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PROVISIONAL SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 42nd MEETING

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on Wednesday, 25 July 2001, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. ŠIMONOVIĆ (Croatia)
(Vice-President)

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In the absence of Mr. Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon), Mr. Šimonović (Croatia),
Vice-President, took the Chair

The meeting was called to order at 3.15 p.m.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS (agenda item 13) (continued)

- (a) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (E/2001/33, E/2001/CRP.5 and Corr.1, E/2001/CRP.5/Add.1, E/2001/94, A/56/19)
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- (p) GLOBAL CODE OF ETHICS FOR TOURISM (E/2001/61)

Mr. HUSSAIN (Observer for Iraq), speaking on agenda sub-item 13 (f), said that his Government attached great importance to the implementation of women's rights, a task that was an integral part of the United Nations activity, and to efforts to eliminate discrimination against them. In recent decades, women had benefited from a series of legislative measures enacted in his country. They participated in elections and were eligible for electoral office; they currently held 17 seats in the National Assembly and occupied a number of high-level posts.

Unfortunately, the imposition of sanctions against Iraq during the past decade had caused great loss and suffering, the burden having fallen particularly on women and children. For example, because of deteriorating health conditions and increasing psychological traumas many women were increasingly occupied with family cares and thus unable to continue their own careers. The serious health problems arose not only from the effects of sanctions but from the

use of depleted uranium in the bombing attacks carried out on Iraq. Ample details of the situation were to be found in the reports of various international humanitarian bodies and the report by Mr. Bossuyt (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/33).

His delegation appreciated the comments made by a number of speakers at the previous meeting concerning the effects of economic blockades, but was surprised that the Council should be considering only the effects only on third States without discussing the consequences for target countries. In the case of Iraq, the losses testified by various independent reports had affected over one and a half million people, and infrastructure damage to an amount of up to \$200 billion had been estimated. It was ironic that the United Nations should be used as a pretext for such a blockade, which violated the principles of the Charter and, as was well known, was due to the instigation of two permanent members of the Security Council. It was not enough to talk of providing food and medical assistance when the State itself was prevented from attending to the population's basic needs and thus safeguarding its survival. It was clear that the solution to the situation was to put an end to the sanctions.

Mr. SHIHAB (Observer for Maldives) said that his delegation welcomed the proposal to defer consideration of agenda sub-item 13 (a) on sustainable development, since the countries most concerned with the reports on that topic were the small island least-developed countries (LDCs), whose representatives were based in New York. His delegation expressed its appreciation of the Secretary-General's report on ensuring a smooth transition of countries graduating from least developed country status (E/2001/94) and of the note prepared by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the benefits associated with the least developed country status and the question of graduation transmitted to the Council in the note by the Secretary-General (E/2001/CRP.5 and Corr.1 and Add.1). It looked forward to participating, with the other countries concerned, in the discussions that were to take place in New York.

Mr. SAGACH (Observer for Ukraine), speaking on agenda sub-item 13 (o), said that implementation of the Charter's provisions relating to third States affected by the imposition of sanctions pursuant to Chapter VII was of special importance to his country, one of those most seriously affected by the Security Council sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Ukraine had suffered considerable economic losses during the application of sanctions, exacerbated by the destruction of bridges on the river Danube and disruption of the commercial river traffic.

As mentioned in his note (E/2001/90), the Secretary-General had convened, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 52/162, an ad hoc expert group to develop a methodology for assessing the consequences incurred by third States as a result of preventive or enforcement measures, and to explore ways of concerting international assistance; procedures that were summarized in the Secretary-General's report (A/53/312). The outcome of the group's work represented a significant step forward; it could be instrumental in minimizing the adverse consequences of sanctions on non-target States and for mobilizing effective support for them, thus strengthening the powers of the Security Council as well as upholding its overriding responsibilities under the Charter.

All General Assembly resolutions adopted over the last 10 years, relating to the provisions of Article 50 of the Charter had consistently reaffirmed the role of the Economic and Social Council in mobilizing and monitoring assistance from the international community and the United Nations system to third States confronted with special economic problems. In particular, General Assembly resolutions 54/107 and 55/157 invited the Council to keep before it the issue of assistance to such countries and to consider, at its current session, the Secretary-General's relevant report, thus giving the Council a clear mandate in that field, including consideration, within its sphere of competence, of the implementation of the Charter's provisions regarding such assistance.

It was time, therefore, for the Council to provide the General Assembly with a clear vision of the issues and to reaffirm the role of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) in mobilizing and monitoring the assistance efforts of the international community and the United Nations system. His delegation noted with satisfaction a broad favourable consensus in that regard, which it hoped would result in agreed guidelines for action.

Mr. BALAREZO (Peru) referring to agenda sub-item 13 (e), said that his delegation appreciated the report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon (A/56/76-E/2001/54). A series of large-scale disasters in the affected region in 1999 had resulted in losses already estimated at \$10 billion and still growing. His delegation therefore endorsed the call for greater urgency and the need expressed to involve all concerned in a move from a culture of response to one of prevention, in the context of development. The work of the Inter-Agency Task Force on El Niño was greatly appreciated,

especially its moves to involve all agencies, promote a regional approach and urge further contributions. His delegation would be pleased to support the draft resolution to be tabled on disaster mitigation.

With regard to the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, considered under agenda sub-item 13 (p), his delegation would continue to cooperate, within the limits of its possibilities, in developing the Draft Protocol of Implementation.

Ms. MORALES de DUJE (Observer for El Salvador), referring to agenda sub-item 13 (h), said that her country was one of those affected by natural disasters, and her delegation thanked all the organizations and institutions that had shown solidarity in helping to overcome the effects of the earthquakes that had damaged it earlier in the year, causing over 1,000 deaths and losses put at US\$ 1.94 million. Her delegation also appreciated the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (A/56/68-E/2001/63 and Corr.1), which it deemed highly important for El Salvador; welcoming the interest shown by the participants in the Strategy, her delegation urged all regional bodies and institutions involved to support it. Unfortunately, natural disasters were not only unpredictable but also the cause of enormous economic, social and environmental damage. It had taken her country over eight years of enormous effort, with welcome assistance from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to reduce illiteracy and school drop-out levels; but in only one month, as a result of two earthquakes, poverty indicators had increased from 48 to 52 per cent.

Her Government was applying a number of relief projects, including self-help schemes involving the country's own human resources, as well as taking a greater part in environmental projects such as the one to be carried out in Central America, Mexico and Cuba, another to strengthen national climate monitoring systems to be carried out in 2002, and one to evaluate vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, focused particularly on the infrastructure.

Her Government supported the promotion of a culture of prevention, and urged the international community to give the Strategy more support and attention.

Ms. REPETTI (Argentina), taking the floor on agenda sub-item 13 (a), said that her delegation wished to stress the importance of the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development and endorsed the statement made, at the Council's previous meeting, by the observer for Paraguay, a member, like Argentina, of MERCOSUR. She shared the concern

voiced about the difficulty the developing countries faced in obtaining access to international markets for their products, a problem made worse by developed countries' subsidies, which not only distorted free trade movement but could also harm the environment.

With regard to agenda sub-item 13 (e), the Consolidated List of products harmful to health and environment, contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/56/115-E/2001/92) was extremely useful for the purpose of national decision-taking, especially since it included some chemical products not covered in other agreements to which Argentina was a signatory. Developing countries had, however, some difficulties in gaining access to the requisite information, because the relevant publications were often restricted or issued in English only. Her delegation therefore requested that the List should be made available in other languages also and suitable software provided.

Mr. VLAD (Romania), having endorsed the statement by the spokesman for the European Union on sustainable development, said that the news headlines all too often reported the deleterious, even health- and life-threatening, effects of actions, in both the industrialized and developing world, and the serious global environmental problems which revealed the disastrous consequences of a model not centred on sustainable development. Any action in favour of sustainable development was a triumph of reason over the long-standing growth-at-any-price philosophy whose consequences were even greater than had originally been thought.

The forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development had produced an extensive regional and subregional preparation process, with the participation of all segments of society, which should make it possible to attain the Summit's objectives. His delegation supported such interactive cooperation on the part of the international community which took advantage of the experience of each sector of the economy so as to devise better solutions for the coming decades. It welcomed the importance assigned to the three facets of sustainable development; namely, economic growth, social development, and environmental protection and advocated closer links among them.

Convinced of the importance of human- and environment-centred economic growth, his Government had been actively involved in the regional and subregional preparatory process and in the Preparatory Committee, on the Bureau of which it was represented. Romania had recently ratified the Kyoto Protocol and meetings that had been held in Bucharest attested to the interest

of his country's authorities in the debate in an area of Europe already facing the challenges generated by a development model that had no respect for the environment and, consequently for the right of everyone to healthy surroundings.

One such meeting, the Danube-Carpathian Environment Summit, had been attended by nine heads of State from the region. In its final Declaration - which would be submitted to the forthcoming session of the General Assembly - emphasis had been placed on strengthening regional cooperation to preserve the natural heritage and to create a framework conducive to the region's sustainable development. Another meeting in Bucharest, of governmental and non-governmental representatives of 17 Central and Eastern European countries, had adopted recommendations which would be submitted to the forthcoming Ministerial Regional Meeting to be held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

He therefore urged the United Nations bodies concerned with sustainable development to support the suggestion made by various international experts that a regional centre for sustainable development should be established in his country, in view of its advocacy of an active approach to environmental protection and the adoption of appropriate measures to that end, and its general interest in the implementation of sustainable development.

Mr. YAUVOLI (Fiji) expressed his delegation's support for the statement by the Group of 77 and China concerning the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, a topic very germane to his own country's situation. His Government would cooperate with the World Tourism Organization on finalization of the Draft Protocol of Implementation of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism, whose bold intentions and objectives, as outlined by the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, would contribute to the growing importance of the tourism sector as a major foreign-exchange earner and source of domestic employment for small island developing States.

The note by the Secretariat (E/2001/CRP.5 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session (E/2001/33) reflected the problems facing the sustainable development of small island developing States, especially concerning their graduation from LDC to developing status. It was therefore crucial that the countries that would be affected by such a critical decision-making process should be able to participate fully in the

deliberations. In view of the very limited attendance of such countries at the Council's current session, he was grateful for the understanding of the developed countries, which had agreed to the postponement of consideration of the Committee's report until the next session of the Council.

Ms. PIA-COMELLA (Andorra), referring to the sub-item 13 (p), commended the note by the Secretariat (E/2001/61) and said that her delegation endorsed the consensus in favour of the adoption of the Global Code of Ethics for Tourism reached at the thirteenth session of the World Tourism Organization in 1999. In the interim, her country's authorities had initiated the process of incorporating the Code into the domestic legal system.

Mr. MAJEK (Observer for Slovakia) said his delegation supported the proposal by the observer for Ukraine concerning assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions to Yugoslavia. His country's trade was being affected by the worsening conditions of use of the Danube. Moreover, the fact that it was not completely navigable was causing serious economic problems for the Komarno shipyards. He asked for those factors to be taken into account.

The PRESIDENT said that the Group of 77 had proposed that consideration of the report of the Committee for Development Policy on its third session (E/2001/33) be postponed until the next session of the Council. He took it that the Council wished to adopt that proposal.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT invited the Council to resume its consideration of sub-item 13 (g) on the transport of dangerous goods. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (E/2001/44). The symbol "E/2001/44" should be added after the words "biennium 1999-2000" in paragraph 1 of section A of the draft resolution recommended by the Committee in chapter I of the report for adoption by the Council. However, since the Group of 77 had submitted another draft resolution on the subject, he suggested that consideration of the topic be postponed pending further informal consultations.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT said that chapter I, section B, of the report of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development on its second session (E/2000/32) contained a draft decision recommended by the Committee to the Council for adoption. He took it that the Committee wished to adopt that draft decision.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its organizational and first sessions (E/2001/42 (parts I and II)).

Mr. DE BARROS (Secretary of the Council) said that the Budget Division had requested him to make a statement in connection with the review of the report of the United Nations Forum on Forests. At the Forum's first session in June 2001, a statement of programme-budget implications had been issued in respect of the draft decision of the Forum concerning its programme of work. Estimated requirements amounted to US\$ 2.25 million for its programme of work under the programme-budget for the biennium 2002-2003. According to established procedures and practices, should the Council approve the recommendations, the related requirements would be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, in the context of the revised estimates emanating from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council at its substantive session of 2001.

The PRESIDENT said that chapter I, section A, of part I of the report contained a draft decision entitled "Venue of the sessions of the United Nations Forum on Forests", which was recommended for the Council's approval.

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT said that chapter I, section A, of part II of the report contained two draft decisions recommended by the Forum for adoption by the Council. He took it that the Council wished to adopt draft decision I entitled "Date and venue of the second session of the United Nations Forum on Forests" and draft decision II entitled "Report of the United Nations Forum on Forests on its first session and provisional agenda for its second session".

It was so decided.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (agenda item 12) (E/2001/86)

The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2001 regular session (E/2001/86).

Ms. AWAH (Observer for Algeria) asked the Secretariat to include in the English version of the report the acronyms of two Algerian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (namely, "FOREM" and "SMA") and to correct the title of another in the original French version.

Mr. ADAM (Observer for Israel) said that NGOs and other components of civil society were becoming the backbone of United Nations activities, and their decades-long involvement had recently been boosted by the current Secretary-General, who set great store by their participation. He therefore called for the strengthening of the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), which was collapsing under the weight of dealing with applications from thousands of NGOs.

The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider four draft decisions contained in chapter I of the report, namely, draft decision I on applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations; draft decision II on implementation of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/302; draft decision III on the resumed 2001 session of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations; and draft decision IV on the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations and the provisional agenda and documentation for the 2002 session of the Committee.

He took it that the Council wished to adopt the four draft decisions.

It was so decided.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (agenda item 12) (continued) (E/2001/57; E/2001/L.22)

Draft resolution on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (E/2001/L.22)

Ms. VALLE CAMINO (Cuba), introducing the draft resolution, said that identical resolutions had been submitted to the Council for seven consecutive years with no votes recorded against them. Its main purpose was to enable all Member States to increase their efforts within the United Nations to ensure full implementation of the Declaration, in accordance with

the relevant United Nations resolutions on colonization. In the last line of the sixth preambular paragraph, the word “Istanbul” should be corrected to “New York”. Moreover, following consultation between the sponsors and other Council members, paragraphs 16 and 18 of the draft resolution had been deleted.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REPERCUSSIONS OF THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION AND THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, INCLUDING JERUSALEM, AND THE ARAB POPULATION IN THE OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN (agenda item 11) (continued)

Draft resolution on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2001/L.26)

Mr. ABDEL-HAMID (Egypt), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of its sponsors, said that the preamble was based on previous resolutions of the United Nations and the relevant principles of the Charter and reaffirmed the applicability of the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The draft resolution was, in fact, a repetition of the resolution adopted by the Council in 2000 (2000/31) apart from the insertion of a ninth preambular paragraph expressing the Council’s grave concern over the continuation of the recent tragic and violent events that had led to so many deaths and injuries.

Mr. DAVISON (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote before the voting, said that his delegation considered the draft resolution to be lacking in balance. It politicized the work of the Council and took up issues and themes that were the subject of negotiations on permanent status between the parties themselves. It also contained language which did not contribute to the peace process. His delegation therefore asked for a vote to be taken by roll-call and would vote against the draft resolution. It believed that the only correct way of addressing the issues taken up in the resolution was an end to the violence and the resumption of negotiations.

Mr. PAYOT (Observer for Belgium), said that the members of the European Union and associated countries that were members of the Council, would vote in favour of the resolution. Given the trends emerging in the Middle East, the Union was anxious to see a renewal of the peace process. It believed that the recommendations of the Fact-Finding Commission offered a way to restore calm and resume the peace process. The Union stressed

the need to ensure the protection of the civilian population of the area and called on the parties to do their utmost to end the violence and resume negotiations. The Union had in the past called for the lifting of the measures against the population of the occupied territories. That was one of the central recommendations of the Fact-Finding Commission's report.

At the request of the representative of the United States of America, a vote was taken by roll-call.

Norway, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Angola, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Fiji, Honduras.

The resolution was adopted by 42 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

Mr. AARDAL (Norway) said that the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem had had a profoundly negative impact on economic activity in those territories and on the living standards of the Palestinians. In the last nine months of violence the situation had deteriorated dramatically. The extensive use of internal and external closures had resulted in a significant reduction in Palestinian domestic economic activity. Of particular concern was the sharp drop in tax revenues and its impact upon the institutional stability of the Palestinian governing bodies and their ability to deliver essential public services, thus threatening civil order. There was also growing unemployment among Palestinian workers.

Since the signing of the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, the international community had invested considerable resources in promoting good governance and building strong Palestinian institutions, including the capacity to deliver much needed health and education services. The effects of the current crisis imperilled the significant progress of the past several years and undermined the prospects for peace in the long term.

His Government believed that positive economic development for Palestinians was an important prerequisite for peace. To that end, it had committed some US\$ 150 million for Palestinian development projects in the period 1998-2003 in order to offset the negative social, economic and political impact of the budgetary crisis on the Palestinian Authority. Over the last nine months Norway had provided an additional \$200 million for project support and other emergency purposes. In its capacity as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee his delegation had undertaken fund-raising missions to major donors in the spring of 2001 to raise budgetary support for the Palestinian Authority. An immediate solution needed to be found to the Palestinian financial crisis through an end to hostilities, the cessation of the policy of closures and the transfer of outstanding funds from Israel to the Palestinian Authority. He urged Israel to adopt measures to that end.

His Government believed that the only long-term solution was a negotiated peace agreement based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), other relevant United Nations resolutions and the Oslo Agreements. It strongly urged the parties to implement the recommendations of the Mitchell Report. Violence and military activity had escalated over the last months and it was high time to return the initiative to the political leaders for a strategic decision in favour of peace.

Mr. HIRATA (Japan) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution. It wished to point out once again, however, that the agenda item was essentially a political issue that had been discussed in other United Nations forums, such as the General Assembly and the Security Council. In the interest of avoiding duplication and improving the efficiency of the United Nations, it was not appropriate for the topic to be discussed repeatedly in the Economic and Social Council.

Mr. KAMIAB (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that the fact that his delegation had voted in favour of the resolution, should not be construed as recognition of Israel.

Mr. KOLESNIKOV (Russian Federation) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution out of the conviction that the issue should be approached primarily on the basis of existing General Assembly resolutions which affirmed, *inter alia*, the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan to their natural resources, including land and water. The full range of issues must be included in final-status negotiations. Thus far, international efforts to stabilize the situation in the occupied territories had not succeeded. Opponents of the peace process continued to exacerbate tensions.

Maximum political will was vital if confidence measures were to be built at the political and economic levels and if existing agreements were to be implemented on the basis of the recommendations of the Sharm el-Sheikh Fact-Finding Committee (contained in the Mitchell Report). Those recommendations - which had a real potential to ease the stalemate - had been reached thanks to the concerted efforts of international mediators, including the Russian Federation.

In discussing the worsening crisis, in particular the need for a cessation of the violence and terrorism, the Group of Eight (G-8) Summit had stressed the importance of the presence of third-party observers acceptable to both parties. The time had come for the international community to act.

SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS (agenda item 14) (continued)

- (a) ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN (continued) (E/2001/L.29)
- (b) SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (continued) (E/2001/L.21)
- (e) UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (continued) (E/2001/L.13)
- (i) PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES (continued) (E/2001/L.27)

Draft decision on the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/2001/L.27)

Ms. GRAMBYE (Denmark), introducing the draft decision, said that it covered a number of issues important to the establishment of the new Permanent Forum, such as a date and a venue for the first session and a method of electing the expert members of the Forum. It urged the General Assembly to allocate adequate funding and requested the Secretary-General to seek the information required as a basis for holding the review of indigenous issues mandated in Council resolution 2000/22.

The draft decision was the outcome of open-ended consultations and she thanked the many delegations that had participated for their constructive and cooperative suggestions.

Draft decision on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (E/2001/L.29)

Ms. PATTERSON (Canada), introducing the draft decision on behalf of its sponsors, said that the mainstreaming of a gender perspective had been established as a key global strategy for promoting gender equality in the Platform for Action of the United Nations

Fourth World Conference on Women. The Council had held a special coordination segment on the theme in 1997 at which it had developed policy guidance for the United Nations system. The crucial importance of the strategy had been reaffirmed by the General Assembly at the Beijing Plus Five review in 2000.

The sponsors of the draft decision believed that, in the wake of those developments, the time had come to establish a more regular, systematic effort at the intergovernmental level to promote and monitor efforts by United Nations bodies to mainstream gender considerations into their work. The draft decision accordingly provided that the Council would create a regular sub-item dedicated to the question under item 7, Coordination, programme and other questions and that the Council should dedicate a further coordination segment to the topic before 2005.

Draft decision on the enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (E/2001/L.13)

The draft decision was adopted.

Draft decision on developments concerning the question of the observance by the Government of Myanmar of the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (E/2001/L.21)

The draft decision was adopted.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.