the initiative of the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, with the key aim of accelerating the attainment of the aforementioned goals through the introduction of ubiquitous access to broadband within the global partnership for development;

15. *Notes* that while a solid foundation for capacity-building in information and communications technology has been laid in many areas with regard to building the information society, there is still a need for continuing effort to address the ongoing challenges, especially for developing countries and the least developed countries, and draws attention to the positive impact of broadened capacity development that involves institutions, organizations and entities dealing with information and communications technologies and Internet governance issues;

16. *Recognizes* the need to focus on capacity development policies and sustainable support to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support with a view to building an inclusive, people-centred and developmentthe uw to building an inbIOA. 6“ IO.

information and communications technologies to combat climate change, the protection of online privacy and the empowerment and protection of vulnerable groups of society, in particular children and young people, particularly against cyberexploitation and abuse;

18. *Reiterates* the importance of information and communications technology indicators as a monitoring and evaluation tool for measuring the digital divide among countries and within societies and in informing decision makers when formulating policies and strategies for social, cultural and economic development, and emphasizes that the standardization and harmonization of reliable and regularly updated information and communications technology indicators capturing the performance, efficiency, affordability and quality of goods and services is essential for implementing information and communications technology policies;

### **Internet governance**

19. *Reaffirms* the principles enunciated at the World Summit that the Internet has evolved into a global facility available to the public, that its governance should constitute a core issue of the information society agenda and that the international management of the Internet should be multilateral, transparent and democratic, with the full involvement of Governments, the private sector, civil society and international organizations and should ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure a stable and secure functioning of the Internet, taking into account multilingualism;

20. *Reaffirms also* paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda for the Information Society,<sup>10</sup> which states that the management of the Internet encompasses both technical and public policy issues and should involve all stakeholders and relevant intergovernmental and international organizations and that:

(a) Policy authority for Internet-related public policy issues is the sovereign right of States which have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues;

(b) The private sector has had, and should continue to have, an important role in the development of the Internet, in both the technical and economic fields;

(c) Civil society has played an important role on Internet matters, especially at the community level, and should continue to play such a role;

(d) Intergovernmental organizations have had and should continue to have a facilitating role in the coordination of Internet-related public policy issues;

(e) International organizations have had and should continue to have an important role in the development of Internet-related technical standards and relevant policies;

21. *Recognizes* that the Internet governance-related outcomes of the World Summit, namely, the process towards enhanced cooperation and the convening of the Internet Governance Forum, are to be pursued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations through two distinct processes, and also recognizes that the two processes may be complementary;

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<sup>10</sup>

**Enhanced cooperation**

22. *Recalls* paragraphs 68 to 71 of the Tunis Agenda;

23. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on enhanced cooperation on public policy issues pertaining to the Internet,<sup>11</sup> which summarizes the responses of international organizations to the request to provide an annual report on efforts made towards enhanced cooperation, and notes the interactive deliberations of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its thirteenth session regarding enhanced cooperation;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General to convene open and inclusive consultations involving all Member States and all other stakeholders with a view to assisting the process towards enhanced cooperation in order to enable Governments on an equal footing to carry out their roles and responsibilities in respect of international public policy issues pertaining to the Internet but not in respect of the day-to-day technical and operational matters that do not impact upon those issues, through a balanced participation of all stakeholders in their respective roles and responsibilities, as stated in paragraph 35 of the Tunis Agenda, and requests that the consultations be held before the end of 2010 and their outcome reported to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council;

**Internet Governance Forum**

25. *Takes note* of the deliberations of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, from 15 to 18 November 2009;<sup>12</sup>

26. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work done by the Chair, the secretariat and the host Governments of the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum and looks forward to the results of the fifth meeting, to be held in Vilnius from 14 to 17 September 2010;

27. *Takes note* of the recent emergence of several forums on Internet governance at the regional and national levels;

28. *Takes note also* of the deliberations of the meetings of the Internet Governance Forum, in which all stakeholders engage in a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue on a wide range of Internet governance issues, as mandated in paragraph 72 of the Tunis Agenda;

29. *Takes note further* of the interactive discussions of the fourth meeting of the Internet Governance Forum, including those held during the stocktaking session chaired by the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs in response to paragraph

engagement of Forum participants through online contributions and through statements delivered during the stocktaking session;

30. *Invites* the Chair of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to establish, in an open and inclusive manner, a working group which would seek, compile and review inputs from all Member States and all other stakeholders on improvements to the Internet Governance Forum, in line with the mandate set out in the Tunis Agenda, and would make recommendations, as appropriate, to the Commission at its fourteenth session in 2011, in a report that would constitute an input from the Commission to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, should the mandate of the Internet Governance Forum be extended;

### **The road ahead**

31. *Urges* United Nations entities still not actively cooperating in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit through the United Nations system and in its follow-up to take the necessary steps and commit to a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society and to catalyse the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;<sup>13</sup>

32. *Calls upon* all stakeholders to keep the goal of bridging the digital divide an area of priority concern, put into effect sound strategies that contribute to the development of e-government and continue to focus on pro-poor information and communications technology policies and applications, including access to broadband at the grass-roots level, with a view to narrowing the digital divide among and within countries;

33. *Urges* all stakeholders to prioritize the development of innovative approaches that will stimulate the provision of universal access to affordable broadband infrastructure for developing countries and the use of relevant broadband services in order to ensure the development of an inclusive, development-orientated and people-centred information society, and to minimize the digital divide;

34. *Calls upon* international and regional organizations to continue to assess and report on a regular basis on the universal accessibility

technology indicators, taking into account different levels of development and national circumstances;

*Recognizing also* the importance of science, technology and innovation policy reviews in assisting developing countries to improve their innovation systems,

*Recalling* the commitments made at the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing from 4 to 15 September 1995, in particular the strategic objectives and actions contained in section K, Women and the environment, of chapter IV of the Beijing Platform for Action,<sup>16</sup>

*Recalling also* its call for mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes of the United Nations system,<sup>17</sup>

*Taking note* of the outcomes of the intersessional panel meeting of the Commission, held in Geneva from 9 to 11 November 2009, and the summary report prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,<sup>18</sup>

*Taking note also* of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its thirteenth session,<sup>19</sup>

*Extending its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for his role in helping to ensure completion of the aforementioned reports in a timely manner,

*Noting* that the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, is highly dependent on an increase in access to modern energy services and that the deployment of renewable energy technologies should be one of the key components of any strategy on an a6” Ito 6‘ .Ar0:l

*Decides* to make the following recommendations for consideration by Governments, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development:

(a) Governments are encouraged to take into account the findings of the Commission and undertake the following actions:

(i) Ensure that governmental priorities incorporate multi-stakeholder engagement in decision-making in regard to programme design, implementation, deployment, monitoring and evaluation, and take into consideration local populations and mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the deployment of new and emerging and renewable energy technologies;

(ii) Provide an enabling environment that encourages private and public sector initiatives in new and emerging technologies and the generation and dissemination of renewable energy technologies, including supporting universities and research centres linked to global learning networks and national diaspora, and funded through a range of sources such as Governments, donors, venture capitalists and/or public-

(ii) Encouraged to promote, in the context of the Internet-based science, technology and innovation collaborative network established in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/8, collaborative networking and initiation and hosting of subregional networks as operational models for replication, with the cooperation of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development secretariat and the



poverty reduction and meeting the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, taking into account a gender perspective.

*39th plenary meeting  
19 July 2010*

#### **2010/4 Venue of the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

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

*Considering* the invitation of El Salvador to host the thirty-fourth session of the Commission,

1. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Government of El Salvador for its generous invitation;
2. *Notes* the acceptance by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean of this invitation with pleasure;
3. *Endorses* the decision of the Commission to hold its thirty-fourth session in El Salvador in the first half of 2012.

*42nd plenary meeting  
20 July 2010*

#### **2010/5 Establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* the adoption by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia at its twenty-sixth session, held in Beirut from 17 to 20 May 2010, of its resolution 294 (XXI) on the establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre, by which the Commission adopted the statute of th

## **Annex I**

### **Establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre**

*The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,*

*Recalling* the 2005 World Summit Outcome,<sup>20</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution 2004/68 of 5 November 2004 and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,<sup>13</sup> in which the promotion of science and technology was identified as a United Nations priority,

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolution 64/222 of 21 December 2009 adopting the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation, in which the Assembly emphasized the need to promote, including through South-South cooperation, access to and the transfer of technology,

*Further recalling* its resolution 284 (XXV) of 29 May 2008, by which the Commission approved the establishment of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre for Development,

*Expressing its appreciation*

## **Annex II**

### **Statute of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre**

#### **Establishment**

1. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Technology Centre shall be established in accordance with the following terms and conditions.

#### **Mission**

2. The mission of the Centre is to assist members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and public and private organizations to acquire the tools and capabilities necessary to accelerate socio-economic development in order to attain technological parity with other nations and regions of the world, and to contribute to the conversion of the economies of member countries into economies based on scientific and technological knowledge.

#### **Objectives**

3. The objectives of the Centre are to assist the members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia by strengthening their capabilities to develop and manage national systems; develop, transfer, adapt and apply technology; determine the suitable technology for the region and facilitate its development and improve the legal and commercial framework for the transfer of technology. The Centre also aims at enhancing the technological and scientific knowledge content of major economic sectors in member countries.

#### **Functions**

4. The Centre will achieve the above objectives by undertaking such functions as:

- (a) Conducting research and analysis of trends, conditions and opportunities;
- (b) Providing advisory services;
- (c) Disseminating information and promoting good practices;
- (d) Developing partnerships and other networks with regional and international organizations and key stakeholders;
- (e) Training national personnel, particularly scientists and policy analysts;
- (f) Assessing the scientific and technological level and content of production and service sectors and measuring performance indicators of those sectors in the localization of scientific and technological knowledge.

#### **Status and organization**

5. The Centre shall have a Board of Governors (herein referred to as “the





**Amendments**

27. Amendments to the present statute shall be adopted by the Economic and

*Expressing deep concern* about the grave situation of Palestinian women in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, resulting from the severe impact of the ongoing illegal Israeli occupation and all of its manifestations,

*Expressing grave concern also* about the increased difficulties being faced by Palestinian women and girls living under Israeli occupation, including the continuation of home demolitions, sharp increase in poverty, soaring unemployment, increased food insecurity, incidents of domestic violence, and declining health, education and living standards, including the rising incidence of trauma and decline in their psychological well-being, and expressing grave concern about the deepening humanitarian crisis and rising insecurity and instability on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip,

*Deploring* the deteriorating economic and social conditions of Palestinian women and girls in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the systematic violation of their human rights resulting from the severe impact of ongoing illegal Israeli practices, including the construction and expansion of settlements and the Wall and the continued imposition of closures and restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, which have detrimentally affected their right to health care, including access for pregnant women to health services for antenatal care and safe delivery, education, employment, development and freedom of movement,

*Gravely concerned*, in particular, about the continuing deterioration in the socio-economic and humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip, including that resulting from the Israeli military operations and the imposition of a blockade consisting of the prolonged closure of border crossings and severe restrictions on the movement of all persons and goods, which has detrimentally affected every aspect of the lives of the civilian population, especially women and children, in the Gaza Strip,

*Stressing* the importance of providing assistance, especially emergency assistance, to alleviate the dire socio-economic and humanitarian situation being faced by Palestinian women and their families,

*Emphasizing* the importance of increasing the role of women in peacebuilding and decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and the peaceful resolution

E/2010/INF/2/AddFn.



support of gender equality and the empowerment of women”, and the establishment, as a composite entity, of a United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN Women,

*Taking note* of the transitional arrangements set out in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, *IO*

3. *Calls upon* Member States to include tobacco control in their efforts to improve public health, including maternal and child health, and reduce child mortality, through protecting children and pregnant women from tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke;

4. *Calls upon* all relevant United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies to work together to promote the reduction of tobacco use among women, in particular women of reproductive age, and those around them;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with and with the support of the World Health Organization, to convene a meeting of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control, in accordance with paragraph 50 (h) of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>30</sup> to discuss further strengthening of the multisectorial and inter-agency response to the global tobacco epidemic, and to report thereon to the Council;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the work of the Ad Hoc Inter-Agency Task Force on Tobacco Control to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2012.

*45th plenary meeting  
22 July 2010*

## **2010/9**

### **Report of the Committee for Development Policy on its twelfth session**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 59/209 of 20 December 2004 on a smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries, and 63/227 of 19 December 2008 on the implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010;

*Recalling also* its resolutions 2007/34 of 27 July 2007, 2009/17 of 29 July 2009 and 2009/35 of 31 July 2009,

*Expressing its conviction* the 1:t6‘ F0III I I F .FG0G F F.r0II 6; F0III 6Q D0.A0.A :GF6“ a 6; FG

3. *Requests* the Committee for Development Policy, at its thirteenth session, to examine and make recommendations on the themes chosen by the Economic and Social Council for the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2011;

4. *Takes note* of the proposals made by the Committee regarding its future provision of 2014A

7. *Decides* that the Commission for Social Development should keep its methods of work under review.

*45th plenary meeting  
22 July 2010*

## **2010/11 Social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the outcomes of the World Summit for Social Development, held in Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995,<sup>33</sup> and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly, entitled "World Summit for Social Development and beyond: achieving social development for all in a globalizing world", held in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000,<sup>34</sup>

*Reaffirming* the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000,<sup>13</sup> the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development of 16 September 2002,<sup>35</sup> General Assembly resolution 57/7 of 4 November 2002 on the final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development,<sup>36</sup>

*Noting* the conclusions of the African Union Extraordinary Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation in Africa, held in Ouagadougou on 8 and 9 September 2004,

*Recognizing* the commitments made in meeting the special needs of Africa at the 2005 World Summit<sup>20</sup> and contained in the political declaration adopted on 22 September 2008 at the high-level meeting held at United Nations Headquarters to address Africa's development needs,<sup>37</sup>

*Remaining concerned* that Africa is the only continent currently not on track to achieve any of the goals set out in the Millennium Declaration by 2015, and in this

Development, and recognizing also the need for continued support from the international community, New Partnership for Africa's Development partners and United Nations agencies,

*Bearing in mind* that African countries have primary responsibility for their own economic and social development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized and that their development efforts need to be supported by an enabling international economic environment, and in this regard recalling the support given by the International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>38</sup> to the New Partnership,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;<sup>39</sup>
2. *Welcomes* the progress made by African countries in fulfilling their commitments in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development<sup>36</sup> 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;
3. *Also welcomes* the progress that has been achieved in implementing the Af

enhancing the capacities of these institutions and to promote regional cooperation and social and economic integration in Africa;

7. *Also emphasizes* that progress in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development depends also 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;

8. *Further 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, including non-governmental and community-based organizations, and the private sector are among the indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

9. *Emphasizes* that the increasing unacceptably high poverty levels and social exclusion faced by most African countries require a comprehensive approach and







*Recognizing* that a people-centred approach must be at the centre of sustainable development to promote social integration and foster social harmony and social cohesion,

*Recognizing also* that poverty, which should be tackled in a holistic manner, as

deepening of inequality, comprehensive social policies and programmes, including appropriate social transfer programmes, job creation and social protection systems, are needed;

6. *Recognizes* that empowerment of the poor is essential for the effective eradication of poverty and hunger;

7. *Recognizes also* that the broad concept of social development affirmed by the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly has not been implemented adequately at the national and international levels and that, while poverty eradication is a central part of development policy and discourse, further attention should be given to the other commitments agreed to at the Summit, in particular those concerning employment and social integration, which have also suffered from a general disconnect between economic and social policymaking;

8. *Underlines* the importance of adopting a coherent approach to economic and social policy in order to ensure impact, accountability and transparency, and of enhancing coordination to promote the mainstreaming of social integration;

9. *Recognizes*

12. *Notes with interest* of the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 10 June 2008 of the International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization,<sup>48</sup> which acknowledges the particular role of the Organization in promoting a fair globalization and its responsibility to assist its members in their efforts, and the adoption of the International Labour Organization Global Jobs Pact<sup>49</sup> in June 2009; and in this regard, recognizes that the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, with its four strategic objectives, has an important role to play in achieving the objective of full and productive employment and decent work for all;

13. *Recognizes* that sustainable social integration requires creating short and long-term policies that are comprehensive, consistent, coordinated and complementary, especially when addressing the needs of social groups;

14. *Recognizes* the need to implement comprehensive and coherent policies to create social inclusion programmes, bearing in mind that poverty is a form of exclusion that should be tackled in a holistic manner, and in this regard special attention should be devoted to addressing its multiple dimensions, including the feminization of poverty, leading to further social exclusion, and the intergenerational transmission of poverty and exclusion;

15. *Recognizes* that a people-centred framework for social development is critical to helping to build a culture of cooperation and partnership, and to responding to the global challenges and threats that hinder social integration, social harmony and social cohesion, in order to promote social development throughout the world;

16. *Recognizes also* that social integration policies should be based on respect for human dignity and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages Governments to implement their social integration policies at the national and local levels, in accordance with their international human rights obligations;

17. *Reaffirms* the importance of the effective participation of people in civic, social, economic and political activities as an essential part of promoting social integration, and in this regard encourages Governments to increase the participation of citizens and communities in the planning and implementation of social integration policies and strategies aimed at achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment, and the intergenerational transmission of poverty and exclusion;

such as youth, persons with disabilities and older persons, as well as migrants and indigenous peoples;

20. *Reaffirms* the commitment to the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as mainstreaming of gender perspectives in all relevant policies and

countries in building social protection floors and policies on extending social security coverage, and also urges Governments, while taking account of national circumstances, to focus on the needs of those living in, or vulnerable to, poverty and give particular consideration to universal access to basic social security systems;

28. *Encourages* Governments to continue developing socially inclusive policies and incorporating them into national development strategies, including poverty-reduction strategies, and to give due consideration to developing national evaluation frameworks for social development, including possible benchmarks and indicators to measure the social integration and well-being of the population;

29. *Reaffirms* that social development requires the active involvement of all actors in the development process, such as civil society organizations, including workers' and employers' organizations, as well as corporations and small and medium-sized businesses, and that partnerships among all relevant actors are increasingly becoming part of national and international cooperation for social development, and also reaffirms that, within countries, partnerships among the Government, civil society and the private sector can contribute effectively to the achievement of social development goals and, in this regard, stresses the importance of strong political leadership, adequate financing and technical support;

30. *Encourages* Governments to enable civil society institutions to participate on a consultative basis, in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies related to the social development of all social groups in order to take into account their needs;

31. *Stresses* the importance of a conducive international environment, in particular enhanced international cooperation, to support national efforts towards promoting social integration, including the fulfilment of all commitments on official development assistance, debt relief, market access, financial and technical support and capacity-building;

32. *Invites* Governments, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, regional organizations and development partners to exchange views and share information on good policies and practices for mainstreaming social inclusion into social and economic policies at the national, regional and international levels aimed at achieving equity, equality, social inclusion, protection and cohesion, and recognizes existing efforts in this regard;

33. *Encourages* Governments to participate fully in the discussions on social protection at the one hundredth session of the International Labour Conference in 2011, and at its preparatory meetings;

34. *Requests* the United Nations system to support national efforts to achieve social development, in particular, in fostering social integration at the local, national, subregional, regional and international levels, in a coherent, coordinated and results-based manner;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-ninth session and to the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session as part of the report under the agenda item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly", and looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General that



their economic, social and cultural rights, will further the equalization of opportunities and contribute to the realization of a “society for all” in the twenty-first century,

*Bearing in mind* that the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, provides a comprehensive normative framework, as well as specific guidance, for mainstreaming disability,

*Underlining* the importance of mobilizing resources at all levels for the successful implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and recognizing the importance of international cooperation and its promotion in support of national efforts, in particular in developing countries,

*Recognizing* that the achievement of the mainstreaming of disability at all

2. *Calls upon* those States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities<sup>45</sup> and the Optional Protocol<sup>52</sup> thereto as a matter of priority;

3. *Calls upon* Member States to enable persons with disabilities to participate as agents and beneficiaries of development, in particular in all efforts aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals, by ensuring that programmes and policies, namely those aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and developing a global partnership for development, are inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities;

4. *Encourages* international cooperation in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, including through global partnerships for



(b) To conduct disability education and awareness-raising campaigns and to step up efforts to recruit persons with disabilities at all levels, including in field positions;

(c) To enhance their accountability, including at the highest levels of decision-making, in the work of mainstreaming disability in the development agenda, including in the assessment of the impact of development efforts on the situation of persons with disabilities;

9. *Encourages* all Member States, concerned intergovernmental organizations and international and regional organizations, civil society, in particular organizations of persons with disabilities, and the private sector, to engage in cooperative arrangements that aim at providing the necessary technical and expert assistance to enhance capacities in mainstreaming disability, including the perspective of persons with disabilities, in the development agenda, and in this regard, encourages the United Nations Secretariat and other relevant bodies to find improved ways to enhance international technical cooperation;

10. *Urges* Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system, including agencies, funds and programmes, and invites international and regional organizations, including regional integration organizations, as appropriate, and financial institutions to take concrete measures to mainstream disability, including the perspective of persons with disabilities, and accessibility requirements, into development cooperation and development finance activities;

11. *Stresses* the need to enhance accountability in the work of mainstreaming disability into the development agenda, including in the assessment of the impact of development efforts on the situation of persons with disabilities;

12. *Welcomes* the appointment of a new Special Rapporteur on disability of the Commission for Social Development for the period 2009–2011;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including on the coordination of the United Nations for mainstreaming disabilities into all their policies and activities, for submission to the Commission for Social Development at its fiftieth session.

*45th plenary meeting  
22 July 2010*

to participate in a bottom-up approach to the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

*Bearing in mind* that in its resolution 42/1 of 13 February 2004, the Commission for Social Development decided to undertake the review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action every five years,<sup>54</sup>

*Recognizing* the need to incorporate a gender perspective in all measures concerning older persons,

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>55</sup> which was based on the results of the first review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to support the Madrid Plan of Action, and to

7. *Invites* Member States to continue reviewing their national capacity for policy development concerning older persons and demographic ageing, with a view to implementing appropriate measures to enhance their national capacity in this area of policy development, as necessary;

8. *Recommends* that Member States strengthen their networks of national focal points on ageing, work with the regional commissions to exchange information on best practices and undertake a range of awareness-raising activities, including enlisting the assistance of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to expand media coverage on ageing issues;

9. *Invites* Member States and all other major national and international stakeholders to continue their cooperation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, as the United Nations global focal point on ageing, in further implementing the Madrid Plan of Action;

10. *Encourages* Member States to consider how best the international framework of norms and standards can ensure the full enjoyment of the rights of older persons, including, as appropriate, the possibility of instituting new policies, instruments or measures to further improve the situation of older persons;

11. *Recognizes* the important role of various international and regional organizations that deal with training, capacity-building, information, policy appraisal, monitoring at the national and regional levels, in promoting and facilitating the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action;

12. *Acknowledges* the essential contributions of the United Nations regional commissions to the implementation, review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action, including the organization of regional review and appraisal meetings and the preparation of their outcome documents, and calls upon the Secretary-General to strengthen the work of the United Nations regional commissions, including their focal points on ageing, to enable them to continue their regional implementation activities;

13. *Encourages* the international community, including international and bilateral donors, to enhance international cooperation, in keeping with internationally agreed goals, to support national efforts to eradicate poverty in order to ensure sustainable social and economic support for older persons, including by strengthening their national capacity in the area of policy development and implementation, with regard to older persons, while bearing in mind that countries have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development;

14. *Encourages* the international community and the relevant organizations

16. *Decides* to conduct the second global review and appraisal of the Madrid Plan of Action in 2013 at the fifty-first session of the Commission for Social Development;

17. *Endorses* the theme “Full implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing: social situation, well-being and dignity, development and the full realization of all human rights for older persons” for the second review and appraisal exercise, and encourages Member States to work on awareness-raising on this theme;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission for Social Development at its forty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

*45th plenary meeting  
22 July 2010*

## **2010/15 Strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women**

*The Economic and Social Council*

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

*“The General Assembly,*

*Reaffirming* the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women<sup>24</sup> and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women<sup>47</sup> and, in particular, the determination of Governments to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women,

*Reaffirming also* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,<sup>57</sup> as well as the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled ‘Women 2000: gender, equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century’,<sup>23</sup> and the declarations adopted at the forty-ninth and fifty-fourth sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women,<sup>58</sup>

*Recognizing* that the term ‘women’, except where otherwise specified, encompasses ‘girl children’,

*Reaffirming* the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention

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<sup>57</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>58</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. 1, sect. A; see also Economic and Social Council decision 2005/232.





the family





17. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support national efforts to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality in order to enhance national efforts to eliminate violence against women, including by strengthening throughout its programme of work its crime prevention and criminal justice efforts in response to violence against women;

18. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Member States and invites the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network to continue to offer training and capacity-building opportunities, in particular for practitioners working in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice and providers of support services to victims of violence against women, and to make available and disseminate information on successful intervention models, preventive programmes and other practices;

19. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to intensify its efforts to ensure the widest possible use and dissemination of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures, including through the development or revision of relevant tools, such as handbooks, training manuals, programmes and modules, including online capacity-building modules for each

**Annex**

**Updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures  
on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the**

Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice adopted in 1997,<sup>67</sup> and relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolutions 61/143 and 63/155, bearing in mind that some groups of women are especially exposed and vulnerable to violence.

5. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures specifically acknowledge the need for an active policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies, programmes and practices to ensure gender equality and equal and fair access to justice, as well as establishing the goal of gender balance in all areas of decision-making, including those related to the elimination of violence against women. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures should be applied as guidelines in a manner consistent with relevant international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,<sup>59</sup> the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>68</sup> the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,<sup>69</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>70</sup> the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>71</sup> the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court<sup>72</sup> and the Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime,<sup>61</sup> with a view

aim at ensuring that prevention and intervention efforts are made to not only stop and appropriately sanction violence against women but also restore a sense of dignity and control to the victims of such violence.

8. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures aim at contributing to de jure and de facto equality between women and men. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures do not give preferential treatment to women but aim at ensuring that any inequalities or forms of discrimination that women face in accessing justice, particularly in respect of acts of violence, are redressed.

9. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that sexual violence is an issue of international peace and security, as outlined in Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) on women and peace and security, particularly the need for parties to armed conflict to adopt prevention and protection measures in order to end sexual violence.

10. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that some special groups of women are particularly vulnerable to violence, either because of their nationality, ethnicity, religion or language, or because they belong to an indigenous group, are migrants, are stateless, are refugees, live in underdeveloped, rural or remote communities, are homeless, are in institutions or in detention, have disabilities, are elderly, are widowed or live in conflict, post-conflict or disaster situations, and as such they require special attention, intervention and protection in the development of crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women.

11. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize advances in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women and the importance of investing in the prevention of violence against women.

12. The updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures recognize that States have the obligation to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all people, including women, and that they must exercise due diligence and take relevant measures to prevent, investigate and punish the perpetrators of violence against women, to eliminate impunity and to provide protection to the victims, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of women's human rights and fundamental freedoms.

## **I. Guiding principles**

13. Member States are urged:

(a) To be guided by the overall principle that effective crime prevention and criminal justice responses to violence against women are human rights-based, manage risk and promote victim safety and empowerment while ensuring offender accountability;

(b) To develop mechanisms to ensure a comprehensive, coordinated, systematic and sustained approach for the implementation of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures at the national, regional and international levels;

(c) To promote the involvement and participation of all relevant sectors of government and civil society and other stakeholders in the implementation process;

(d) To commit adequate and sustained resources and develop monitoring mechanisms to ensure their effective implementation and oversight;

(e) To take into account in the implementation of the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures the varying needs of women subjected to violence.

## **II. Criminal law**

14. Member States are urged:

(a) To review, evaluate and update their national laws, policies, codes, procedures, programmes and practices, especially their criminal laws, on an ongoing basis to ensure and guarantee their value, comprehensiveness and effectiveness in eliminating all forms of violence against women and to remove provisions that allow for or condone violence against women or that increase the vulnerability or revictimization of women who have been subject to violence;

(b) To review

- (v) Harmful traditional practices, including female genital mutilation, in all of their forms, are criminalized as serious offences under the law;
- (vi) Trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, is criminalized;
- (vii) Individuals who are serving in the armed forces or in United Nations peacekeeping operations should be investigated and punished for

against women; and 'honour' or 'provocation' cannot be invoked by perpetrators of violence against women to escape criminal responsibility;

(e) The credibility of a complainant in a sexual violence case is understood to be the same as that of a complainant in any other criminal proceeding; the introduction of the complainant's sexual history in both civil and criminal proceedings should be prohibited where it is unrelated to the case; and no adverse inference should be drawn solely from a delay of any length between the alleged commission of a sexual offence and the reporting thereof;

(f) People who perpetrate acts of violence against women while  
' or

#### **IV. Police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials**

16. Member States are urged, within the framework of their national legal systems, as appropriate and taking into account all relevant international legal instruments:

(a) To ensure that the applicable provisions of laws, policies, procedures, programmes and practices related to violence against women are consistently and effectively implemented by the criminal justice system and supported by relevant regulations as appropriate;

(b) To develop mechanisms to ensure a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, coordinated, systematic and sustained response to violence against women in order to increase the likelihood of successful apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the offender, contribute to the well-being and safety of the victim and prevent secondary victimization;

(c) To promote the use of specialized expertise in the police, among prosecution authorities and in other criminal justice agencies, including through the establishment, where possible, of specialized units or personnel and specialized courts or dedicated court time, and to ensure that all police officers, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials receive regular and institutionalized training to sensitize them to gender and child-related issues and to build their capacity with regard to violence against women;

(d) To promote the development and implementation of appropriate policies among different criminal justice agencies to ensure coordinated, consistent and effective responses to violence perpetrated against women by personnel within such agencies and to ensure that attitudes of criminal justice officials that foster, justify or tolerate violence against women are held up to public scrutiny and sanction;

(e) To develop and implement policies and appropriate responses regarding the investigation and collection of evidence that take into account the unique needs and perspectives of victims of violence, respect their dignity and integrity and minimize intrusion into their lives while abiding by standards for the collection of evidence;

(f) To ensure that criminal justice officials and victims' advocates conduct risk assessments that indicate the level or extent of harm victims may be subjected to based on the vulnerability of victims, the threats to which they are exposed, the presence of weapons and other determining factors;

(g) To ensure that laws, policies, procedures and practices pertaining to decisions on the arrest, detention and terms of any form of release of the perpetrator take into account the need for the safety of the victim and others related through family, socially or otherwise and that such procedures also prevent further acts of violence;

(h) To



(i) To empower and equip police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials to respond promptly to incidents of violence against women, including by drawing on a rapid court order where appropriate and by taking measures to ensure the fast and efficient management of cases;

(j) To ensure that the exercise of powers by police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials is undertaken according to the rule of law and codes of conduct, and that such officials are held accountable for any infringement thereof through appropriate oversight and accountability mechanisms;

(k) To ensure gender-equitable representation in the police force and other agencies of the justice system, particularly at the decision-making and managerial levels;

(l) To provide victims of violence, where possible, with the right to speak to a female officer, whether it be the police or any other criminal justice official;

(m) To develop new or improve existing model procedures and resource material, and then disseminate such procedures and material, to help criminal justice officials to identify, prevent and deal with violence against women, including by assisting and supporting women subjected to violence in a manner that is sensitive and responsive to their needs;

(n) To provide adequate psychological support to police, prosecutors and other criminal justice officials to prevent their vicarious victimization.

## **V. Sentencing and corrections**

17. Recognizing the serious nature of violence against women and the need for crime prevention and imization.

(viii) Promote the rehabilitation of the perpetrator, including by promoting a sense of responsibility in offenders and, where appropriate, reintegrating perpetrators into the community;

(b) To ensure that their national laws take into account specific circumstances as aggravating factors for sentencing purposes, including, for example, repeated violent acts, abuse of a position of trust or authority, perpetration of violence against a spouse or a person in a close relationship with the perpetrator and perpetration of violence against a person under 18 years of age;

(c) To ensure the right of a victim of violence to be notified of the offender's release from detention or imprisonment;

(d) To take into account, in the sentencing process, the severity of the physical and psychological harm and the impact of victimization, including through victim impact statements;

(e) To make available to the courts, through legislation, a full range of sentencing dispositions to protect the victim, other affected persons and society from further violence, and to rehabilitate the perpetrator, as appropriate;

(f) To develop and evaluate treatment and reintegration/rehabilitation programmes for perpetrators of different types of violence against women that prioritize the safety of the victims;

(g) To ensure that judicial and correctional authorities, as appropriate, monitor perpetrators' compliance with any treatment ordered;

(h) To ensure that there are appropriate measures in place to eliminate violence against women who are detained for any reason;

(i) To provide adequate protection to victims and witnesses of acts of violence before, during and after criminal proceedings.

## **VI. Victim support and assistance**

18. Member States are urged, as appropriate and taking into account all relevant international legal instruments, in particular the Declaration of Basic

(c) To take appropriate measures to prevent hardship during the detection, investigation and prosecution process in order to ensure that victims are treated with dignity and respect, whether they participate in the criminal proceedings or not;

(d) To ensure that women subjected to violence have access to prompt and fair redress for the harm that they have suffered as a result of violence, including the right to seek restitution from the offender or compensation from the State;

(e) To provide court mechanisms and procedures that are accessible and sensitive to the needs of women subjected to violence and that ensure the fair and timely processing of cases;

(f) To provide efficient and easily accessible procedures for issuing restraining or barring orders to protect women and other victims of violence and for ensuring that victims are not held accountable for breaches of such orders;

(g) To recognize that children who have witnessed violence against their parent or someone else who is in a close relationship with them are victims of violence and need protection, care and support;

(h) To ensure that women subjected to violence have full access to the civil and criminal justice systems, including access to free legal aid, where appropriate, court support and interpretation services;

(i) To ensure that women subjected to violence have access to qualified personnel who can provide victim advocacy and support services throughout the entire criminal justice process, as well as access to an

(b) To establish, fund and coordinate services such as toll-free information lines, professional multidisciplinary counselling and crisis intervention services and support groups in order to benefit women who are victims of violence and their children;

(c) To establish better linkages between health and social services, both public and private, particularly in emergency situations, and criminal justice agencies for the purposes of reporting, recording and responding appropriately to acts of violence against women, while protecting the privacy of women subjected to violence;

(d) To design and sponsor sustainable programmes to prevent and treat alcohol and other substance abuse, given the frequent presence of substance abuse in incidents of violence against women;

(e) To ensure that violent acts and sexual crimes against children are reported to the police and other law enforcement agencies when suspected by the health and social services;

(f) To promote collaboration and coordination among relevant agencies and services, including through the establishment, where possible, of specialized units specially trained to deal with the complexities and victim sensitivities involved in cases of violence against women and where victims can receive comprehensive assistance, protection and intervention services, including health and social services, legal advice and police assistance;

(g) To ensure that adequate medical, legal and social services sensitive to the needs of victims are in place to enhance the criminal justice management of cases involving violence against women and to encourage the development of specialized health services, including comprehensive, free and confidential forensic examinations by trained health providers and appropriate

confidentially; to conduct safety assessments and risk management; and to use and enforce protection orders;

— (d) To encourage, assist and facilitate professional associations to develop enforceable standards of practice and behaviour and codes of conduct that promote justice and gender equality.

## **IX. Research and evaluation**

21. Member States, the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, relevant entities of the United Nations system, other relevant international organizations, research institutes, non-governmental organizations and professional associations are urged, as appropriate:

(a) To set up and strengthen mechanisms for systematic and coordinated data collection on violence against women;

(b) To develop both modules and dedicated population-based surveys, including crime surveys, for assessing the nature and extent of violence against

(d) To monitor, and publish annual reports on, the number of cases of violence against women reported to the police as well as other criminal justice agencies, including arrest and clearance rates, prosecution and case disposition of the offenders and the prevalence of violence against women; in doing so, use should be made of data derived from population-based surveys. Such reports should disaggregate data by type of violence and include, for example, information on the sex of the perpetrator and his or her relationship to the victim;

(e) To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system in meeting the needs of women subjected to violence, including with regard to the way in which the criminal justice system treats victims and witnesses of acts of violence, the use it makes of different intervention models and the degree to which it cooperates with providers of services to victims and witnesses, as well as to evaluate and assess the impact of current legislation, rules and procedures relating to violence against women;

(f) To evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of offender treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including victims and victim service providers;

(g) To be guided by existing ongoing efforts at the international level to develop a set of indicators to measure violence against women and to ensure a multisectoral, coordinated approach to the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of data collection initiatives;

(h) To ensure that data on violence against women are collected in a way that respects the confidentiality and human rights of women and in a way

(d) To develop programmes to assess perceptions of public safety and to develop safety planning, environmental design and management of public space in order to reduce the risk of violence against women;

(e) To set up outreach programmes and provide relevant information to women about gender roles, women's human rights and the social, health, legal and economic aspects of violence against women in order to empower women to protect themselves and their children against all forms of violence;

(f) To set up outreach programmes for offenders or persons identified as potential offenders in order to promote non-violent behaviour and attitudes and respect for equality and the rights of women;

(g) To develop and disseminate, in a manner appropriate to the audience concerned, including in educational institutions at all levels, information and awareness-raising materials on the different forms of violence that are perpetrated against women and the availability of relevant programmes that include information on the relevant provisions of criminal law, the functions of the criminal justice system, the victim support mechanisms that are available and the existing programmes concerning non-violent behaviour and the peaceful resolution of conflicts;

(h) To support all initiatives, including those of non-governmental organizations and other relevant organizations seeking women's equality, to raise awareness among women and the general public on violence against women and the availability of relevant programmes and services.

**XI.**





(e) To develop coordinated national, regional and subregional plans and programmes to implement the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

(f) To design standard training programmes and manuals for police and criminal justice officials based on the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures;

(g) To periodically monitor and review progress made at the national and international levels in terms of plans, programmes and initiatives to eliminate all forms of violence against women;

(h) To periodically review and update, if necessary, the updated Model Strategies and Practical Measures.”

*45th plenary meeting  
22 July 2010*

**2010/16  
United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners  
and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders  
(the Bangkok Rules)**

*The Economic and Social Council*

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

*“The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice primarily related to the treatment of prisoners, in particular the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,<sup>77</sup> the procedures for the effective implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners,<sup>78</sup> the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment<sup>79</sup> and the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,<sup>80</sup>

*Recalling also* the United Nations standards and norms in crime . . . . .

*Recalling further* its resolution 58/183 of 22 December 2003, in which it invited Governments, relevant international and regional bodies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to devote increased attention to the issue of women in prison, including the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying the key problems and the ways in which they can be addressed,

*Considering* the alternatives to imprisonment as provided for in the Tokyo Rules, and taking into consideration the gender specificities of, and the consequent need to give priority to applying non-custodial measures to, women who have come into contact with the criminal justice system,

*Mindful* of its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006, in which it urged

*Aware* of the fact that many existing prison facilities worldwide were designed primarily for male prisoners, whereas the number of female prisoners has significantly increased over the years,

*Recognizing* that a number of female offenders do not pose a risk to society and, as with all offenders, their imprisonment may render their social reintegration more difficult,

*Welcoming* the development by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of the *Handbook for Prison Managers and Policymakers on Women and Imprisonment*,<sup>85</sup>

*Welcoming also* the invitation contained in Human Rights Council resolution 10/2 of 25 March 2009 to governments, relevant international and regional bodies, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to devote greater attention to the issue of women and girls in prison, including issues relating to the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying and addressing the gender-specific aspects and challenges related to this problem,

*Welcoming further* the collaboration between the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and taking note of the Kyiv Declaration on Women's Health in Prisons,<sup>86</sup>

*Taking note* of the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children,<sup>87</sup>

*Recalling* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/1 of 24 April 2009, in which the Commission requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to convene in 2009 an open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting to develop, consistent with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the Tokyo Rules, supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings, welcomed the offer by the Government of Thailand to act as host to the expert group meeting, and requested the expert group meeting to submit the outcome of its work to the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, subsequently held in Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010,

*Recalling also* that the participants of the four regional preparatory meetings for the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice welcomed the development of a set of supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings,<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>85</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.IV.4.

<sup>86</sup> World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, *Women's Health in Prison: Correcting Gender Inequity in Prison Health* (Copenhagen, 2009).

<sup>87</sup> General Assembly resolution 64/142, annex.

<sup>88</sup> See A/CONF.213/RPM.1/1, A/CONF.213/RPM.2/1, A/CONF.213/RPM.3/1 and A/CONF.213/RPM.4/1.

*Recalling further* the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,<sup>89</sup> in which Member States recommended that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice consider the draft United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders as a matter of priority for appropriate action,

8. *Also invites* Member States to collect, maintain, analyse and publish, as appropriate, specific data on women in prison and women offenders;

9. *Emphasizes* that, when sentencing or deciding on pretrial measures for a pregnant woman or a child's sole or primary caretaker, non-custodial measures should be preferred where possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance and advisory services to Member States, upon request, in order to develop or strengthen, as appropriate, legislation, procedures, policies and practices on women in prison and on alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to take steps, as appropriate, to ensure broad dissemination of the Bangkok Rules, as a supplement to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners<sup>77</sup> and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),<sup>81</sup> and to ensure the intensification of information activities in this area;

12. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to increase its cooperation with other relevant United Nations entities, intergovernmental and regional organizations and non-governmental organizations in the provision of relevant assistance to countries and to identify needs and capacities of countries in order to increase country-to-

2. Recognizing the need to provide global standards with regard to the distinct considerations that should apply to women prisoners and offenders and taking into account a number of relevant resolutions adopted by different United Nations bodies, in which Member States were called on to respond appropriately to the needs of women offenders and prisoners, the present rules have been developed to complement and supplement, as appropriate, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)<sup>91</sup> in connection with the treatment of women prisoners and alternatives to imprisonment for women offenders.

3. The present rules do not in any way replace the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners or the Tokyo Rules and, therefore, all relevant provisions contained in those two sets of rules continue to apply to all prisoners and offenders without discrimination. While some of the present rules bring further clarity to existing provisions in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and in the Tokyo Rules in their application to women prisoners and offenders, others cover new areas.

4. These rules are inspired by principles contained in various United Nations conventions and declarations and are therefore consistent with the provisions of existing international law. They are addressed to prison authorities and criminal justice agencies (including policymakers, legislators, the prosecution service, the judiciary and the probation service) involved in the administration of non-custodial sanctions and community-based measures.

5. The specific requirements for addressing the situation of women offenders have been emphasized at the United Nations in various contexts. For example, in 1980, the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders adopted a resolution on the specific needs of women prisoners, in which it recommended that, in the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Sixth Congress directly or indirectly relevant to the treatment of offenders, recognition should be given to the specific problems of women prisoners and the need to provide the means for their solution; that, in countries where it was not yet done, programmes and services used as alternatives to imprisonment should be made available to women offenders on an equal basis with male offenders; and that the United Nations, the governmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with it and all other international organizations should make continuing efforts to ensure that the woman offender was treated fairly and equally during arrest, trial, sentence and imprisonment, particular attention being paid to the special problems which women offenders encounter, such as pregnancy and child care.<sup>92</sup>

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<sup>91</sup> General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

<sup>92</sup> *Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, 25 August–5 September 1980: report prepared by the Secretariat* (U

6. The Seventh Congress,<sup>93</sup> the Eighth Congress<sup>94</sup> and the Ninth Congress<sup>95</sup> also made specific recommendations concerning women prisoners.

7. In the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-first Century,<sup>96</sup> adopted also by the Tenth Congress, Member States committed themselves to taking into account and addressing, within the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, as well as within national crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, any disparate impact of programmes and policies on women and men (para. 11); and to the development of action-oriented policy recommendations based on the special needs of women as prisoners and offenders (para. 12). The plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration<sup>97</sup> contain a separate section (sect. XIII) devoted to specific recommended measures to follow up on the commitments undertaken in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Declaration, including that of States reviewing, evaluating and, if necessary, modifying their legislation, policies, procedures and practices relating to criminal matters, in a manner consistent with their legal systems, in order to ensure that women are treated fairly by the criminal justice system.

8. The General Assembly, in its resolution 58/183 of 22 December 2003, entitled “Human rights in the administration of justice”, called for increased attention to be devoted to the issue of women in prison, including the children of women in prison, with a view to identifying the key problems and ways in which they could be addressed.

9. In its resolution 61/143 of 19 December 2006, entitled “Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women”, the General Assembly stressed that “violence against women” meant any act of gender-based violence resulting in, or likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life, and urged States to review and, where appropriate, revise, amend or abolish all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs discriminating against women or having a discriminatory impact on women, and ensure that provisions of multiple legal systems, where they existed, complied with international human rights obligations, commitments and principles, including the principle of non-

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<sup>93</sup> *Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 26 August–6 September 1985: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E, resolution 6 (on the fair treatment of women by the criminal justice system).

<sup>94</sup> *Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners* (General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex); *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August–7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C, resolutions 17 (on pretrial detention), 19 (on the management of criminal justice and development of sentencing policies) and 21 (on international and interregional cooperation in prison management and community-based sanctions and other matters).

<sup>95</sup> A/CONF.169/16/Rev.1, chap. I, resolutions 1 (on recommendations on the four substantive topics of the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders), 5 (on the practical implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners) and 8 (on the elimination of violence against women).

<sup>96</sup> General Assembly resolution 55/59, annex.

<sup>97</sup> General Assembly resolution 56/261, annex.





women subject to “security measures” or corrective measures ordered by a judge.

15. Section II contains rules applicable only to the special categories dealt with in each subsection. Nevertheless, the rules under subsection A, applicable to prisoners under sentence, shall be equally applicable to the category of prisoners dealt with in subsection B, provided they do not conflict with the rules governing that category of women and are for their benefit.

16. Subsections A and B both provide additional rules for the treatment of juvenile female prisoners. It is important to note, however, that separate strategies and policies in accordance with international standards, in particular the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules),<sup>98</sup> the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines),<sup>99</sup> the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty<sup>100</sup> and the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System,<sup>101</sup> need to be designed for the treatment and rehabilitation of this category of prisoners, while institutionalization shall be avoided to the maximum possible extent.

17. Section III contains rules covering the application of non-custodial sanctions and measures for women and juvenile female offenders, including on arrest and at the pretrial, sentencing and post-sentencing stages of the criminal justice process.

18. Section IV contains rules on research, planning, evaluation, public awareness-raising and sharing of information, and is applicable to all categories of female offenders covered in these rules.

## **I. Rules of general application**

### **1. Basic principle**

*[Supplements rule 6 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

#### *Rule 1*

In order for the principle of non-discrimination, embodied in rule 6 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to be put into practice, account shall be taken of the distinctive needs of women prisoners in the application of the Rules. Providing for such needs in order to accomplish substantial gender equality shall not be regarded as discriminatory.

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<sup>98</sup> General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

<sup>99</sup> General Assembly resolution 45/112, annex.

<sup>100</sup> General Assembly resolution 45/113, annex.

<sup>101</sup> Resolution 1997/30, annex.

## **2. Admission**

### *Rule 2*

1. Adequate attention shall be paid to the admission procedures for women and children, due to their particular vulnerability at this time. Newly arrived women prisoners shall be provided with facilities to contact their relatives; access to legal advice; information about prison rules and regulations, the prison regime and where to seek help when in need in a language that they understand; and, in the case of foreign nationals, access to consular representatives as well.

2. Prior to or on admission, women with caretaking responsibilities for children shall be permitted to make arrangements for those children, including the possibility of a reasonable suspension of detention, taking into account the best interests of the children.

## **3. Register**

*[Supplements rule 7 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

### *Rule 3*

1. The number and personal details of the children of a woman being admitted to prison shall be recorded at the time of admission. The records shall include, without prejudicing the rights of the mother, at least the names of the children, their ages and, if not accompanying the mother, their location and custody or guardianship status.

2. All information relating to the children's identity shall be kept confidential, and the use of such information shall always comply with the provisions of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

**6. Health-care services**

*[Supplements rules 22 to 26 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

**(a) Medical screening on entry**

*[Supplements rule 24 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

*Rule 6*

The health screening of women prisoners shall include comprehensive screening to determine primary health care needs, and also shall determine:

(a) The presence of sexually transmitted diseases or blood-borne diseases; and, depending on risk factors, women prisoners may also be offered testing for HIV, with pre- and post-test counselling;

(b) Mental health care needs, including post-traumatic stress disorder and risk of suicide and self-harm;

(c) The reproductive health history of the woman prisoner, including current or recent pregnancies, childbirth and any related reproductive health issues;

(d) The existence of drug dependency;

(e) Sexual abuse and other forms of violence that may have been suffered prior to admission.

*Rule 7*

1. If the existence of sexual abuse or other forms of violence before or during detention is diagnosed, the woman prisoner shall be informed of her right to seek recourse from judicial authorities. The woman prisoner should be fully informed of the procedures and steps involved. If the woman prisoner agrees to take legal action, appropriate staff shall be informed and immediately refer the case to the competent authority for investigation. Prison authorities shall help such women to access legal assistance.

2. Whether or not the woman chooses to take legal action, prison authorities shall endeavour to ensure that she has immediate access to specialized psychological support or counselling.

3. Specific measures shall be developed to avoid any form of retaliation against those making such reports or taking legal action.

*Rule 8*

The right of women prisoners to medical confidentiality, including specifically the right not to share information and not to undergo screening in relation to their reproductive health history, shall be respected at all times.

*Rule 9*

If the woman prisoner is accompanied by a child, that child shall also undergo health screening, preferably by a child health specialist, to determine any treatment and medical needs. Suitable health care, at least equivalent to that in the community, shall be provided.

**(b) Gender-specific health care***Rule 10*

1. Gender-specific health-care services at least equivalent to those available in the community shall be provided to women prisoners.

2. If a woman prisoner requests that she be examined or treated by a woman physician or nurse, a woman physician or nurse shall be made available, to the extent possible, except for situations requiring urgent medical intervention. If a male medical practitioner undertakes the examination contrary to the wishes of the woman prisoner, a woman staff member shall be present during the examination.

*Rule 11*

1. Only medical staff shall be present during medical examinations unless the doctor is of the view that exceptional circumstances exist or the doctor requests a member of the prison staff to be present for security reasons or the woman prisoner specifically requests the presence of a member of staff as indicated in rule 10, paragraph 2 above.

2. If it is necessary for non-medical prison staff to be present during medical examinations, such staff should be women and examinations shall be carried out in a manner that safeguards privacy, dignity and confidentiality.

**(c) Mental health and care***Rule 12*

Individualized, gender-sensitive, trauma-informed and comprehensive mental health care and rehabilitation programmes shall be made available for women prisoners with mental health care needs in prison or in non-custodial settings.

*Rule 13*

Prison staff shall be made aware of times when women may feel particular distress, so as to be sensitive to their situation and ensure that the women are provided appropriate support.

**(d) HIV prevention, treatment, care and support***Rule 14*

In developing responses to HIV/AIDS in penal institutions, programmes and services shall be responsive to the specific needs of women, including prevention of mother-to-child transmission. In this context, prison authorities

shall encourage and support the development of initiatives on HIV prevention, treatment and care, such as peer-based education.

**(e) Substance abuse treatment programmes**

*Rule 15*

Prison health services shall provide or facilitate specialized treatment

*Rule 20*

Alternative screening methods, such as scans, shall be developed to replace strip searches and invasive body searches, in order to avoid the harmful psychological and possible physical impact of invasive body searches.

*Rule 21*

Prison staff shall demonstrate competence, professionalism and sensitivity and shall preserve respect and dignity when searching both children in prison with their mother and children visiting prisoners.

**(b) Discipline and punishment**

*[Supplements rules 27 to 32 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

*Rule 22*

Punishment by close confinement or disciplinary segregation shall not be applied to pregnant women, women with infants and breastfeeding mothers in prison.

*Rule 23*

Disciplinary sanctions for women prisoners shall not include a prohibition of family contact, especially with children.

**(c) Instruments of restraint**

*[Supplements rules 33 and 34 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

*Rule 24*

Instruments of restraint shall never be used on women during labour, during birth and immediately after birth.

**(d) Information to and complaints by prisoners; inspections**

*[Supplements rules 35 and 36 and, with regard to inspection, rule 55 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

*Rule 25*

1. Women prisoners who report abuse shall be provided immediate protection, support and counselling, and their claims shall be investigated by competent and independent authorities, with full respect for the principle of confidentiality. Protection measures shall take into account specifically the risks of retaliation.

2. Women prisoners who have been subjected to sexual abuse, and especially those who have become pregnant as a result, shall receive appropriate medical advice and counselling and shall be provided with the requisite physical and mental health care, support and legal aid.

3. In order to monitor the conditions of detention and treatment of women prisoners, inspectorates, visiting or monitoring boards or supervisory bodies shall include women members.

**8. Contact with the outside world**

[Supplements rules 37 to 39 of the ~~Standard Minimum Rules for~~ the Treatment of Prisoners]

*Rule 26*

Women prisoners' contact with their families, including their children, their children's guardians and legal representatives shall be encouraged and facilitated by all reasonable means. Where possible, measures shall be taken to counterbalance disadvantages faced by women detained in institutions located far from their homes.

*Rule 27*

Where conjugal visits are allowed, women prisoners shall be able to exercise this right on an equal basis with men I F F.I0II D:A0Dl 6Q I0AA 6" I0FDF 6ñ rightFspn.: a2 6"



*Rule 31*

Clear policies and regulations on the conduct of prison staff aimed at providing maximum protection for women prisoners from any gender-based physical or verbal violence, abuse and sexual harassment shall be developed and implemented.

*Rule 32*

Women prison staff shall receive equal access to training as male staff, and all staff involved in the management of women's prisons shall receive training on gender sensitivity and prohibition of discrimination and sexual harassment.

*Rule 33*

1. All staff assigned to work with women prisoners shall receive training relating to the gender-specific needs and human rights of women prisoners.

2. Basic training shall be provided for prison staff working in women's prisons on the main issues relating to women's health, in addition to first aid and basic medicine.

3. Where children are allowed to stay with their mothers in prison, awareness-raising on child development and basic training on the health care of children shall also be provided to prison staff, in order for them to respond appropriately in times of need and emergencies.

*Rule 34*

Capacity-building programmes on HIV shall be included as part of the regular training curricula of prison staff. In addition to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, issues such as gender and human rights, with a particular focus on their link to HIV, stigma and discrimination, shall also be part of the curriculum.

*Rule 35*

Prison staff shall be trained to detect mental health care needs and risk of self-harm and suicide among women prisoners and to offer assistance by providing support and referring such cases to specialists.

**10. Juvenile female prisoners***Rule 36*

Prison authorities shall put in place measures to meet the protection needs of juvenile female prisoners.

*Rule 37*

Juvenile female prisoners shall have equal access to education and vocational training that are available to juvenile male prisoners.





*Rule 47*

Additional support following release shall be provided to released women prisoners who need psychological, medical, legal and practical help to ensure their successful social reintegration, in cooperation with services in the community.

**3. Pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and mothers with children in prison**

*[Supplements rule 23 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

*Rule 48*

1. Pregnant or breastfeeding women prisoners shall receive advice on their health and diet under a programme to be drawn up and monitored by a qualified health practitioner. Adequate and timely food, a healthy environment and regular exercise opportunities shall be provided free of charge for pregnant women, babies, children and breastfeeding mothers.

2. Women prisoners shall not be discouraged from breastfeeding their children, unless there are specific health reasons to do so.

3. The medical and nutritional needs of women prisoners who have recently given birth, but whose babies are not with them in prison, shall be included in treatment programmes.

*Rule 49*

Decisions to allow children to stay with their mothers in prison shall be based on the best interests of the children. Children in prison with their

2. The removal of the child from prison shall be undertaken with sensitivity, only when alternative care arrangements for the child have been identified and, in the case of foreign-national prisoners, in consultation with consular officials.

3. After children are separated from their mothers and placed with family or relatives or in other alternative care, women prisoners shall be given the maximum possible opportunity and facilities to meet with their children, when it is in the best interests of the children and when public safety is not compromised.

**4. Foreign nationals**

## **B. Prisoners under arrest or awaiting trial**

*[Supplements rules 84 to 93 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners]*

### *Rule 56*

The particular risk of abuse that women face in pretrial detention shall be recognized by relevant authorities, which shall adopt appropriate measures in policies and practice to guarantee such women's safety at this time. (See also rule 58 below, with regard to alternatives to pretrial detention.)

## **III. Non-custodial measures**

### *Rule 57*

The provisions of the Tokyo Rules shall guide the development and implementation of appropriate responses to women offenders. Gender-specific options for diversionary measures and pretrial and sentencing alternatives shall be developed within Member States' legal systems, taking account of the history of victimization of many women offenders and their caretaking responsibilities.

### *Rule 58*

Taking into account the provisions of rule 2.3 of the Tokyo Rules, women offenders shall not be separated from their families and communities without due consideration being given to their backgrounds and family ties. Alternative ways of managing women who commit offences, such as diversionary measures and pretrial and sentencing alternatives, shall be implemented wherever appropriate and possible.

### *Rule 59*

Generally, non-custodial means of protection, for example in shelters managed by independent bodies, non-governmental organizations or other community services, shall be used to protect women who need such protection. Temporary measures involving custody to protect a woman shall only be applied when necessary and expressly requested by the woman concerned and shall in all cases be supervised by judicial or other competent authorities. Such protective measures shall not be continued against the will of the woman concerned.

### *Rule 60*

Appropriate resources shall be made available to devise suitable alternatives for women offenders in order to combine non-custodial measures with interventions to address the most common problems leading to women's contact with the criminal justice system. These may include therapeutic courses and counselling for victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse; suitable treatment for those with mental disability; and educational and training programmes to improve employment prospects. Such programmes

shall take account of the need to provide care for children and women-only services.

*Rule 61*

When sentencing women offenders, courts shall have the power to consider mitigating factors such as lack of criminal history and relative non-severity and nature of the criminal conduct, in the light of women's caretaking responsibilities and typical backgrounds.

*Rule 62*

The provision of gender-sensitive, trauma-informed, women-only substance abuse treatment programmes in the community and women's access to such treatment shall be improved, for crime prevention as well as for diversion and alternative sentencing purposes.

**1. Post-sentencing dispositions**

*Rule 63*

Decisions regarding early conditional release (parole) shall favourably take into account women prisoners' caretaking responsibilities, as well as their specific social reintegration needs.

**2. Pregnant women and women with dependent children**

*Rule 64*

Non-custodial sentences for pregnant women and women with dependent children shall be preferred where possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent or the woman represents a continuing danger, and after taking into account the best interests of the child or children, while ensuring that appropriate provision has been made for the care of such children.

**3. Juvenile female offenders**

*Rule 65*

Institutionalization of children in conflict with the law shall be avoided to the maximum extent possible. The gender-based vulnerability of juvenile female offenders shall be taken into account in decision-making.

**4. Foreign nationals**

*Rule 66*

Maximum effort shall be made to ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>102</sup> and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing that Convention<sup>71</sup> to fully implement their provisions so as to

<sup>102</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

provide maximum protection to victims of trafficking in order to avoid secondary victimization of many foreign-national women.

**IV. Research, planning, evaluation and public awareness-**



4. Training programmes on the present rules and the results of research shall be developed and implemented for relevant criminal justice officials to raise their awareness and sensitize them to their provisions contained therein.”

*45th plenary meeting  
22 July 2010*

**2010/17**

**Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework**

*The Economic and Social Council*

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

*“The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 61/252, section XI, paragraph 1, of 22 December 2006, in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

*Recalling also* Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6 of 3 December 2009,<sup>103</sup>

*Recalling further* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,<sup>104</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,<sup>105</sup>

*Recalling* its resolution 64/243 of 24 December 2009, entitled ‘Questions relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010–2011’, in paragraph 85 of which it expressed concern regarding the overall financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 to ensure that the Office has sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of

<sup>103</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 10A (E/2009/30/Add.1), chap. I.*

<sup>104</sup> E/CN.7/2009/14-E/CN.15/2009/24.

<sup>105</sup> E/CN.7/2010/13-E/CN.15/2010/13.

resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,<sup>105</sup> and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

2. *Notes* the efficiency gains anticipated as a result of the proposed realignment, which responds, in particular, to recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services of the Secretariat, and looks forward to seeing those efficiency gains reflected in the budget for the biennium 2012–2013 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

3. *Also notes* that the realignment will not require any change to the strategic framework for the period 2010–2011 and that the thematic and regional programme approach will be reflected in the proposed strategic framework for the period 2012–2013;

4. *Further notes* that the proposed realignment shall contribute to improving the technical assistance programmes and activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

5. *Notes* that the proposed realignment will not diminish the current status of any of the activities promoted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

6. *Recalls* that, in Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/6 of 3 December 2009,<sup>103</sup> the Commission decided that the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should contain adequate provisions for the establishment of a sustainable, effective and operationally independent evaluation unit, and urges the Secretariat to swiftly implement that decision and commence with the re-establishment of the independent evaluation unit without further delay;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit, consistent with the importance of its functions;

8. *Notes* that the reinstatement of the post of Chief of the Policy Analysis and Research Branch at the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, at the D-1 level, should be considered only after sufficient funding has been made available for the independent evaluation unit and the Strategic Planning Unit;

9. *Also notes*, in the preceding context, the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,<sup>106</sup> and welcomes it as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;

10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such

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<sup>106</sup> Ibid. paras. 1–3 and 35.



*Recalling* its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991, in the annex to which Member States affirmed that the United Nations congresses on crime prevention and criminal justice should be held every five years and should provide a forum for, inter alia, the exchange of views between States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines, the exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development, and the identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice,

*Recalling also* its resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields, in which it stressed that all countries should promote policies consistent and coherent with the commitments of the major United Nations conferences and summits, 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 and invited its intergovernmental bodies to further promote the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits,

*Recalling further* its resolution 64/180 of 18

Salvador, Brazil, from 12 to 19 April 2010, including the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,<sup>109</sup> adopted at the high-level segment of the Twelfth Congress;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the work done in the preparations for and follow-up to the Twelfth Congress, and thanks the institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network for their contribution to the Twelfth Congress, in particular with regard to the workshops held within the framework of the Congress;

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,<sup>108</sup> which contains the results of the Twelfth Congress, including the conclusions and recommendations made at the workshops and at the high-level segment held during the Twelfth Congress;

4. *Endorses* the Salvador Declaration adopted by the Twelfth Congress, as approved by the Commission and annexed to the present resolution;

5. *Invites* Governments to take into consideration the Salvador Declaration and the recommendations adopted by the Twelfth Congress when formulating legislation and policy directives and to make all efforts, where appropriate, to implement the principle :0DI 0ADl 6“ IO.D4 lF F0III I I F Finati“ D0‘ FrIOGA I 6” r0II

and their families, emerging forms of crime that have a significant impact on the environment and international cooperation in criminal matters;

9. *Requests* the Commission to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened prior to the twentieth session of the Commission, to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime;

10. *Also requests* the Commission to establish, in line with paragraph 49 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened between the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Commission, to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners<sup>77</sup> so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps;

11. *Requests* the open-ended intergovernmental expert groups established pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 10 above to report to the Commission on progress in their work;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in the development and implementation of its technical assistance programmes, to aim for sustainable and long-lasting results in the prevention, prosecution and punishment of crime, in particular by building, modernizing and strengthening criminal justice systems, as well as promoting the rule of law, and to design such programmes to achieve those aims for al AG.0FA.4ieve those aims hnicionael AG.0FA.4ieve tho

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the report of the Twelfth Congress, including the Salvador Declaration, to Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, so as to ensure that the recommendations of the Congress are disseminated as widely as possible, and to seek proposals by Member States for ways and means of ensuring appropriate follow-up to the Salvador Declaration for consideration and action by the Commission at its twentieth session;

16. *Welcomes with appreciation* the offer of the Government of Qatar to act as host to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2015;

17. *Expresses its profound gratitude* to the people and Government of Brazil for the warm and generous hospitality extended to the participants in the Twelfth Congress and for the excellent facilities provided for the Congress;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its sixty-sixth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

## **Annex**

*Reaffirming* the necessity of respecting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in the prevention of crime and the administration of and access to justice, including criminal justice,

*Recognizing* the centrality of crime prevention and the criminal justice system to the rule of law and that long-term sustainable economic and social development and the establishment of a functioning, efficient, effective and humane criminal justice system have a positive influence on each other,





trafficking in cultural property and the recommendations made by the open-ended intergovernmental expert group on protection against trafficking in cultural property at its meeting held in Vienna from 24 to 26 November 2009, and invite the Commission to conduct appropriate follow-up, including, inter alia, exploring the need for guidelines for crime prevention with respect to trafficking in cultural property. Furthermore, we urge States that have not yet done so to develop effective legislation to prevent, prosecute and punish this crime in any of its forms and to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in this area, including the recovery and return of cultural property, bearing in mind the existing relevant international instruments, including the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>116</sup> where appropriate.

13. We recognize the increasing risk of the convergence of transnational organized crime and illicit networks, many of which are new or evolving. W



Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption to fully implement the technical assistance provisions of each Convention, including by giving special consideration to contributing, in accordance with their national law and the provisions of those Conventions, a percentage of the proceeds of crime confiscated under each Convention to fund technical assistance through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

26. We are convinced of the importance of preventing youth crime, supporting the rehabilitation of young offenders and their reintegration into society, protecting child victims and witnesses, including efforts to prevent their revictimization, and addressing the needs of children of prisoners. We stress that such responses should take into account the human rights and best interests of children and youth, as called for in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto,<sup>119</sup> where applicable, and in other relevant United Nations standards and norms in juvenile justice,<sup>120</sup> where appropriate.

27. We support the principle that the deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time. We recommend the broader application, as appropriate, of alternatives to imprisonment, restorative justice and other relevant measures that foster the diversion of young offenders from the criminal justice system.

28. We call upon States to develop and strengthen, where appropriate, legislation, policies and practices to punish all forms of crime that target children and youth, as well as for the protection of child victims and witnesses.

29. We encourage States to provide tailored training in an interdisciplinary approach to those involved in the administration of juvenile justice.

30. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider requesting the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to design and provide to States specific technical assistance programmes to achieve these aims.

31. We call upon civil society, including the media, to support the efforts to protect children and youth from exposure to content that may exacerbate violence and crime, particularly content depicting and glorifying acts of violence against women and children.

32. We are convinced of the need to accelerate efforts to fully implement the United Nations guidelines on crime prevention and the

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<sup>119</sup> Ibid., vols. 1577, 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.

<sup>120</sup> The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) (General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex), the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules) (Assembly resolution 45/110, annex), the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines) (Assembly resolution 45/112, annex), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (Assembly resolution 45/113, annex), the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex) and the basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters (Council resolution 2002/12, annex).

prevention components of existing conventions and other relevant international standards and norms.

33. We recognize that the development and adoption of crime

xenophobia and related forms of intolerance. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider this issue further in a comprehensive manner.

39. We note that the development of information and communications technologies and the increasing use of the Internet create new opportunities for offenders and facilitate the growth of crime.

40. We realize the vulnerability of children, and we call upon the private sector to promote and support efforts to prevent child sexual abuse and exploitation through the Internet.

41. We recommend that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, upon request, provide, in cooperation with Member States, relevant international organizations and the private sector, technical assistance and training to States to improve national legislation and build the capacity of national authorities, in order to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms, and to enhance the security of computer networks.

42. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider convening an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

43. We endeavour to take measures to promote wider education and awareness of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice to ensure a culture of respect for the rule of law. In this regard,

47. We acknowledge the increasing links between transnational organized crime and drug trafficking in the context of the world drug problem. In this regard, we stress the urgent need for all States to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to effectively counter the challenges posed by these links.

48. We recognize that the penitentiary system is one of the key components of the criminal justice system. We endeavour to use the United Nations standards and norms for the treatment of prisoners as a source of guidance in the development or updating of our national codes of penitentiary administration.

49. We invite the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider convening an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners<sup>77</sup> so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on possible next steps.

50. We welcome the draft United Nations rules for the treatment of women prisoners and non-custodial measures for women offenders.<sup>121</sup> Taking note of the outcome and the recommendations of the meeting of the expert group to develop supplementary rules specific to the treatment of women in detention and in custodial and non-custodial settings, we recommend that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice consider them as a matter of priority for appropriate action.

51. We stress the need to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment, which may include community service, restorative justice and electronic monitoring and support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, including those to correct offending behaviour, and educational and vocational programmes for prisoners.

52. We recommend that Member States endeavour to reduce pretrial detention, where appropriate, and promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms.

53. We support effective and efficient follow-up of the outcomes of the Un

55. We express our profound gratitude to the people and Government of Brazil for their warm and generous hospitality and for the excellent facilities provided for the Twelfth Congress.”

*45th plenary meeting  
22 July 2010*

## **2010/19**

### **Crime prevention and criminal justice responses to protect cultural property, especially with regard to its trafficking**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* its resolution 2003/29 of 22 July 2003, entitled “Prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property”, and its resolutions 2004/34 of 21 July 2004 and 2008/23 of 24 July 2008, entitled “Protection against trafficking in cultural property”,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 58/17 of 3 December 2003, 61/52 of 4 December 2006 and 64/78 of 7 December 2009 on the return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin, as well as other relevant United Nations resolutions,

*Recalling also* the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in crime prevention and criminal justice responses to trafficking in cultural property, as well as the role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the field of cultural property,

*Recalling further* the need for continued technical cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization within their respective mandates,

*Recalling* the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 14 November 1970,<sup>122</sup> the Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, adopted by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on 24 June 1995,<sup>123</sup> and the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, adopted on 14 May 1954,<sup>124</sup> and the two Protocols thereto, adopted on 14 May 1954<sup>124</sup> and 26 March 1999,<sup>125</sup> as well as



signed on 16 January 1992,<sup>127</sup> where applicable, and emphasizing the importance for States of protecting and preserving their cultural heritage in accordance with such relevant international instruments,

*Reiterating* the significance of cultural property as part of the common heritage of humankind and as unique and important testimony of the culture and identity of peoples and the necessity of protecting it, and reaffirming in that regard the need to strengthen international cooperation in preventing, prosecuting and punishing all aspects of trafficking in cultural property,

*Expressing concern* that, notwithstanding its significance as part of the cultural heritage of humankind, cultural property is too often considered as mere merchandise, which not only deprives it of its cultural, historical and sy

*Taking note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on protection against trafficking in cultural property,<sup>131</sup>

*Alarmed* at the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in all aspects of trafficking in cultural property, and underscoring in that regard the potential utility of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in reinforcing international cooperation in the fight against trafficking in cultural property, including its illicit removal from the countries of origin, through, inter alia, mutual legal assistance, extradition and the recovery of the proceeds of crime,

*Desiring* to raise awareness among all States concerning the frequent difficulty

5. *Also urges* Member States to take effective measures to prevent illicitly acquired cultural property from being transferred, especially through auctions, including over the Internet, and to eff

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to join the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant international organizations in promoting and organizing meetings, seminars and similar events to which the Office can contribute as regards the crime prevention and criminal justice aspects of protection against trafficking in cultural property;

14. *Invites* Member States to hold regional and subregional meetings in all regions on the subject of protection against trafficking in cultural property;

15. *Also invites* Member States to consider trafficking in cultural property a serious crime;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with its mandate and in close cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other competent international organizations, to further explore



11. *Encourages* bilateral and multilateral aid agencies and financial institutions to continue to support the implementation of regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

12. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue giving high priority and support to the implementation of the integrated programme approach through the promotion of the regional and thematic programmes, and to report on progress made in such implementation to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twentieth session, in the first half of 2011, and to share the report with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fifty-fourth session.

*45th plenary meeting  
22 July 2010*

## **2010/21**

### **Realignment of the functions of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and changes to the strategic framework**

*The Economic and Social Council*

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

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* section XVI, paragraph 2, of its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, in which it entrusted certain administrative and financial functions to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

*Recalling also* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/14 of 2 December 2009,<sup>136</sup>

*Recalling further* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the consolidated budget for the biennium 2010–2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,<sup>137</sup>

*Having regard* to the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the biennium 2010–2011,<sup>138</sup>

Secretary-General to submit proposals in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012–2013 to ensure that the Office had sufficient resources to carry out its mandate,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on the changes required to the strategic framework and their implications for the Office and for the allocation of resources to the subprogrammes of the programme of work, and on the establishment of an independent evaluation unit and the sustainability of the Strategic Planning Unit of the Office,<sup>138</sup> and welcomes the measures taken to develop a thematic and regional programme approach to the programme of work of the Office;

2. *Notes* the anticipated efficiency gains to result from the proposed

Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and encourages the realignment as an important step in the process of continuous improvement of the Office;<sup>139</sup>

10. *Highlights* the importance of providing legal assistance for drug control and crime prevention and the need to link the provision of such assistance to the work of the Integrated Programme and Oversight Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

11. *Notes with concern* the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

12. *Urges* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to ensure that the Office submits to the Secretary-General a



system-wide policy orientations for the development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system,

*Acknowledging* the importance of delivering assistance in order to overcome the challenges to improving human life by implementing resolution 62/208,

*Recalling* the role of the Economic and Social Council in providing coordination and guidance to the United Nations system so as to ensure that policy orientations established by the General Assembly are implemented on a system-wide basis in accordance with Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 61/16 of 20 November 2006, 62/208 and other relevant resolutions,

*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its operational activities segment,<sup>141</sup>

### **Funding for operational activities for development of the United Nations development system**

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the funding of operational activities for development of the United Nations system for 2008,<sup>142</sup> and recalls the section of General Assembly resolution 64/289 on improving the funding system of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, and looks forward to its implementation;

### **Results achieved and measures and processes implemented in follow-up to General Assembly resolution 62/208**

2. *Takes note* of the initiative by the United Nations development system to draw lessons learned and identify approaches that can be scaled up to accelerate progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals at the country level, and invites the United Nations development system to disseminate this information widely;

3. *Invites* the United Nations development system to improve the way capacity development results and their sustainability are assessed in the United Nations development assistance framework, with realistic measurable indicators;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Council at its substantive session of 2011 information on further progress on an inter-agency collaborative framework on South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, and on progress in the preparation of the operational guidelines to support the implementation of the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations

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<sup>141</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on the results achieved and results to be achieved in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, E/2009/66, para. 10.

Conference on South-South Cooperation,<sup>143</sup> to be prepared as mandated by the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation at its sixteenth session;<sup>144</sup>

5. *Encourages* further support for a wide use of performance indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women among United Nations country teams in the context of their review of United Nations Development Assistance Framework implementation and preparations for the roll-out of subsequent United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks;

6. *Invites* the United Nations development system to assess the extent to which national expertise, systems and capacity are used in operational activities for development, with a view to strengthening them and supporting them in reaching the highest quality standards;

7. *Welcomes* the intergovernmental meetings of programme pilot countries held in Kigali, in October 2009, and in Hanoi, in June 2010, takes note with appreciation of the Kigali and Hanoi declarations, and in this regard also takes note of the progress made by “delivering as one” countries in their own country-led evaluations, with the participation of relevant stakeholders and with the technical support of the United Nations Evaluation Group, to be completed by 1 July 2010, taking into account the principle of national ownership and “no one size fits all”;

**Functioning of the resident coordinator system, including costs and benefits**

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Group to continue working to improve the quality of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

### **Simplification and harmonization of the United Nations development system**

12. *Recalls* the section on harmonization of business practices of General Assembly resolution 64/289, and in that regard encourages the United Nations Development Group to support the United Nations country teams in preparing and implementing, in consultation with the national authorities of programme countries, workplans for the simplification and harmonization of business practices at the country level, with results and timelines;

13. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations funds and programmes and specialized agencies to explore sources of financing to support the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Harmonization of Business Practices in the United Nations System, including through discussions with their respective governing bodies on the allocation of funds;

14. *Encourages* the organizations of the United Nations development system to overcome obstacles to inter-agency mobility in general, including the rapid redeployment of qualified national and international staff in crisis and post-crisis situations.

*46th plenary meeting  
23 July 2010*

**2010/23**

### **Renaming of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund to include the United Nations Office for Project Services**

*The Economic and Social Council*

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

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* its resolution 48/162 of 20 December 1993, in which it decided that the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/ United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund should be transformed into Executive Boards,

*Recalling also* decisions 2008/35 of 12 September 2008 and 2010/7 of 22 January 2010 of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme,

*Recalling further* its decision 48/501 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided that the United Nations Office for Project Services should become a separate and identifiable entity,

*Reaffirming* the mandate of the United Nations Office for Project Services, in the context of coherence and the furtherance of United Nations objectives, to act as a service provider to the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, international and regional financial institutions,

intergovernmental organizations, donor and recipient Governments and non-governmental organizations,

*Reaffirming also* the role of the United Nations Office for Project Services as a central resource for the United Nations system in procurement and contracts management as well as in civil works and physical infrastructure development, including the related capacity development activities,

*Recognizing* the potential for value-adding contributions that the United Nations Office for Project Services can make in providing efficient, cost-effective services to development partners in the areas of project management, human resources, financial management and common/shared services,

1. *Welcomes* the current practice of holding a separate segment for the United Nations Office for Project AOrG. 6ñF UnUn





8. *Invites* the United Nations system to place gender equality at the centre of the response to global health goals with a view to increasing the impact of health policies and maximizing the quality of services, in particular for the poor and people living in vulnerable situations;

9. *Reaffirms* that gender equality and the empowerment of women cannot be achieved without promoting and protecting the right of women to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health, and encourages the United Nations system to assist Member States in meeting their commitments in this regard, including the commitments relating to sexual and reproductive health, and in promoting and protecting all human rights in this context, and to promote universal access to reproductive health, including by integrating family planning, sexual health and health-care services in national strategies and programmes;

10. *Invites* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to make special efforts to invest in family planning and maternal and child health, in particular newborn health, building on ongoing efforts of the relevant United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, including the 2009 Global health,

including the private sector and civil society, and to continue to foster relations with global health partnerships, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the GAVI Alliance and the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, in order to gain from the capacity of those partnerships to mobilize different players;

16. *Calls upon* United Nations funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, as appropriate, to intensify their efforts to eliminate hunger and to secure food for all, and reaffirms their need for assured and sustained funding and increased investments to expand and enhance their efforts dedicated to fighting hunger and malnutrition;

17. *Calls upon* the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS to continue to support middle- and low-income countries affected by specific challenges in their fight against HIV/AIDS and to continue the review and optimization of the division of labour among agencies regarding technical cooperation at the country level in order to prevent overlap and thereby promote a more effective response to HIV/AIDS;

18. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support efforts to fulfil existing official development assistance commitments, including with regard to the health sector, and highlights the need for Member States to ensure that sufficient and increasing equitable domestic resources are programmed for the health sector to achieve better health outcomes;

19. *Welcomes* the various initiatives taken by the international community in support of efforts regarding global public health, and calls upon the United Nations to build on those efforts to promote global public health;

20. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General to improve the health of women and children, including with regard to a joint action plan;

21. *Welcomes the ongoing efforts to develop a health systems funding platform* by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the GAVI Alliance and the World Bank, facilitated by the World Health Organization, and encourages partnerships with Member States, the A :DOI 6Q IOIIG 1 etar



Agreement and Public Health<sup>148</sup> and the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health;<sup>149</sup>

24. *Stresses* the need for international cooperation and assistance, in particular external funding, to be more sustainable and predictable, better aligned with national priorities and channelled to recipient countries in ways that strengthen national health systems, underlines the importance of improving the effectiveness of aid, and calls upon the United Nations system to provide support in this regard;

25. *Encourages* the United Nations system to explore new, voluntary and innovative financing models in the health sector as supplementary to, and not a substitute for, traditional sources of finance, and takes into consideration the work and recommendations of the Leading Group on Innovative Financing for Development, as well as the findings of the High-level Task Force on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems.

*46th plenary meeting  
23 July 2010*

**2010/25**

**Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis:  
a Global Jobs Pact**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Concerned* about the ongoing negative impacts of the world financial and economic crisis affecting all countries, which has caused employment losses and human hardship, and its impact on global poverty rates, particularly in developing countries,

*Recalling* the outcomes of the 1995 World Summit for Social Development,<sup>33</sup> the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly<sup>150</sup> and the 2005 World Summit,<sup>20</sup>

*Recalling also* the ministerial declaration adopted by the Economic and Social Council at the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2006<sup>151</sup> and its resolutions 2007/2 of 17 July 2007 and 2008/18 of 24 July 2008,

*Recalling further* General Assembly resolutions 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 59/57 of 2

*Recalling* the outcome document of the Conference on the World Financial and

**2010/26**  
**Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing  
for Development and the 2008 Review Conference**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in  
Monterrey

*Mindful* that Member States and other stakeholders have put forward concrete proposals on the subject of strengthening the financing for development follow-up process,

*Reaffirming* that each country must take primary responsibility for its own development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized for the achievement of sustainable development, and recognizing that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership strategies and sovereignty,

*Deeply concerned* by the adverse impacts of the global financial and economic crisis on development, including on the capacity of developing countries to mobilize resources for development, and recognizing that an effective response to the current crisis requires the timely implementation of existing aid commitments,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of staying fully engaged, nationally, regionally and internationally, in ensuring proper and effective follow-up to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,<sup>159</sup> as reaffirmed in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,<sup>40</sup> and of continuing unremitting efforts to build bridges between all relevant stakeholders within the holistic agenda of the financing for development process;

2. *Reiterates* the role played by the United Nations as a focal point for the financing for development follow-up process and the need to maintain this role to ensure the continuity and dynamism of the process, while reaffirming the need to further intensify the engagement of all stakeholders, including the United Nations system, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, in the follow-up and implementation of the commitments made at Monterrey and Doha;

3. *Reaffirms* the role of the Economic and Social Council in promoting coherence, coordination and cooperation in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration and as a forum for multi-stakeholder involvement;

4. *Emphasizes* that the financing for development follow-up process should constitute a continuum of events, each contributing to and feeding into the next, ensuring the holistic nature of the process and making better and more effective use of existing mechanisms and resources;

5. *Welcomes* the new modalities of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, in the follow-up and implementation of the commitments made at Monterrey and Doha;

8. *Encourages* the President of the Council, in consultation with Member States, to continue to work with the appropriate representatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to improve the agenda and the format of the Council's high-

**2010/27**  
**Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the Brussels Declaration<sup>160</sup> and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,<sup>161</sup>

*Recalling also* the declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government and heads of delegations participating in the high-level meeting of the sixty-first session of the General Assembly on the midterm comprehensive global review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,<sup>162</sup> in which they recommitted themselves to addressing the special needs of the least developed countries by making progress towards the goals of poverty eradication, peace and development,

*Reaffirming* the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of its substantive session of 2010 on the theme “Implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women”,<sup>163</sup>

*Recalling* Council resolution 2009/31 of 31 July 2009 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010,

*Recalling also* General Assembly resolutions 63/227 of 19 December 2008 and 64/213 of 21 December 2009, in which the Assembly decided to convene, at a high level in 2011, the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

*Welcoming* the progress made in the preparatory process for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at the country, regional and global levels, and noting the outcomes of the Africa Regional Preparatory Meeting and High-level

3. *Remains concerned*, however, about the uneven and insufficient progress achieved in the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 at a time when the international community has embarked on the preparations for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which will undertake a comprehensive appraisal of its implementation, and stresses the urgent need to address areas of weakness in its implementa

8. *Also expresses concern* that the economic and social progress made so far by the least developed countries towards the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, is now threatened by the continuing severe impact of multiple global crises, such as the economic and financial crises, concerns regarding food security, the energy crisis and the adverse impacts of climate change, and resolves to take appropriate policy measures at all levels, both in the short and long term and actions in support of the policies and measures of the least developed countries to enable them to overcome the negative impacts created by these crises;

9. *Recognizes* the important role that foreign direct investment can play in the augmentation of domestic savings, generation of employment and transfer of technology, and encourages appropriate measures to support the least developed countries in attracting inflows of foreign direct investment;

10. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts made to address the debt problem of the least developed countries, including through the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, expresses concern that debt sustainability and indebtedness remain serious challenges for the least developed countries, and in this regard stresses the need to continue to take effective measures, preferably within the existing frameworks, to address the debt problems of the least developed countries;

11. *Calls for* an effective implementation of the outcome of the 2005 Hong Kong Ministerial Meeting concerning least developed countries, welcomes the actions taken by some individual countries since Monterrey towards the goal of full duty-free and quota-free market access

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16. *Invites* all development partners and other relevant stakeholders, including Member States, the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates, parliaments, civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, to continue to remain fully engaged in the preparatory process, including through the organization of thematic pre-conference and parallel events, in order to ensure a successful outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on least developed countries, in line with previous Economic and Social Council and General Assembly resolutions in this regard;

17. *Expresses* its concern about the insufficiency of resources in the trust fund for the least developed countries and while expressing its appreciation to those countries that have made voluntary contributions, invites Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, major groups and other donors to contribute to the trust fund in a timely manner to support the substantive preparations for the Conference as well as to support the participation of representatives of the least developed countries in both the preparatory process and the Conference itself;

18. *Welcomes with appreciation* the generous offer of the Government of Turkey to host the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in Istanbul from 30 May to 3 June 2011;

19. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to include the issues of concern to the least developed countries in all relevant reports in the economic, social, environmental and related fields in order to ensure follow-up of their development in the broader context of the world economy and contribute to preventing their marginalization while promoting their further integration into the world economy;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a ten-year comprehensive report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010 to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, identifying, inter alia, lessons learned and best practices as well structural constraints and handicaps encountered, resource requirements and resource gaps in achieving the set objectives of the Programme of Action.

*46th plenary meeting  
23 July 2010*

## **2010/28 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, 2006/10 of 26 July 2006, 2007/13 of 25 July 2007, 2008/10 of 23 July 2008 and 2009/4 of 23 July 2009 and its decisions 2004/322 of 11 November 2004, 2009/211 of 20 April 2009 and 2009/267 of 15 December 2009,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti<sup>165</sup> and its recommendations;

2. *Also welcomes* the special event on Haiti held by the Economic and Social Council on 24 June 2010 and the relevant follow-up at its substantive session;

3. *Expresses its deepest sympathy and solidarity* to all those affected by the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 in Haiti and to their families;

4. *Expresses its concern* over the exceptionally devastating impact of the earthquake on Haiti, welcomes the pledges for support made at the International Donors' Conference "Towards a New Future for Haiti", held in New York on 31 March 2010, and at the World Summit for the Future of Haiti, held in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, on 2 June 2010, and encourages the international community to continue providing support for the short- and long-term needs for the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti;

5. *Affirms* the leading role of the Government of Haiti in all aspects of the recovery, reconstruction and development plans for the country;

6. *Recognizes* that political stability and socio-economic recovery are essential to the long-term development of Haiti, and welcomes the efforts and support provided by the United Nations and the international community in both fields, in line with Haitian national priorities, the recent Government decrees on the Presidential and Legislative elections scheduled for 28 November 2010 and the Government's Action Plan for the Reconstruction and National Development of Haiti;

7. *Commends* the creation of the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission co-chaired by the Prime Minister of Haiti, Jean-Max Bellerive and former President of the United States of America William J. Clinton, aimed at conducting strategic planning and coordination and implementing resources from bilateral and multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and the business sector, with all necessary multilateral donor support.

institutional and infrastructural capacity of the State, at both the central and decentralized levels, to deliver services and coordinate donor assistance;

11. *Recognizes* the need to promote effectiveness, solidarity, efficiency, coherence and coordination among the Government of Haiti and donors, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, including the World Bank and regional and subregional development banks, other regional and subregional organizations and institutions and relevant civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations active in Haiti and other partners participating in the recovery, reconstruction and development efforts;

12. *Also recognizes* the support provided by various regional and subregional cooperative initiatives, including those undertaken by the Andean Development Corporation, the Association of Caribbean States, the Bank of the South, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America, the Caribbean Community, the Central American Integration System, the European Union, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation in Agriculture, the International Organization of la Francophonie, the Organization of American States, the Pan American Health Organization, PetroCaribe and the Union of South

States, the Caribbean Community and the Inter-American Development Bank, and other major stakeholders;

17. *Invites* additional members to participate in the work of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group, taking into account the need to include those that can make a positive contribution to its objectives;

18. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti to report on its activities in support of the recovery, reconstruction and development of the country, with recommendations, as appropriate, to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration at its organizational and substantive sessions of 2011.

*46th plenary meeting  
23 July 2010*

**2010/29**

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

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Welcoming* the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council on implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to gender equality and empowerment of women,<sup>166</sup>

*Reaffirming* its agreed conclusions 1997/2 of 18 July 1997 on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system,<sup>167</sup> 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, 2006/36 of 27 July 2006, 2007/33 of 27 July 2007, 2008/34 of 25 July 2008 and 2009/12 of 28 July 2009,

*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,<sup>168</sup>

*Welcoming* the establishment of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN Women, through the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010 on system-wide coherence,

*Underlining*, in this regard, that the establishment of the Entity and the conduct of its work will lead to more effective coordination, coherence and gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system, and emphasizing that support of

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<sup>166</sup> E/2010/L.8.

<sup>167</sup> See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3/Rev.1)*, chap. IV, para. 4.

<sup>168</sup> See General Assembly resolution 60/1, para. 59.



perspective in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes and in capacity development, and include in the report a section on how UN Women will carry out its work, including by strengthening coordination, identifying areas for improvement and elevating the level of attention given to this cross-cutting issue.

*46th plenary meeting  
23 July 2010*

## **2010/30 Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having examined* the report of the Secretary-General<sup>171</sup> and the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council containing the information submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on their activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>172</sup>

*Having heard* the statement by the representative of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>173</sup>

*Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, the resolutions of the Special Committee and other relevant resolutions and decisions, including, in particular, Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/15 of 24 July 2008,

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

*Conscious* of the need to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,<sup>174</sup>

*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,

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<sup>171</sup> A/65/61 and Corr.1.

<sup>172</sup> E/2010/54 and Add.1.

<sup>173</sup> See E/2009/SR.39.

<sup>174</sup> General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

*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*

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 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 Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* 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 its updated 2009 online version, and requests that they be disseminated as widely as possible;

13. *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 2010 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,<sup>175</sup> in which the Commission called for the mechanisms necessary for its associate members, including the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to participate, subject to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, in the special sessions 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 Chair of the Special Committee and to report thereon to the Council;

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<sup>175</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 21* (E/1998/41), chap. III, sect. G.

20. *Requests*

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, and expressing concern in this regard about the exploitation of natural resources by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan,

*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, and expressing grave concern about the consequent deterioration of economic and living conditions,

*Commending*, in this regard, the efforts by the Palestinian Authority to improve the economic and social situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

*Expressing grave concern further* about Israeli military operations and the continuing Israeli policy of closures and severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian personnel as well as food, medical supplies, fuel, construction materials and other essential supplies, via the imposition of crossing closures, checkpoints and a permit regime throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the consequent negative impact on the socio-economic situation of the Palestinian people, which remains that of a dire humanitarian crisis,

*Taking note* of recent developments regarding the situation of access to the Gaza Strip, although grave hardships continue to prevail as a result of the prolonged Israeli closures and severe economic and movement restrictions that in effect amount to a blockade, and calling in this regard for the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1860 (2009) of 8 January 2009 with a view to ensuring the full opening of the border crossings for the sustained and regular movement of persons and goods, including humanitarian aid, commercial flows and construction materials,

*Deploring* the heavy casualties among civilians, including hundreds of children and women, the internal displacement of thousands of civilians and widespread damage to homes, vital civilian infrastructure, hospitals, schools, food supply installations, economic, industrial and agricultural properties and several United Nations facilities in the Gaza Strip, which gravely impact the provision of

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3. *Also stresses* the need to preserve and develop Palestinian national institutions and infrastructure for the provision of vital public services to the Palestinian civilian population and to contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights, including economic and social rights;

4. *Demands* that Israel comply with the Protocol on Economic Relations between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed in Paris on 29 April 1994;<sup>180</sup>

5. *Calls upon* Israel to restore and replace civilian properties, vital infrastructure, agricultural lands and governmental institutions that have been damaged or destroyed as a result of its military operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory;

6. *Reiterates* the call for the full implementation of the Agreement on



**2010/32**  
**Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Noting* the entry into force in 2004 of the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade,<sup>181</sup> and of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants,<sup>182</sup>

*Noting also* that detailed information on products whose consumption and/or sale have been banned, withdrawn, severely restricted or not approved by Governments is readily accessible on the Internet,

1. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Environment Programme on the chemicals volume of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments<sup>183</sup> and the report of the World Health Organization on the pharmaceuticals volume of the Consolidated List;<sup>184</sup>

2. *Decides* to discontinue consideration of the Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments at its future substantive sessions.

*46th plenary meeting*  
*23 July 2010*

**2010/33**  
**Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters**

*The Economic and Social Council,*

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

*Recognizing* the call made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development<sup>185</sup> for the strengthening of international

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<sup>181</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2244, No. 39973.

<sup>182</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

<sup>183</sup> See E/2010/79.

<sup>184</sup> See E/2010/84.

<sup>185</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.



tax cooperation through enhanced dialogue among national tax authorities and greater coordination of the work of the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant regional organizations, giving special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition,<sup>186</sup>

*Welcoming* the request to the Economic and Social Council made in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development<sup>40</sup> and the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development<sup>187</sup> to examine the strengthening of the institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters,<sup>188</sup>

*Recognizing* that while each country is responsible for its tax system, it is important to support efforts in these areas by strengthening technical assistance and enhancing international cooperation and participation in addressing international tax matters, including in the area of double taxation,

*Recognizing* the need for an inclusive, participatory and broad-based dialogue on international cooperation in tax matters,

*Noting* the activities developing within the concerned multilateral bodies and relevant subregional and regional organizations,

*Taking note* of the report of the Committee on its fifth session,<sup>189</sup>

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the views of Member States and taking into consideration the work done on tax matters in other international forums, to submit to the Council by March 2011 a report examining the strengthening of institutional arrangements to promote international cooperation in tax matters, including the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters;

2. *Requests* the President of the Economic and Social Council to convene a discussion within the Council by spring 2011 on international cooperation in tax matters;

3. *Reiterates its appeal* to Member States and relevant organizations to

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and encourages Member States to further discuss the issue within the United

to be conducted during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, of progress made in addressing the vulnerabilities of small island developing States;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the inter-agency consultative group on small island developing States, and taking into account the views and perspectives contained in chapter V of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on how to improve monitoring of United Nations support for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation, and the views of Member States, to submit a report to the Economic and Social Council, for consideration at its substantive session of 2011, on concrete recommendations on how United Nations support for small island developing States could be more targeted, cost-efficient, measurable and effective.

*47th plenary meeting  
23 July 2010*

## **Decisions**

### **2010/201 C**

#### **Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and Social Council**

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took the following action with regard to vacancies in its subsidiary and related bodies:

### **Elections**

#### **Commission on Population and Development**

The Council elected **Portugal** for a four-year term beginning at the first meeting of the Commission's forty-fifth session, in 2011, and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-eighth session, in 2015, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of the United States of America, and the **United States of America** for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring at the close of the Commission's forty-seventh session, in 2014, to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Portugal.

#### **Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

The Council elected **Chile** and **Grenada** for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

The Council postponed the election of three members from the Group of Western European and other States for a four-year term beginning on 1 January 2011.

The Council further postponed the election of four members from the Group of Western European and other States for a term beginning on the date of election, two for a term expiring on 31 December 2011 and two for a term expiring on 31 December 2012.

### **Appointment**

#### **Committee for Development Policy**

The Council appointed Victor **Polterovich** (Russian Federation) for a term beginning on the date of appointment and expiring on 31 December 2012 to fill a vacancy arising from the resignation of Vladimir Popov (Russian Federation).

**2010/201 D**  
**Elections, nominations, confirmations and appointments**  
**to subsidiary and related bodies of the Economic and**  
**Social Council**

**Election**

**International Narcotics Control Board**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council elected Galina Aleksandrovna **Korchagina** (Russian Federation) for a term beginning on the date of election and expiring on 1 March 2015 to fill a vacancy arising from the death of Tatyana Borisovna Dmitrieva (Russian Federation).

**2010/210**  
**Agenda and organization of work for the substantive session**  
**of 2010 of the Economic and Social Council**

At its 11th plenary meeting, on 28 June 2010, the Economic and Social Council adopted the agenda for its substantive session of 2010<sup>1</sup> and approved the programme of work<sup>2</sup> and list of documents<sup>3</sup> for the session. At the same meeting, the Council approved the recommendation of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations that the non-governmental organizations requesting to be heard by the Council in connection with the items on the Council's agenda for its substantive session of 2010 be heard under agenda item 2.<sup>4</sup>

**2010/211**  
**Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council**  
**in connection with reports of coordination bodies**

## **2010/212**

### **International cooperation in the field of informatics**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of agenda item 7 (c) (International cooperation in the field of informatics) until its resumed substantive session of 2010.

## **2010/213**

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

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to grant consultative status to the following seventy-six non-governmental organizations:

#### *Special consultative status*

3D: Trade, Human Rights, Equitable Economy  
Afro Centre for Development Peace and Justice  
Alliance Defense Fund  
Amis de la Terre (Togo)  
Asociación Habitat Pro  
Association congolaise d'éducation et de prévention contre les maladies et la drogue  
Association de développement de Korba  
Ayande Roshan Nokhbegan Foundation  
Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication  
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation  
Cause première  
Center for Assistance to Human Rights Protection  
Center for Policy Studies  
Centre for Public Health  
Community Development Volunteers for Technical Assistance  
Cooperation and Participation in Overseas NGOs  
Dental Care International Foundation  
Dones per la Llibertat i Democràcia  
East-West Management Institute  
Eco-Tiras International Environmental Association of River Keepers  
Egyptian Association for Educational Resources  
Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness  
European Space Policy Institute  
Family Africa  
Family Planning Association of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
Fondation généreuse développement  
Fondation Suisse Maroc pour le développement durable  
Forest Peoples Programme

Free World Foundation  
 Fundación Cimientos  
 Fundación Eudes  
 Fundación UNITRAN  
 Global Witness  
 Green Asia Network  
 Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries  
 Humanitarian Accountability Partnership International  
 IFENDU for Women's Development  
 International Commission on Workforce Development  
 International Confederation of Childhood Cancer Parent Organizations  
 International Congo Aid — Smile African Children  
 International Sustainable Energy Organisation for Renewable Energy  
 and Energy Efficiency  
 Internet Society  
 Justice for All — Prison Fellowship Ethiopia  
 Liberians United to Expose Hidden Weapons  
 Maasai Aid Association  
 Mehr Nuri Public Foundation  
 Missions 3G-Gauri  
 National Association of Friendship Centres  
 National Association of Vocational Education of China  
 Organisation des hommes démunis et enfants orphelins pour le développement  
 Organisation marocaine des droits humains  
 Pacific Women's Watch (New Zealand)  
 Plan Sweden  
 Presse emblème campagne  
 Reach Out and Care Wheels  
 Saferworld  
 Samaj Kalyan O. Unnayan Shangstha  
 Social Development Center  
 Society of International Humanitarian Surgeons  
 Spirituality for Kids  
 Swami Vivekanand Samaj Seva Samsthe  
 UNESCO Association of Guwahati  
 United Network of Young Peacebuilders  
 Universitas 21  
 Verein zur Förderung der Völkerverständigung  
 Viva Rio  
 WomenAid Collective  
 Women Entrepreneurs Association of Turkey  
 Women Organization for Development and Capacity-Building  
 Women Power Connect  
 Women's Legal Education and Action Fund

*Roster*

American Delegation of the Order of Danilo I  
 Confederation of Fire Protection Association International  
 Institute of Road Traffic Education  
 International Civil Aviation English Association  
 We the Children Foundation

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

Femmes Afrique solidarité

(c) Noted that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had taken note of the request of the following non-governmental organization to withdraw its application for consultative status:

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

(d) Also noted that the Committee had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following one hundred and seventy non-governmental organizations for the reporting period 2005–2008:

Abdul Momen Khan Memorial Foundation  
Action contre la faim  
Adalah: Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel  
Adventist Development and Relief Agency  
Advocates for Youth  
Agence internationale pour le développement  
Albert Schweitzer Institute  
All India Movement for Seva  
America Mideast Educational and Training Services  
American Association of Jurists  
American Bar Association  
American Jewish Committee  
Arab Organization for Human Rights  
Asia Pacific Network Information Centre  
Asian Federation of Laryngectomees Association  
Asociación de Antiguas Alumnas del Colegio Madres Irlandesas  
Association culturelle d'aide à la promotion éducative et sociale  
Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem  
Association for Women's Rights in Development  
Association mauritanienne pour la santé de la mère et de l'enfant  
Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific  
Association of the Bar of the City of New York  
Association pour la collaboration globale  
Aviation sans frontières  
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies  
Canadian Environmental Network  
Center for Migration Studies of New York  
Center for Reproductive Rights  
Centre d'études diplomatiques et stratégiques  
Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development  
Centro de Estudio y Formación Integral de la Mujer  
Cercle des dames mourides  
Child Foundation  
China Arms Control and Disarmament Association  
China Family Planning Association  
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries  
Citizens for Decent Housing



Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants  
 Coalition Against Trafficking in Women  
 Comité français des organisations non gouvernementales pour la liaison  
 et l'information des Nations Unies  
 Committee for Hispanic Children and Families  
 Consortium for Street Children  
 Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica Rights IAdvancati o  
 Cultural Survival  
 Dhaka Ahsania Mission  
 Dui Hua Foundation  
 Enfants du monde: droits de l'homme 6' FOIII I  
 European AIDS Treatment Group  
 European Roma Rights Center  
 European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People  
 Fundació des A  
 Family Care International  
 Fazaldad Human Rights Institute  
 Federation of American Scientists  
 Federation of American W

International Association of Science Parks  
International Centre for the Legal Protection of Human Rights  
International Conference Volunteers  
International Council for Caring Communities  
International Council of Jewish Women  
International Development Enterprises (India)  
International Federation for Home Economics  
International Federation of Building and Wood Workers  
International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations  
for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse  
International Indian Treaty Council  
International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences  
International Justice Mission  
International Maritime Committee  
International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial  
Discrimination  
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom  
of Education  
International Road Transport Union  
International Shinto Foundation  
International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics  
International Women Bond  
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs  
Istanbul International Brotherhood and Solidarity Association  
Jaime Guzman Errazuriz Foundation  
Kenya Tuitakayo: Citizens Coalition for Constitutional Change  
Latin American and Caribbean Continental Organization of Students  
Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared  
Detainees  
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific  
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada  
League of Women Voters of the United States  
Mata Amritanandamayi Math  
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association  
MINBYUN: Lawyers for a Democratic Society  
MiRA Resource Center for Black Immigrant and Refugee Women  
National Abortion Federation  
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials  
National Council of Women of Malta  
Native Women's Association of Canada  
Netherlands Association of Women's Interests, Women's Work and Equal  
Citizenship  
New Zealand Family Planning Association  
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PARTAGE  
 Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation  
 Pathways to Peace  
 Peace Child International  
 Peace Worldwide  
 Penal Reform International  
 People with Disability Australia  
 Philippine Human Rights Information Center  
 Rodale Institute  
 Rotary International  
 S. M. Sehgal Foundation  
 Sawiris Foundation for Social Development  
 Scouts musulmans algériens  
 Simply Help  
 Sisters of Charity Federation  
 Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur  
 Society for Development of Services in Heliopolis  
 Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer  
 Survivors Corps  
 Susila Dharma International Association  
 Synergos Institute  
 Tamana Association  
 Tarumitra  
 Tebtebba Foundation  
 UNANIMA International  
 Unión de Asociaciones Familiares  
 United for Intercultural Action  
 United States Federation for Middle East Peace  
 War Resisters International  
 Watson Institute for International Studies  
 Wellesley Centers for Women  
 Widows Rights International  
 Women for Women's Human Rights: New Ways  
 Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society  
 Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling  
 Women's Federation for World Peace International  
 Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development, and Peace  
 World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation  
 World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations  
 World Russian People's Council  
 Yad Sarah

(e) Further noted lërthDu. 6'omen'issiÂtedissiÂted

Ambedkar Centre for Justice and Peace  
Association Lestime: communauté lesbienne de Genève  
Better Life Programme for the African Rural Woman  
Dalit Freedom Network  
Drug Policy Alliance  
European Roma and Travellers Forum  
International Center for Transitional Justice  
Marijuana Policy Project Foundation  
Negev Coexistence Forum for Civil Equality  
Opportunity International  
Organisation suisse des lesbiennes  
PeaceJam Foundation  
Sub-Priorato del Piemonte dell'Ordine di San Fortunato  
Yun Lin Temple

(f) Noted that the Committee had decided to suspend its consideration of the application for consultative status submitted by the following non-governmental organization:

Ethiopian Human Rights Council

(g) Also noted that the Committee had decided to close its consideration of the applications for consultative status submitted by the following two non-governmental organizations:

Centre Internacional Escarré per a les Minories Ètniques i les Nacions  
Institute of Hazrat Mohammad

#### **2010/214**

#### **Withdrawal of consultative status of the non-governmental organization General Federation of Iraqi Women**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to withdraw the consultative status of the non-governmental organization General Federation of Iraqi Women.

#### **2010/215**

#### **Suspension of consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to suspend the consultative status of the non-governmental organization Interfaith International for a period of two years.

**2010/216**  
**Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations**  
**on its 2010 regular session**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 regular session.<sup>7</sup>

**2010/217**

Imam Ali's Popular Students Relief Society



(h) Decided to withdraw the consultative status of the following six non-governmental organizations that have terminated their activities or ceased to exist:

Children Australia (special, 1998)  
Feminists for Life of America (special, 2005)  
Girls Incorporated (special, 2001)  
Global Education Associates (special, 1989)  
National Environmental Trust (special, 2006)  
World Information Clearing Centre (special, 2000)

(i) Noted that the Committee had taken note of the quadrennial reports of the following two hundred and twenty-two non-governmental organizations for the period 2005–2008 and earlier reporting periods:

Academy for Mobilizing Rural-Urban Action through Education  
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région  
des Grands Lacs  
Adelphi Research  
African Business Roundtable  
African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies  
African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters  
African Community Resource Center  
African Women's Association  
Africare  
Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization  
Agrenska Foundation  
Aleut International Association  
American Society of International Law  
Anglican Consultative Council  
Arab Mexican Chamber of Industry and Commerce  
Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Asia  
Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina  
Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica  
y el Caribe  
Association jeunesse culture loisirs technique  
Association of African Women for Research and Development  
Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the  
Russian Federatnri I 6105AIndgeHR011FFDIH Lfe:rf6“ of





Girls' Power Initiative  
Global Cooperation Society  
Global Environmental Action  
Gram Bharati Samiti  
Grameena Vikas Samithi  
Hadassah: Women's Zionist Organization of America  
Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association  
Huairou Commission  
Humanist Committee on Human Rights  
Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society  
Indian Federation of United Nations Associations  
Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"  
Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development  
Institute for War and Peace Reporting  
Institute of Internal Auditors  
Integrated Care Society  
Inter-American Housing Union  
Inter-American Press Association  
International Air Transport Association  
International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility  
International Association of Initiatives of Change

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International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations  
Iranian Elite Research Center  
Islamic Relief  
Italian Centre of Solidarity  
Kerala Rural Development Agency  
Korea Women's Associations United  
Korean Council for Local Agenda 21  
Korean Foundation for World Aid  
Kuwait Information Technology Society  
National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations  
League of Kenya Women Voters  
Learning for a Sustainable Future  
Lebanese Association for Popular Action  
Libera: Associazioni, Nomi e Numeri Contro le Mafie  
Light and Hope Association for Blind Girls  
Maharashtra Foundation  
Mani Tese '76  
Marie Stopes International  
Mauritius Council of Social Service  
Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters  
Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable  
Development  
Mediterranean Water Institute  
Mexican Foundation for Family Planning  
Migrants Rights International  
Mouvement pour l'abolition de la prostitution et de la pornographie et de



**2010/218**

**Suspension of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008, to suspend immediately, for a period of one year, the consultative status of the following seventy-seven non-governmental organizations with outstanding quadrennial reports and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of its decision:

50&Piú Fenacom  
 Adolescent Health and Information Projects  
 African Women Empowerment Guild  
 Anti-Racism Information Service  
 Arab Women Solidarity Association  
 Association for Counseling, Organization, Research and Development  
 Association mauritanienne pour le développement et la protection de l'environnement  
 Association nationale pour l'appui à l'initiative féminine à la protection infantile et environnementale  
 Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Karnataka  
 Association pour le bien-être des habitants de Beau Vallon  
 Association tunisienne du planning familial  
 Association tunisienne pour l'auto-développement et la solidarité  
 Bangladesh Mahila Parishad  
 Canadian Voice of Women for Peace  
 Center for Cognitive Liberty and Ethics  
 Centre for Development Studies and Action  
 Comité algérien des droits de l'homme et des peuples  
 Commonwealth Medical Association  
 Congress of Black Women of Canada  
 Cooperation Ireland  
 Côte d'Ivoire écologie  
 Development Through Savings and Credit  
 DIYA All-Ukrainian Women's People's Democratic Association  
 Ecological Youth of Angola  
 Environment Liaison Centre International  
 Environmental Protection Society  
 European Federation of National Organisations Working with the Homeless  
 Federation of Arab Journalists  
 Femme — Jeunesse — Environnement — Santé  
 Fondation européenne pour le développement durable des régions  
 Fondation pour la promotion de la santé et le développement de la recherche  
 Foresight Institute  
 Forum for Human Dignity  
 Foundation for the Promotion and Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage

Friends of Disabled Association  
Frontier Reconstruction Welfare Agency  
General Arab Women Federation  
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment  
Global Rights  
Indian Council for Child Welfare  
Innu Council of Nitassinan  
Institute for Security Studies  
Institution nationale de solidarité avec les femmes en détresse  
International Association Against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking  
International Holistic Tourism Education Centre  
International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics  
International Islamic Charitable Organization  
International Organisation for the Provision of W

**2010/219****Reinstatement of consultative status of non-governmental organizations that have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2009/228 of 27 July 2009, to reinstate the consultative status of the following sixteen non-governmental organizations that have submitted their outstanding quadrennial reports:

Asociación Regional de Empresas de Petróleo y Gas Natural en Latinoamérica y el Caribe  
 Assemblée parlementaire de la francophonie  
 Association of African Women for Research and Development  
 Center for the Study of Administration of Relief  
 Centro de Investigación Social, Formación y Estudios de la Mujer  
 Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme  
 Council on Economic Priorities  
 English International Association of Lund  
 Foundation for the Support of the United Nations  
 Gram Bharati Samiti  
 International Social Science Council  
 International Union of Technical Associations and Organisations  
 National Association for Protection of Environment and Green Egypt  
 National Association of Realtors  
 Women in Law and Development in Africa  
 World Federation of UNESCO Clubs, Centres and Associations

**2010/220****Withdrawal of consultative status of non-governmental organizations with continued outstanding quadrennial reports, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2008/4**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided, in accordance with its resolution 2008/4 of 21 July 2008 and recalling its decision 2009/228 of 27 July 2009, to withdraw immediately the consultative status of the following seventy-eight non-governmental organizations with continued outstanding quadrennial reports and requested the Secretary-General to advise the organizations concerned of its decision:

Africa Club for Integrated Development  
 African Women Jurists Federation  
 Anti-Apartheid Movement  
 Arab Towns Organization  
 Arab Women's Forum  
 ASEAN Confederation of Women'

Asian Alliance of Appropriate Technology Practitioners





Technology for Development, which the Council had extended to non-governmental organizations without consultative status on the understanding that they would apply for such status, expires in 2010.

## **2010/223**

### **Dates of and provisional agenda for the 2011 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the 2011 regular session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations would be held from 24 January to 2 February 2011 and that its 2011 resumed session would be held from 16 to 24 May 2011;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the 2011 session of the Committee as set out below:

#### **Provisional agenda for the 2011 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations**

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 Branch of the

- (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
  - (c) Other related matters.
7. Consideration of special reports.
  8. General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network.
  9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2012 session of the Committee.
  10. Adoption of the report of the Committee.

#### **2010/224**

#### **Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 resumed session**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2010 resumed session.<sup>8</sup>

#### **2010/225**

#### **Application for consultative status of the non-governmental organization International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to grant special consultative status to the non-governmental organization International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission.

#### **2010/226**

#### **Participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2008/217 of 18 July 2008, and recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by civil society in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development:

- (a) Decided, on an exceptional basis and without prejudice to the established rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, to extend to non-governmental organizations and civil society entities that were not in consultative status with the Council but that had

to the World Summit on the Information Society an invitation to participate in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development until 2011;

(b) Urged that voluntary contributions be made in order to provide the maximum possible assistance for the participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society entities from developing countries and to ensure the balanced representation of such organizations and entities, including in the panels of the Commission;

(c) Invited the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations to consider as expeditiously as possible the applications of such organizations and entities, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council.

### **2010/227**

#### **Participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2008/218 of 18 July 2008, recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by academic entities in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and having reviewed the current modalities for the participation of such entities:

(a) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of academic entities in its work;

(b) Decided to extend the current arrangements for the participation of academic entities in the work of the Commission until 2011.

### **2010/228**

#### **Participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its resolution 2006/46 of 28 July 2006 and its decision 2007/216 of 26 April 2007, recognizing the need to maximize the meaningful participation of and contributions by business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and having reviewed the current modalities for the participation of such entities:

(a) Acknowledged that the Commission on Science and Technology for Development had benefited from the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in its work;

(b) Decided to extend the current arrangements for the participation of business sector entities, including the private sector, in the work of the Commission until 2011.

**2010/229**

**Report of the Commission on Science and Technology  
for Development on its thirteenth session and provisional  
agenda and documentation for its fourteenth session**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on its thirteenth session;<sup>9</sup>

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

**Provisional agenda and documentation for the fourteenth session  
of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development**

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

3. Priority themes:

(a) Measuring the impact of information and communications technology for development;

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General

(b) Technologies to address challenges in areas such as agriculture and water.

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General

### **2010/230**

#### **Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with science and technology for development**

At its 39th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General on the continuation of the Internet Governance Forum.<sup>10</sup>

### **2010/231**

#### **African countries emerging from conflict**

At its 40th plenary meeting, on 19 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided to invite the Chair of the Peacebuilding Commission to continue to inform it of the economic and social challenges of peacebuilding in the African countries on the Commission's agenda;

(b) Also decided to consider the matter at its substantive session of 2011 under the agenda item entitled "African countries emerging from conflict".

### **2010/232**

#### **Declaration on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women**

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the declaration adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women<sup>11</sup> and decided to transmit it to the General Assembly for its endorsement.

### **2010/233**

#### **Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session and provisional agenda for its fifty-fifth session**

At its 42nd plenary meeting, on 20 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its fifty-fourth session<sup>12</sup> and approved the provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission as set out below:

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<sup>10</sup> A/65/78-E/2010/68.

<sup>11</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 7*

**Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission on the Status of Women**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”:
  - (a) Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern, and further actions and initiatives;
  - (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.
4. Communications concerning the status of women.
5. Follow-up to Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions.
6. Provisional agenda for the fifty-sixth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fifth session.

**2010/234**

**Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session and provisional agenda for its nineteenth session**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eighteenth session<sup>13</sup> and approved the provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Commission as set out below:

**Provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2010–2011 (policy session):
  - (a) Transport;
  - (b) Chemicals;
  - (c) Waste management;
  - (d) Mining;
  - (e) A 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., *Supplement No. 9* (E/2010/29).

4. Provisional agenda for the twentieth session of the Commission.
5. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its nineteenth session.

**2010/235**

**Report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session  
and venue and dates of and provisional agenda and documentation  
for its forty-second session**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

- (a) Took note of the report of the Statistical Commission on its forty-first session;<sup>14</sup>
- (b) Decided that the forty-second session of the Commission would be held in New York from 22 to 25 February 2011;
- (c) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-second session of the Commission as set out below:



- 
- (c) Social statistics;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General
  - (d) Poverty statistics;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General
  - (e) Education statistics;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
  - (f) Migration statistics;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General
  - (g) Gender statistics.  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General  
Report of the Friends of the Chair on the review of indicators on violence against women
5. Economic statistics:
- (a) National accounts;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on National Accounts
  - (b) Agricultural statistics;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Friends of the Chair on agricultural statistics
  - (c) Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Wiesbaden Group on Business Registers
  - (d) Energy statistics;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General  
Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Energy Statistics  
Report of the Oslo Group on Energy Statistics

(e)

7. Activities not classified by field:

- (a) Coordination and integration of statistical programmes;

*Documentation*

Report of the Committee on the Coordination of Statistical Activities

- (b) Management issues in national statistical offices;

*Documentation*

- (j) Principles governing international statistical activities;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General
  - (k) Regional statistical development;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
  - (l) National quality assurance framework;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General
  - (m) Global geographic information management;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General
  - (n) Inventory on Global Statistical Standards;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Committee on the Coordination of Statistical Activities
  - (o) World Statistics Day;  
*Documentation*  
Report of the Secretary-General
  - (p) Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress.  
*Documentation*  
Report of France
8. Programme questions (United Nations Statistics Division).
9. Dates of and provisional agenda for the forty-third session of the Commission.  
*Documentation*  
Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the forty-third 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 forty-second session.

**2010/236****Human settlements**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling its relevant resolutions on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda:<sup>15</sup>

(a) Took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda;<sup>16</sup>

(b) Decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly for consideration at its sixty-fifth session;

(c) Requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda for consideration by the Council at its substantive session of 2011.

**2010/237****Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with the environment**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eleventh special session.<sup>17</sup>

**2010/238****Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session and provisional agenda and documentation for its forty-fourth session**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its forty-third session;<sup>18</sup>

(b) Approved the provisional agenda

**Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fourth session  
of the Commission on Population and Development**

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

*Documentation*

Provisional agenda for the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Population and Development

Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session

Report of the Bureau of the Commission on its intersessional meetings

3. Actions in follow-up to the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development.

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General on fertility, reproductive health and development

Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes, focusing on fertility, reproductive health and development

Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

4. General debate on national experience in population matters: fertility, reproductive health and development.
5. General debate on the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development in the light of its twentieth anniversary.

**2010/239****Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration would be held at United Nations Headquarters from 4 to 8 April 2011;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee as set out below:

**Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Public governance for results to improve the quality of human life:
  - (a) Conceptual framework;
  - (b) Post-conflict and post-disaster countries;
  - (c) Social protection for vulnerable populations;
  - (d) Performance management in governance (including in relation to implementing the internationally agreed goals and commitments in regard to education, the theme of the 2011 annual ministerial review).
4. Review of the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance.
5. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Committee;

(c) Took note of the focus of the Committee on “Public governance for results to improve the quality of human life”, in particular for the accelerated achievement of the internationally agreed development agenda, including the Millennium Development Goals, as the theme of its multi-year programme, 2011–2013.

**2010/240****Global geographic information management**

At its 43rd plenary meeting, on 21 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling resolution 7 of the eighteenth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Asia and the Pacific, in which the Conference requested the Secretary-General to initiate discussions and prepare a report, for a future session of the Council, on global coordination of geographic information

management,<sup>19</sup> and decision 41/110 of the Statistical Commission, in which the Commission requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report outlining a global vision for geographic information management to be submitted to the Council,<sup>20</sup> decided to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its substantive session of 2011 a report on global geographic information management under the sub-



- (a) Priority theme: Poverty eradication;

*Documentation*

Report of the Secretary-General on poverty eradication

- (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;

(iii) Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002;

(iv) 48779

**2010/243**

**Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session and provisional agenda and documentation for its twentieth session**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its nineteenth session;<sup>24</sup>

(b) Decided that the prominent theme for the twentieth session of the Commission would be “Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children”;

(c) Also decided that the prominent theme for the twenty-first session of the Commission would

3. Strategic management, budgetary and administrative questions:

- (a) Work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
- (b) Directives on policy and budgetary issues for the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Secretary-General on the development and implementation of the regional programmes of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Note by the Secretariat on the work of the working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Report of the Executive Director on the realignment of the Division for Treaty Affairs and the Division for Operations of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

4. Thematic discussion on the theme “Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children”.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat

5. Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice:

- (a) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto;
- (b) Ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (c) Ratification and implementation of the international instruments to prevent and combat terrorism;
- (d) Other crime prevention and criminal justice matters;
- (e) Other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies.



**2010/244**  
**Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**  
**on its fifty-third session and provisional agenda**  
**and documentation for its fifty-fourth session**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its fifty-third session;<sup>26</sup>

(b) Approved the provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session of the Commission as set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held in Vienna to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for that session:

**Provisional agenda and documentation for the fifty-fourth session**  
**of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs**

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

*Documentation*

Provisional agenda and annotations

*Operational segment*

3. Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions:
  - (a) Work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and policy directives;
  - (b) Role of the Commission as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:
    - (i) Strengthening the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
    - (ii) Administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

Reports of the Secretariat (*as necessary*)

<sup>26</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 8 (E/2010/28).*



10. Provisional agenda for the fifty-fifth session of the Commission.
11. Other business.
12. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its fifty-fourth session.

**2010/245****Report of the International Narcotics Control Board**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2009.<sup>27</sup>

**2010/246****Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly resolution 1166 (XII) of 26 November 1957, in which the Assembly had adopted the following decision:

**2010/247**

**Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft decision contained in the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its forty-second and forty-third sessions<sup>33</sup> until a later date.

**2010/248**

**International expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples and forests”**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme “Indigenous peoples and forests” and requested that the results of the meeting be reported to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its tenth session and to the United Nations Forum on Forests at its ninth session.

**2010/249**

**Venue and dates of the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided that the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would be held in New York from 16 to 27 May 2011.

**2010/250**

**Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

At its 45th plenary meeting, on 22 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council approved the provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues as set out below:

**Provisional agenda for the tenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum:
  - (a) Economic and social development;

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<sup>33</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2010, Supplement No. 2 (E/2010/22)*, chap. I.



- (b) Environment;
  - (c) Free, prior and informed consent.
4. Human rights:
    - (a) Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
    - (b) Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and other United Nations human rights mechanisms.
  5. Half-day discussion on Central and South America and the Caribbean.
  6. Comprehensive dialogue with United Nations agencies and funds.
  7. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues of the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.
  8. Provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Permanent Forum.
  9. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its tenth session.

## 2010/251

### **Documentation considered by the Economic and Social Council in connection with operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation**

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council took note of the following documents:

- (a) Report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session;<sup>34</sup>
- (b) Report to the Economic and Social Council of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund;<sup>35</sup>
- (c) Annual report to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Children's Fund;<sup>36</sup>
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the annual report of the World Food Programme for 2009;<sup>37</sup>
- (e) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2010;<sup>38</sup>

<sup>34</sup> *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/65/39).*

<sup>35</sup> E/2010/5.

<sup>36</sup> E/2010/6-E/ICEF/2010/3.

<sup>37</sup> E/2010/14.

<sup>38</sup>

(f) Addendum to the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its 2010 first regular session: joint meeting of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Fund/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme;<sup>39</sup>

(g) Report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2009;<sup>40</sup>

(h) Report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work in 2009;<sup>41</sup>

(i) Extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2010 annual session: decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its annual session of 2010.<sup>42</sup>

## **2010/252**

### **Role of the Economic and Social Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and summits,**

Conflict-Related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings”, recommended by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,<sup>44</sup> until its resumed substantive session of 2010.

## **2010/254**

### **Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15**

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council decided to defer its consideration of the draft resolution entitled “Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Centre for Women to the level of a division and follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the Arab countries after fifteen years: Beijing+15”.

**2010/257**

**Venue and dates of and provisional agenda for the sixth session  
of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in  
Tax Matters**

At its 46th plenary meeting, on 23 July 2010, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Decided that the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters would be held in Geneva from 18 to 22 October 2010;

(b) Approved the provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee as set out below:

**Provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Committee of Experts  
on International Cooperation in Tax Matters**

1. Opening of the session by the Chair of the Committee.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Discussion of substantive issues related to international cooperation in tax matters:
  - (a) Update on the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
  - (b) Dispute resolution;
  - (c) Issues related to attribution of profits under article 7 of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
  - (d) Transfer pricing: practical manual for developing countries;
  - (e) Article 13: capital gains;
  - (f) Taxation of development projects;
  - (g) Exchange of information;
  - (h) Tax treatment of services;
  - (i) Article 14 of the United Nations Model Double Taxation Convention between Developed and Developing Countries;
  - (j) Definition of permanent establishment: proposed revised article 5 commentary;
  - (k) Concept of beneficial ownership;
  - (l) Revision of the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries;
  - (m) Capacity-building;

- (n) Tax cooperation and its relevance to major environmental issues, particularly climate change;
- (o) Tax competition in corporate tax: tax incentives that have worked and tax incentives that have

more substantive information collected from Member States, from the results of analysis by the Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics and from further exchanges among United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations on the issue;

(b) Also decided to encourage the Inter-Agency Committee on Bioethics to further its work in this field;

(c) Requested the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to report thereon to the Council at its substantive session of 2011.

## **2010/260**

### **Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world**