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Held at Headquarters, New York, on Wednesday, 24 July 2002, at 10 a.m.

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In the absence of Mr. Šimonović, Mr. Rosenthal (Guatemala), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.20 a.m.

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory, including Jerusalem and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (*continued*) (E/2002/L.22)

1. **Ms. Khalil** (Egypt) introduced draft resolution E/2002/L.22, entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory, including Jerusalem and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan". The text as distributed contained some amendments to the first, second, ninth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and to operative paragraph 3. Bahrain had become a sponsor of the draft resolution. Egypt hoped that it would be adopted by consensus.

2. **The President** said that discussion of draft resolution E/2002/L.22 would be deferred until later.

Social and human rights questions

(a) **Advancement of women** (A/57/38; A/57/129-E/2002/77; E/2002/27, 66 and 70)

(b) **Social development** (A/57/67-E/2002/45; E/2002/26 and 81)

(c) **Crime prevention and criminal justice** (E/2002/30 and Corr.1)

(d) **Narcotic drugs** (E/2002/28 and Corr.1 and Corr.2; E/INCB/2001/1)

3. **Ms. King** (Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women) thanked the members of the Council for the suggestions on making gender mainstreaming more effective. In 2002, for the first time, all segments of the Council's session had taken gender equality issues into account, and the Council had emphasized the need for gender mainstreaming in all human-resources development policies and programmes in order to address gender inequalities.

4. The documents before the Council included the report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2002/27), which focused on the practical aspects of two thematic issues: eradicating poverty by means that included the empowerment of women, and environmental management and mitigation of natural disasters from a gender perspective.

5. The Commission on the Status of Women had devoted a great deal of discussion to the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan for the past three years. In 2002 the Loya Jirga had marked the country's transition to a new era by electing 200 women. Two women were ministers, and the human rights commission was headed by a woman. In the spirit of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, an inter-agency network had been formed in Kabul by an interim gender adviser, assigned by her office, who worked directly with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan and interacted with the Afghan Ministry of Women's Affairs and also with other gender specialists of the United Nations system to shape gender-sensitive policies and programmes in keeping with priorities determined by the Afghan women themselves.

6. The new United Nations System Chief Executives Board (CEB) for Coordination provided a channel for strengthening working relations with intergovernmental bodies, including the Council and its functional commissions. It might be useful for the Council to consider the report of the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality when it discussed gender as a cross-cutting issue.

7. The working group on the future operations of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), mandated by General Assembly resolution 56/125, had been established and had held its first meeting. Ms. Juanita Bobbitt had been appointed Interim Manager/Director of INSTRAW and would oversee its operations until the working group had made its decisions. INSTRAW had made progress in changing its working methods but had still to find its comparative advantage and research and training focus in a world in which communication technologies were increasingly important. It had not yet regained donors' confidence. The Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) had made a number of recommendations regarding working methods in its audit of INSTRAW (A/56/907). Although voluntary contributions had been made by a

number of donors, its financial situation was precarious. It had the funding to cover basic programme-related activities until early 2003, but it was not able to conduct any long-term planning of research or training. The Council's guidance was needed to recreate INSTRAW with a vision, and with a stable, focused and sustainable foundation.

8. **Ms. Bobbitt** (Interim Manager/Director of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)), introducing the report of the Board of Trustees of INSTRAW (E/2002/70), said that the twenty-second session of the Board of Trustees, scheduled for 2002, had been postponed to await the findings of the working group established by General Assembly resolution 56/125. The Board of Trustees had been informed of developments during the previous year and of the current status of INSTRAW, and it had approved the work programme and budgetary requirements for 2002. She had been appointed Interim Manager/Director in June 2002, and had travelled to the Dominican Republic to meet the staff of INSTRAW and government officials.

9. INSTRAW had been founded in 1983 as the only entity in the United Nations system with specific responsibility for research and training for the integration of women in development. It had performed useful work on such matters as statistics on women and women's role in water and sanitation and new and renewable sources of energy. However, since the 1990s, INSTRAW and its funding had been severely weakened. Although it remained the one international institution with a mandate to collect and disseminate gender-aware information and knowledge through electronic and other means, many other bodies inside and outside the United Nations system had become active in generating and disseminating similar information.

10. The Council had given INSTRAW a mandate to use information and communication technologies (ICT) to acquire new and more efficient working methods, based on the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System. Evaluations by OIOS and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs had subsequently recommended changes to that System.

11. **Mr. Emafo** (President of the International Narcotics Control Board) said that the Board's 2001 report had focused on the challenges to conventional

drug-law enforcement posed by globalization and new technologies because of the opportunities they offered to criminals engaged in illicit drug manufacture and cross-border trafficking. The Board had also promoted the role of drug control in the reconstruction of Afghanistan, encouraging the new Government's measures to ban the growing of opium poppies and the manufacture and trafficking of opiates. As past events showed, peace and security required that those issues should be addressed. Another major theme in the report had been the increasing failure of governments' to apply the provisions of international drug-control treaties to cannabis. As the main guardian of the international drug-control conventions, the Board deprecated liberal attitudes that undermined international drug control and urged governments either to comply with the terms of those conventions or to provide evidence to justify different control measures. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs had echoed the concerns of the Board, calling for the implementation of international drug control treaties and limitation of the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to medical and scientific purposes.

12. **Mr. Padilla Tonos** (Observer for the Dominican Republic), citing the Council's resolution 2001/40 of 28 July 2001 and General Assembly resolution 56/125 of 19 December 2001, said that the Council had frequently praised INSTRAW's work, encouraged Member States to support it, recommended measures to the Secretary-General for ensuring its continuation, amended its statute to improve its efficiency and expressed concern at its inadequate resources, which had brought the Institute, funded solely with voluntary contributions, to its current financial crisis and jeopardized continuation of its operations.

13. Contrary to the implication contained in the note by the Secretary-General (A/57/129-E/2002/77), the Working Group had been formed, pursuant to resolution 56/125, and was currently at work. It had received considerable inputs from his delegation for consideration in formulating its recommendations. The aforementioned resolutions had called on the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Council and, through it, to the General Assembly, on their implementation. What the Secretary-General had presented, however, was an out-of-date note, contained in document A/57/129-E/2002/77, which was not an adequate replacement for the report required of him.

Moreover, OIOS, which had absolutely no authority to make recommendations of a political nature, as it had done regarding INSTRAW's possible abolition.

14. If the Working Group was to perform its task and make recommendations for submission to the General Assembly, his delegation recommended that the Council should urge it to take due account of the Institute's noteworthy and well-publicized achievements, despite its financial problems, and to bear in mind the resolutions of both the Council and the General Assembly aimed at preserving the Institute. It should recall that INSTRAW was the only United Nations body exclusively devoted to research and training on women and to integrating them into development, that the Institute was one of only three United Nations bodies headquartered in the developing world, that it was one of the main United Nations instruments for fulfilling the commitment to equal rights for men and women enshrined in the Organization's Charter, and that other United Nations agencies financed with voluntary contributions received regular budget subventions, one of them being the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR).

15. The decline in donor contributions was attributable, not to Member States' lack of interest or trust in INSTRAW, but to uncertainty about its future, which had led the Secretariat to suggest certain measures, including the proposal in 1993 to merge it with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). It was also due to the Institute's long periods without a director, which had occurred despite the call on the Secretary-General to appoint one as soon as possible in order to provide the Institute with the required leadership (resolution 56/125, para. 5 (a)).

16. It was true that an Interim Manager/Director had recently been appointed. She would be based not at the Institute, but at the United Nations, in breach of the mandate for a permanent Director set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council. He wished to place on record that the Dominican Republic, the host country, had fully met its commitments under the Headquarters Agreement signed with the United Nations, despite its limitations as a developing country, and he urged Member States to do all in their power to maintain and strengthen INSTRAW.

17. **Mr. Siv** (United States of America) said that his delegation greatly appreciated the cooperation it had received from many members of the Commission on Human Rights in its efforts to advance the United Nations international human rights agenda. His country remained committed to preserving and revitalizing the Commission's role as the world's primary body for the international protection and promotion of human rights, one aspect being its responsibility to criticize governments that violated those rights. Committed to country-specific resolutions when events warranted them, his country was concerned at the tendency for "bloc voting" to halt the Commission's consideration of violations.

18. The United States was committed to enhancing the institutional capacity and the management of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and looked forward to working closely with the newly named High Commissioner to further shared objectives, especially when it returned as a member of the Commission in 2003.

19. His delegation had been disappointed by Commission members' unwillingness to uphold some of the existing agreements and norms in their consideration of many Governments' human rights violations. In preparation for its return to the Commission, his country had begun consultations with regional groups and individual States with a view to reinvigorating the Commission's work. What was needed was a balanced approach to all issues, particularly those relating to the Middle East, biased discussions on which were not conducive to a peaceful solution. Concerted action was needed to prevent the Commission, the world's premier human rights body, from being distracted from its primary goal of global furtherance and protection of the rights of the individual. The Council's work was a vital part of that process; his delegation would cooperate fully in focusing attention on the Commission's administrative and funding issues to ensure its long-term effectiveness.

20. Empowering women through equal access to education and economic opportunity was a prerequisite for poverty eradication and the effective participation of women in decision-making. Such empowerment was underpinned by human rights and fundamental freedoms, core labour standards, property rights, democratic governments and the rule of law. It was precisely through economic freedom that the good

governance and economic reform that supported social development and the empowerment of women advocated at the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development could be achieved.

21. The United States strongly supported the right of the disabled, as attested to by its President's commitment to the disabled through his New Freedom initiative, and looked forward to participating in the deliberations concerning a convention on the rights of persons with disability, it being understood that such a convention must be carefully developed and would succeed only if it was also ratified by countries where disabled persons were not currently protected.

22. The outstanding accomplishment of the year had been the Second World Assembly on Ageing, whose Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, updating the original 1982 Vienna Plan, not only recognized the contributions of older women, the need for older persons to remain active and engaged and the need for intergenerational solidarity, but also proposed concrete action in a wide range of social areas. The United States was actively preparing for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's forthcoming regional Ministerial Conference on Ageing in Berlin, whose regional implementation plan would ensure that the Madrid commitments, to which his country was strongly committed, were fulfilled in Europe and North America.

23. **Mr. Swe** (Observer for Myanmar) said that the two reports on narcotics before the Council outlined the importance of building partnerships for addressing the global problem of narcotics, which continued to pose a serious threat to the world community. What was required was effective national action enhanced by international and regional cooperation in a comprehensive, multifaceted approach of supply control and demand reduction.

24. His country had adopted such a multifaceted approach and had intensified its national efforts, strengthening its legislation and enhancing its enforcement capacity, launching public-awareness campaigns, introducing alternative employment and cooperating with neighbouring countries. Over 290 tons of poppy seeds, with an estimated street value of \$2.2 billion in the United States, had been exchanged for commercial cash crops under the Government's seeds exchange programme and had been burned at a public ceremony. Tons of over a dozen different kinds

of seized narcotic drugs worth over \$1.1 billion had also been publicly burned to mark International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking. Such burning ceremonies had become a normal part of Myanmar life.

25. However, in order to deal with the alarming new threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants, it was necessary to enhance law-enforcement efforts through effective control mechanisms of the international community on precursor chemical production and trade. Myanmar had enacted its Control of Money Laundering Law on 17 June 2002 to ensure more effective investigation of finances and assets and to enhance enforcement action against the financiers of the lucrative drug trade. Myanmar relied principally on its own resources — with a little help from Japan and UNDCP — to wage its war against drugs as outlined in its master plan. It would continue in that endeavour in cooperation with its regional partners and the international community as a whole.

26. **Ms. Espindola** (Observer for Ecuador) said that her country reaffirmed its commitment to the most vulnerable sectors of society and to promotion of the human rights and social development of all its inhabitants. Poverty was one of the major scourges directly affecting women. With the recent exacerbation of the problem of migration, many women had had to leave their children behind when seeking better economic opportunities. Migrant, indigenous and older women warranted special attention because they were often abused and their rights violated. She enjoined the international community, pursuant to the commitments stemming from the Beijing Platform of Action, to act collectively to promote measures that guaranteed women and girls the full exercise of their rights.

27. In that context, Ecuador supported the preservation of INSTRAW, given its invaluable research on women's issues, the training it provided and its work on behalf of women. She trusted that the Working Group responsible for formulating recommendations on the future financing of the Institute would conduct an exhaustive study of its situation in the interests of an objective assessment of its strengths.

28. **Mr. Husain** (Observer for the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)), commending the work of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in the build-up to the tenth anniversary of the International

Year of the Family in 2004, said that his organization regarded the natural family as the basic social unit on which the pillars of human society rested. It was particularly interested in the research activity described in paragraph 14 of document E/CN.5/2002/2, whose purpose was to identify regional trends that appeared to have the greatest influence on families and to analyse their causes. It hoped that the study would cover developments worldwide, including the OIC's 57 member and observer States, which accounted for one quarter of the world's population. Account should be taken of social, cultural and religious values of societies and their effect on family development. Important social transformations affecting families were illustrated by uneven variations in fertility rates and increases in the size of elderly populations. Factors such as migration caused by conflicts or greater poverty due to slow economic growth limited the introduction of active social protection measures, while the impact of globalization often reduced government revenues, thereby further shrinking the resources available for social policies, including those for families.

29. Practical national and international measures were called for to keep the interests of the family in view in development plans and programmes. One option was a declaration by the head of State establishing a national commitment, which would encourage the Government and society as a whole. A similar international commitment such as a convention on the family and its components could help attain the objectives. The time was also ripe for the United Nations to designate an annual international day to honour parents.

30. Another useful tool was national coordination mechanisms for harmonizing the policies and programmes of a multitude of governmental and non-governmental institutions to ensure that family interests were safeguarded before development plans and programmes were approved. Some would need to be established and existing ones strengthened, affording an ideal opportunity for South-South cooperation. National efforts might be enhanced through support from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and appropriate educational institutions, which might take the form of information-support mechanisms, training and research and triangular arrangements for transferring

experiences and skills within and among countries, using appropriate techniques and skills.

31. Developing countries were increasingly aware of the need for self-reliance in the economic, social and developmental fields and for development policies that encouraged a healthy and productive family life. His organization supported the current trend of family-oriented national and local programmes and was convinced that action must adopt a family-sensitive approach to development strategies, in the belief that the family was entitled to the widest possible protection and support. It would continue to cooperate with the United Nations in preparing for the anniversary in 2004 and would support measures for strengthening the natural family in development processes.

32. **Mr. Saleh** (Bahrain) began by associating his delegation with the statement made by the observer for the Organization of the Islamic Conference with regard to the status of women. His country had made great progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the special session of the General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century". His Government attached particular importance to the status of women: the proportion of women employed in the governmental sector in his country had grown to over 33.5 per cent. A Supreme Council for Women had been established and was presided over by the First Lady of the Kingdom.

33. For over a year, his country had been going through a phase of comprehensive reform presided over by the King of Bahrain covering the political, economic and social spheres, a process in which women had played an important part. For the first time in the history of the country women had participated in a referendum, which had been held in February 2001 on a draft National Action Charter. Following the referendum, the revised constitution had enshrined in law the political equality of men and women. Women would be eligible to take part in parliamentary elections with effect from October 2002.

34. In accordance with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the recommendations of the special session of the General Assembly on women, and the Millennium Declaration, his country had acceded to the United Nations Convention on the

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It was also participating in various international and regional activities relating to the status of women and had hosted regional conferences.

35. In discussing the situation of women it was impossible not to refer to the serious situation of Palestinian women living under Israeli occupation. They faced many forms of discrimination and aggression, and many of them had fallen victim to Israeli gunfire. Only the previous day, the world had witnessed an Israeli massacre in which a number of Palestinian children and women had been killed, which was yet another example of Israeli actions directed not only against men but also against women and children. His delegation welcomed and supported the recommendation of the Commission on the Status of Women concerning the situation of and assistance to Palestinian women. It hoped that the international community would make greater efforts to stop Israeli aggression and violations of the rights of Palestinian women and would put an end to the occupation, which was an impediment to human development in general and to the advancement of women in particular.

36. His delegation looked back over the achievements of the past few years in the field of the advancement of women and hoped that further progress would be achieved in the future to enhance gender equality, so that women could take their proper place in society.

37. **Mr. Niehaus** (Costa Rica) said that INSTRAW, which could have been a centre for knowledge, had been unable to play its leadership role owing to its financial crisis. His delegation welcomed the establishment of the Working Group charged with formulating recommendations for strengthening the Institute. It was crucial that the United Nations should reaffirm its commitment to INSTRAW. He was therefore disappointed at the appointment of an Interim Director stationed in New York rather than of a permanent Director working at Institute headquarters in the Dominican Republic.

38. **Ms. Pulido Santana** (Observer for Venezuela) said that her country had for some time been, and would continue to be, actively involved in efforts to solve INSTRAW's financial crisis. She therefore welcomed the establishment of the Working Group, on which Venezuela was represented. She trusted that it would discharge the mandate given to it in General Assembly resolution 56/125 and that the delay in its

formation would not be interpreted in a manner that could jeopardize its task. In that connection, she commended the efforts of the delegation of the Dominican Republic to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 56/125, especially with regard to the formation of the Working Group.

39. In 2000, when INSTRAW's days appeared to be numbered, the Council had amended its statute to extend the range of contributors to its trust fund, and the General Assembly had approved a non-recurring subvention of \$800,000 for the Institute's 2001 activities, all in an effort to make it viable. Also in 2000, in less than a year and in stringent conditions, INSTRAW had completed the first phase of its most important achievement thus far: the Gender Awareness Information and Networking System, at a time when the Institute had been low on resources and its very survival had been under threat. Given its huge potential, a long-term solution to its ongoing crisis was urgently called for. It was counterproductive to consider abolishing the only organization of the United Nations system devoted to research and training in women's issues, one whose mandate was clearly included in the objectives of the Millennium Declaration and the Charter of the Organization, especially at a time when the focus was on including a gender perspective in all United Nations activities.

40. **Ms. Karali-Dimitriadi** (Observer for Greece), said that, as the new President of the Board of Trustees of INSTRAW, she was firmly committed to preserving and revitalizing the Institute and appreciated the efforts of the working group established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/125 to make recommendations on the future operations of the Institute. She was grateful to the host country for its help during the present critical period. The Institute, established in 1976, was the only United Nations entity fully dedicated to promoting the advancement of women through training and research, a need that was as urgent as ever. Since gender equality had been identified as one of the priority goals of the United Nations, help must be found to ensure the continued existence of the Institute.

41. **Ms. Velasco Osorio** (Mexico) said that her delegation attached great importance to the establishment of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on a firm footing. The recommendations emanating from the experts of the Forum could serve as the basis for a long-term agenda for addressing

indigenous issues. The capacity of the Forum to coordinate the efforts of the agencies of the United Nations system on behalf of indigenous peoples should be strengthened. To fulfil its mandate, the Forum should have a secretariat located in New York. Her delegation favoured a Council resolution reflecting the importance of the issue.

42. Her delegation assigned high priority to the various means of promoting the advancement of women in the United Nations system and their fuller participation in the design and implementation of public policies. It therefore advocated the provision of resources to maintain the work of INSTRAW and looked forward to the conclusions of the working group on the Institute's future directions.

43. Her delegation applauded the resolutions adopted by the Commission for Social Development and the Commission on Human Rights concerning a comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities. The resolutions and corresponding recommendations had given continuity to the process instituted by General Assembly resolution 56/168 establishing an Ad Hoc Committee to consider proposals. To achieve the broad approach such a convention would require, her delegation had advocated the participation of interested non-governmental organizations in the work of the Committee. In addition, it had sent a strong message to the Secretary-General on the need to ensure that United Nations facilities and documentation were accessible to persons with disabilities, in reaffirmation of the principle of inclusion.

44. **Mr. Amorós Núñez** (Cuba) said that his delegation, while appreciative of the appointment of the Interim Manager/Director of INSTRAW, saw the need for a permanent, full-time director based at the headquarters of the Institute. He was confident that the working group would develop the recommendations that would ensure the survival of the Institute and its valuable activities. It should be borne in mind that the Institute was one of the few United Nations entities based in a developing country.

45. His delegation wished to express solidarity with the sufferings of Palestinian women under the Israeli occupation and urged all members to support the draft resolution on the situation of and assistance to

Palestinian women (E/2002/27, draft resolution I), as well as draft resolution E/2002/L.22.

46. **Mr. Meléndez-Barahona** (El Salvador) said that his delegation allied itself with the statement of the Dominican Republic in supporting the preservation of INSTRAW. Its establishment in 1976 had been an important step forward in research and training in gender issues, and its elimination would be a setback for women's capacity-building, especially since the Institute was based in a developing country. It was to be hoped that the working group could help the Institute find a way out of its present crisis. Its problems could be resolved through solidarity and political will. If the Institute had shortcomings, they should be identified and corrected. For a transitional period of at least three years resources should be found, in the regular budget if necessary, to enable it to find a firm footing.

47. **Ms. Ahmed** (Sudan) said that her delegation wished to add its voice in asserting the importance of preserving INSTRAW, which provided valuable services towards the advancement of women, especially to the developing countries.

48. **Mr. Fenech** (Director of the International Institute on Ageing) said that the issue of ageing and the dramatic changes in life expectancy called for urgent attention and action. To cope with the phenomenon, every country would need to have a cadre of training people involved in the task of coping with an ageing population, so that the Institute's mandate to train such personnel had assumed increasing importance since its establishment in 1987 in Malta as an autonomous body under the auspices of the United Nations. While the Government of Malta covered all local costs, interregional programme funds of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) were the main source of finance for training. Since the beginning, the Institute had been involved in training participants from developing countries in Malta in the four core programmes of social gerontology; geriatrics; economic and financial aspects of ageing in developing countries; and demographic aspects of ageing and its implications for socio-economic development, policies and plans.

49. Since 1995, the Institute had begun to conduct training programmes on a country and regional basis in developing countries themselves with the participation of local institutions, ministries, universities and non-

governmental organizations. Such in situ programmes had enabled the Institute to train an increasing number of candidates cost-effectively, contributed to local capacity-building and facilitated the achievement of the ultimate aim of establishing permanent national or regional training centres. The Institute hoped soon to establish such a centre in China. The Institute had already held 26 in situ programmes and planned to hold from four to six programmes each year to keep pace with demand. In addition, up to three years ago the Institute had been sponsoring one or two students from developing countries every year for a nine-month postgraduate diploma course in gerontology and geriatrics, and it was making every effort to secure funding to resume its sponsorship.

50. The Institute had established a collaborating network on ageing issues through its quarterly journal *Bold*, its Internet web site www.inia.org.mt, its extensive specialized library and its database, shared with the University of Malta.

51. The Madrid International Plan of Action, the outcome document of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, had emphasized that support by the international community and international development agencies for organizations that specifically promoted training and capacity-building on ageing in developing countries was extremely important. That was precisely the Institute's mission, which it intended to fulfil. A new approach it hoped to develop was to provide education and training to older people themselves to become trainers of trainers of older people.

52. It had also contributed to the formulation of the code of ethics on ageing presented by the Government of Malta during the World Assembly. The recommendation put forward in Madrid to request the Secretary-General to establish an international task force of experts to prepare a report on the subject should be pursued by the Council. The Institute would be happy to participate in such an endeavour.

Action on reports of the functional commissions

53. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the proposals contained in the reports of the functional commissions submitted under sub-items (a) to (d) of the agenda item.

Report of the Commission on the Status of Women (E/2002/27)

54. **The President** drew the attention of the Council to the three draft resolutions and three draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Council in chapter I of the report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-sixth session (E/2002/27).

Draft resolution I

55. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution I, entitled "The situation of and assistance to Palestinian women".

56. **Ms. Saverbrey** (United States of America) requested a recorded vote.

57. **The President** suggested that a decision should be deferred until the voting apparatus was ready for use.

58. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolutions II and III

59. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution II, entitled "Situation of women and girls in Afghanistan" and draft resolution III, entitled "Agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on thematic issues".

60. *Draft resolutions II and III were adopted.*

Draft decisions I, II and III

61. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft decision I, entitled "Election of the Bureau of the Commission on the Status of Women", draft decision II, entitled "Communications concerning the status of women: communications procedure" and draft decision III, entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its forty-sixth session and the provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission".

62. *Draft decisions I, II and III were adopted.*

63. **Mr. Ye Xuenong** (China) explained that in a spirit of cooperation his delegation had agreed to join the consensus on decision III. However, his delegation had not changed its position of opposition to the report of the Working Group on Communications on the Status of Women. The countries concerned had made detailed replies fully reflecting their readiness to cooperate with

the Working Group and the political will to promote the advancement of women. The Working Group had not reported objectively but had presented biased opinions and had interpreted isolated cases as general trends. His delegation wished to see those tendencies corrected in the future.

64. **Ms. Ahmed** (Sudan) said that in annex III to the report of the Commission (E/2002/27) she would like the following change to be made: in the second line of the penultimate paragraph in the statement of the Sudan, the word “consensus” should read “concerns”.

65. **The President** said that the Secretariat would make the necessary correction.

Report of the Commission for Social Development
(E/2002/26)

66. **The President** drew the attention of the Council to the three draft resolutions and two draft decisions recommended for adoption or approval by the Council in chapter I of the report of the Commission for Social Development on its fortieth session (E/2002/26). He recalled that draft decision I had been adopted by the Council at its organizational session for 2002 and issued as Council decision 2002/210, entitled “Improvement of the work of the Commission for Social Development”.

Draft resolution contained in section A

67. **The President** invited the Council to take action on the draft resolution contained in section A, entitled “Preparation for and observance of the tenth anniversary of the International Year of the Family”, which had been recommended for adoption by the General Assembly through the Council.

68. *The draft resolution contained in section A was recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.*

Draft resolution I

69. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution I, entitled “Further promotion of equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and protection of their human rights”.

70. **Mr. Rabby** (United States of America) requested that a separate recorded vote should be taken on the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

71. **The President** suggested that the Council should defer action on the draft resolution until the voting apparatus was ready for use.

72. *It was so decided.*

Draft resolution II

73. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution II, entitled “Comprehensive and integral international convention to promote and protect the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities”.

74. *Draft resolution II was adopted.*

Draft decision II

75. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft decision II, entitled “Report of the Commission for Social Development on its fortieth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-first session of the Commission”.

76. *Draft decision II was adopted.*

Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (E/2002/30 and Corr.1)

77. **The President** drew the attention of the Council to the 12 draft resolutions and 2 draft decisions recommended for adoption or approval by the Council in chapter I of the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session (E/2002/30 and Corr.1). He recalled that statements of programme budget implications of draft resolutions I, II and IV, contained in section A, and of draft resolutions V and VI, contained in section B, had been read out earlier.

Draft resolutions I, II, III and IV contained in section A

78. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution I, entitled “International cooperation in the fight against transnational organized crime: assistance to States in capacity-building with a view to facilitating the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto”, draft resolution II, entitled “High-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations convention against corruption”, draft resolution III, entitled “Follow-up to the plans of action for the implementation of the Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the

Challenges of the Twenty-first Century” and draft resolution IV, entitled “Preparations for the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice”, contained in section A, which had been recommended for adoption by the General Assembly through the Council.

79. *Draft resolutions I, II, III and IV contained in section A were recommended for adoption by the General Assembly.*

Draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII contained in section B

80. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution I, entitled “Basic principles on the use of restorative justice programmes in criminal matters”, draft resolution II, entitled “Action to promote effective crime prevention”, draft resolution III, entitled “Promoting effective measures to deal with the issues of missing children and sexual abuse or exploitation of children”, draft resolution IV, entitled “United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice”, draft resolution V, entitled “International cooperation in the prevention, combating and elimination of kidnapping and in providing assistance for the victims”, draft resolution VI, entitled “International cooperation, technical assistance and advisory services in crime prevention and criminal justice”, draft resolution VII, entitled “Illicit trafficking in protected species of wild flora and fauna” and draft resolution VIII, entitled “Strengthening international cooperation and technical assistance within the framework of the activities of the Centre for International Crime Prevention in preventing and combating terrorism”, contained in section B, which had been recommended for adoption by the Council.

81. *Draft resolutions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII contained in section B were adopted.*

Draft decisions I and II

82. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft decision I, entitled “Report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its eleventh session, provisional agenda and documentation for its twelfth session, and organization of work and themes for its future sessions” and draft decision II, entitled “Appointment of members of the

Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute”.

83. *Draft decisions I and II were adopted.*

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/2002/28 and Corr.1)

84. **The President** drew the attention of the Council to the two draft resolutions and two draft decisions recommended for adoption by the Council in chapter I of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session (E/2002/28 and Corr.1).

Draft resolutions I and II

85. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution I, entitled “Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs” and draft resolution II, entitled “International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs”, which had been recommended for adoption by the Council.

86. *Draft resolutions I and II were adopted.*

Draft decisions I and II

87. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft decision I, entitled “Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission” and draft decision II, entitled “Report of the International Narcotics Control Board”.

88. *Draft decisions I and II were adopted.*

Coordination, programme and other questions
(*continued*)

(d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti
(*continued*) (E/2002/L.17)

89. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution E/2002/L.17, entitled “Long-term programme of support for Haiti”.

90. *Draft resolution E/2002/L.17 was adopted.*

91. **Mr. Cajuste** (Observer for Haiti) said that his Government was grateful for the support it received under the programme and welcomed the adoption of the draft resolution. The programme had been an unprecedented initiative, and his Government was

committed to ensuring its successful implementation in the future.

(e) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (*continued*) (E/2002/L.14)

92. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution E/2002/L.14, entitled “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system”. He recalled that Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Spain and Uganda had joined the sponsors listed in the document.

93. **Mr. Johnson** (United Kingdom) announced that Ethiopia, Malaysia, the Philippines and the United Republic of Tanzania had also joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

94. **Ms. Elliott** (Observer for Guyana) and **Ms. Elisha** (Benin) said that their delegations also wished to join the sponsors of the draft resolution.

95. *Draft resolution E/2002/L.14 was adopted.*

(f) Tobacco or health (*continued*) (E/2002/L.26)

96. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft decision E/2002/L.26, entitled “Tobacco or health”.

97. *Draft decision E/2002/L.26 was adopted.*

Consideration of the request for conversion of the World Tourism Organization, an intergovernmental organization with observer status with the Economic and Social Council, to a specialized agency of the United Nations system (*continued*) (E/2002/L.25)

98. **The President** invited the Council to take action on draft resolution E/2002/L.25, entitled “Arrangements for the negotiation of an agreement between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization”.

99. **Ms. Kelley** (Secretary of the Council), speaking on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, said that, pursuant to paragraph 2, the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies would hold three meetings in early 2003 with interpretation into the six official languages of the United Nations. Those meetings would be accommodated within existing resources, subject to the availability of conference services and facilities; the

exact timing of the meetings would be determined at a later date. Thus, should the Council adopt the draft resolution, there would be no programme budget implications.

100. *Draft resolution E/2002/L.25 was adopted.*

101. **Mr. D’Alotto** (Argentina) said that, while his delegation had joined the consensus on the draft resolution, it wished to underscore the importance of incorporating in the agreement to be negotiated with the World Tourism Organization all the features characteristic of a true specialized agency, particularly with regard to the responsibilities of its members.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.