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Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 23 July 2010, at 10 a.m.

President: Mr. Soborun (Vice-President) (Mauritius)

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Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (*continued*)

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In the absence of Mr. Ali (Malaysia), Mr. Soborun (Mauritius), Vice-President, took the Chair.

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

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation *(continued)*

(a) Follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly and the Council *(continued)*
(E/2010/L.32)

(b) Reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme *(continued)*
(E/2010/L.17)

Draft resolution entitled "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" (E/2010/L.32)

1. **The President** drew attention to draft resolution E/2010/L.32 entitled "Progress in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 62/208 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system" and indicated that it contained no programme budget implications.

2. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.32 was adopted.*

3. **Mr. Charlier** (Belgium), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that he welcomed the adoption of the draft resolution, which would improve coordination, coherence and efficiency among United Nations agencies and national authorities in countries that faced complex challenges, such as those emerging from conflict or those in fragile situations. It was regrettable that the Council, having been unable to agree on a definition of the notion of "complex challenges", had missed an opportunity to address that issue in the draft resolution. Whether referred to as "fragile States", "countries in difficult situations" or "countries facing specific challenges", they all lagged in their achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The United Nations must improve development assistance frameworks in order to help such countries implement their own policies.

4. **Ms. Pliner** (Secretary of the Council) drew attention to minor editorial corrections that would appear in the final version of the draft resolution.

Draft resolution entitled "Renaming of the title 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" (E/2010/L.17)

5. **The President** said that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

6. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.17 was adopted.*

7. **The President** drew attention to the report of the High-level Committee on South-South Cooperation on its sixteenth session (A/65/39, Supp. No. 39); the report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to the Economic and Social Council (E/2010/5); the annual report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2010 (E/2010/6); the annual report of the World Food Programme for 2009 (E/2010/14); the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2010 (E/2010/34 (Part I), Supp. No. 14); the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on the work of its first regular session of 2010: Joint meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP (E/2010/34 (Part I/Add.1), Supp. No. 14); the report of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme on its first and second regular sessions and annual session of 2009 (E/2010/36, Supp. No. 16); the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund on its work during 2009 (E/2009/35, Supp. No. 15); and the extract from the report of the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund on its 2010 annual session (E/2010/L.7). If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to take note of those documents.

8. *It was so decided.*

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council (*continued*)
(E/2010/L.13)

Draft resolution entitled “The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration on the internationally agreed development goals and commitments in regard to global public health adopted at the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in 2009” (E/2010/L.13)

9. **The President** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

10. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.13 was adopted.*

The role of the United Nations system in implementing the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2009 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council (*continued*)

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (*continued*)

- (a) **Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development** (*continued*)
(E/2010/L.9/Rev.1, L.12/Rev.1 and L.37)

Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227, 52/12 B, 57/270 B and 60/265 (*continued*)
(E/2010/L.11)

Draft decision entitled “Role of the Council in the integrated and coordinated implementation of the outcomes of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits, in the light of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including resolution 61/16” (E/2010/L.11)

11. **The President** said that the draft decision had no programme budget implications.

12. **Ms. Pliner** (Secretary of the Council) said that the words “on this subject” should be added after the words “periodicity of future reports” in the draft decision.

13. *Draft decision E/2010/L.11, as orally revised, was adopted.*

Draft resolution entitled “Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact” (E/2010/L.9/Rev.1)

14. **Mr. Almeida** (Brazil), introducing the draft resolution entitled “Recovering from the world financial and economic crisis: a Global Jobs Pact” (E/2010/L.9/Rev.1), said that Australia, Estonia, Hungary, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had become sponsors of the draft resolution, which conveyed a strong message from the Council in support of a job-intensive recovery from the global financial and economic crisis. He read out some editorial corrections to the draft resolution.

15. **The President** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

16. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.9/Rev.1, as orally revised, was adopted.*

17. **Mr. Al-Shami** (Observer for Yemen), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that he welcomed the adoption of draft resolution E/2010/L.9/Rev.1 by consensus. In keeping with the Council’s request in its resolution 2009/5, in January 2010 the Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Population Fund (UNFPA) had adopted decision 2010/11, which called on the UNDP Administrator to strengthen inter-agency collaboration at the country level. In April 2010, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNDP had jointly agreed to implement the Global Jobs Pact. In that connection, he welcomed the progress achieved thus far; called upon all United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes that had not yet done so to emulate UNDP; and encouraged ILO to work in partnership with other United Nations development bodies towards meeting the objectives of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), whose theme in 2010 would be “Full employment and decent work for all”.

18. Despite efforts at the national and international levels, the effects of the world financial and economic crisis continued to have a significant impact on human and social development. Many countries, including a number of developing countries, faced the risk of a double recession in the coming months as a result of measures taken to address fiscal constraints. Moreover, employment was often a lagging indicator, rebounding

only months or years after the economy as a whole had recovered. The Council should therefore take up the issue of recovery from the crisis and, in particular, implementation of the Global Jobs Pact again at its 2011 session.

Draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 review conference” (E/2010/L.12/Rev.1)

19. **The President** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

20. **Mr. González** (Observer for Mexico) commended the Council members for the flexible and constructive spirit in which they had discussed the draft resolution, which pertained to a matter that his delegation considered highly important.

21. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.12/Rev.1 was adopted.*

22. **Mr. Al-Shami** (Observer for Yemen), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, noted that the 2010 substantive session marked the first full cycle of implementation of the intergovernmental financing-for-development follow-up mechanism adopted in 2009 and said that he welcomed the adoption of draft resolution E/2010/L.12/Rev.1 by consensus.

23. Although it reaffirmed 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 recognized the need further to improve cooperation between the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, the resolution did not fully address substantive issues of interest to developing countries owing to the unwillingness of some delegations seriously to consider many of those issues. In the interests of consensus, the Group of 77 and China had agreed not to pursue some of the proposals that it had submitted. It nevertheless remained committed to the substantive texts presented during the negotiations and reserved the right to revisit them in another forum; for example, many of the same questions were being considered in the context of the preparatory process for the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals.

24. Although there had been progress in strengthening the financing-for-development process, much more needed to be done to ensure full implementation of the commitments made. The 2002

International Conference on Financing for Development was the only major United Nations summit in the economic and social fields that had not resulted in the establishment of a permanent intergovernmental body to oversee the implementation of its outcome document. In light of the establishment of UN Women, it would be only fitting to initiate negotiations aimed at creating a functional commission on financing for development.

25. The new format of the Council’s special high-level meeting with the Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) represented a clear improvement over past experience with the financing-for-development process. The President of the Council’s participation in the spring meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions was a positive development that should be repeated and expanded upon in the future. Since the financing-for-development process could also benefit from increased interaction between the Council and WTO, the President should present the results of the high-level meeting at a meeting of the appropriate WTO body.

Draft resolution entitled “Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial crisis and its impact on development” (E/2010/L.37)

26. **The President** said that a statement of programme budget implications was not yet available for the draft resolution entitled “Establishment of an ad hoc panel of experts on the world financial crisis and its impact on development” (E/2010/L.37), which would be introduced at the forty-seventh meeting and taken up at the resumed substantive session of the Council.

Coordination, programme and other questions (*continued*)

(d) Long-term programme of support for Haiti (*continued*) (E/2010/L.27)

Draft resolution entitled “Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti” (E/2010/L.27)

27. **The President** announced that Australia, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cameroon, the Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and the United States of America had become sponsors of the draft resolution.

28. **Ms. Pliner** (Secretary of the Council), reporting on the programme budget implications of the draft

resolution, said that, in the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council at its substantive session of 2009 (A/64/344), the General Assembly had been informed that all efforts would be made to meet the estimated requirements of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Haiti, as requested in Council resolution 2009/4, in the amount of \$12,200 under section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. The Group had travelled to Haiti in June 2010 at a total cost of \$7,300, which reflected the level of support provided to date.

29. Should the Council adopt the draft resolution, it was estimated that the support to be provided to the Ad Hoc Advisory Group would consist of travel, daily subsistence allowance and terminal expenses for all members of the Group, and one staff member of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, to conduct a consultation meeting with Bretton Woods institutions in Washington, D.C. in February 2011 and a mission to Haiti in April 2011. The additional resources required were estimated at \$31,600, for which provision had not been made in the programme budget for 2010-2011. Meeting services in Haiti would also be required, entailing resource requirements of \$2,500. It was expected that the total requirements of \$34,100 would be met within the resources approved for section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. Accordingly, no additional appropriation would be required.

30. She drew attention to section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B and to subsequent resolutions, most recently resolution 64/243, in which the Assembly had reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters; it had also reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in that regard.

31. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.27 was adopted.*

32. **Mr. Exantus** (Observer for Haiti) said that the draft resolution's adoption showed that the unprecedented solidarity shown to his country since the earthquake in January 2010 remained strong, despite slow progress on the ground.

33. The new mandate of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group was welcome as it would be able to keep Haiti on the

international agenda and ensure close follow-up to and support for the difficult reconstruction phase.

(e) Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system (*continued*) (E/2010/L.35)

Draft resolution entitled "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" (E/2010/L.35)

34. **The President** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

35. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.35 was adopted.*

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 (*continued*) (E/2010/L.22)

Draft resolution entitled "Support to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations" (E/2010/L.22)

36. **The President** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

37. **Mr. Sammis** (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote before the voting, said that, as in the past, his delegation would abstain from the vote on the draft resolution because, while it agreed in principle that United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies could usefully provide support to territories that were not members of the Organization, it objected to provisions in the draft resolution that made recommendations regarding the participation of territories in the activities of the United Nations. It was the responsibility of the administering Power, and not of the Council or of the General Assembly, to decide the nature of its territories' participation. The proposed language of the draft resolution infringed upon the relations between the United States Government and the governments of its territories, as well as upon the internal constitutional arrangements of the United States.

38. Common ground with other members of the Council might have been achievable if there had been more time to discuss draft resolutions under the agenda item.

39. **Ms. Deman** (Belgium), speaking on behalf of the European Union in explanation of vote before the voting, said that for years, the United Nations system had provided support and assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Council had adopted draft resolutions on the topic. Regrettably, the political content of the text before the Council had diverted attention from that objective. The European Union, as in the past, would abstain from the vote on the draft resolution as it believed the issues dealt with fell outside the competence of the Council.

40. *A vote was taken*

In favour:

Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Comoros, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Argentina, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Niger, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zambia.

41. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.35 was adopted by 26 votes to none, with 26 abstentions.*

42. **Mr. Alimov** (Russian Federation) said that his delegation had abstained from voting on the draft resolution and that its approach to the issue of decolonization had not changed. The Council's consideration of that extremely political issue distracted it from its main functions related to the coordination of United Nations activities in the social and economic spheres. The Russian Federation was open to consideration of new approaches to the issue that would enable the Council to avoid politicization and to focus discussion of the agenda, and the draft resolution itself, on coordination of relevant aspects of the work of the United Nations development system.

43. **Mr. Díaz Bartolomé** (Argentina) stressed that the newly adopted resolution must be implemented in accordance with the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and those of the Special Committee on Decolonization regarding specific territories.

Regional cooperation (*continued*) (E/2010/15/Add.1)

44. **The President** said he took it that the Council wished to defer action on the draft resolutions entitled, respectively, "Upgrading the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia Section for Emerging and Conflict-Related Issues to the level of a division and establishing a governmental committee on emerging issues and development in conflict settings" and "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", contained in document E/2010/15/Add.1, until the resumed 2010 session of the Council.

45. *It was so decided.*

Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (*continued*)

(E/2010/L.31)

Draft resolution entitled "Economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan"

(E/2010/L.31)

46. **The President** announced that Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Tunisia and Yemen had become sponsors of the draft resolution, which had no programme budget implications.

47. **Ms. Davidovich** (Observer of Israel) said that the draft resolution painted a distorted picture that was not conducive to peace or to the establishment of separate Jewish and Palestinian States. It spared no opportunity to launch accusations against Israel while ignoring the daily threat of terrorism against Israeli civilians, the Hamas regime in Gaza and other regional dangers. The fact that there was no humanitarian crisis had not

stopped the authors of the draft resolution from inventing such ideas for political purposes.

48. Furthermore, the note by the Secretary-General on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (E/2010/13), mentioned in a footnote to the nineteenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, conveniently omitted any reference to the extensive cooperation that existed between Israel and the Palestinian Authority in many fields. The report also ignored Israel's decision — which had been welcomed by the international community, including the Quartet — to allow more goods into the Gaza Strip, with the exception of weapons and war materiel, and the establishment of a joint task force by Israel and the Palestinian Authority in order to implement coordinated projects in the Gaza Strip under the international community's supervision.

49. In what had become an all-too-predictable exercise, the sponsors of the draft resolution were hijacking the Council, in order to promote an agenda that sought to demonize Israel, delegitimize Israeli democracy and block any prospects for peace. Peace required political risks and difficult compromises. Adoption of the draft resolution would have no tangible benefits for Palestinians and her delegation urged Council members to vote against it.

50. **Mr. Sammis** (United States of America), speaking in explanation of vote before the voting, said that his Government was in favour of improving the economic and social condition of the Palestinian people and had made support for the Palestinian Authority's two-year plan to build and reform institutions and develop a sound economy, together with its European and international partners, a top priority. The United States was working to improve people's lives in the West Bank, in Gaza and in the Palestinian refugee camps and believed that those efforts were critical to peace and complemented efforts in the area of negotiations.

51. Since the Council's previous consideration of the issue, Israel had significantly facilitated such efforts by reducing the number of checkpoints and barriers. That move, combined with sound fiscal policies by the Palestinian Authority, international support and improving security and rule of law, had led to

impressive economic growth in various Palestinian cities. More Palestinians in the West Bank were finding jobs, starting businesses and reversing economic stagnation.

52. Increased access in Gaza, announced on 20 June 2010, was already having positive effects, as more and better goods entered the markets prices were falling, as was the demand for products smuggled through tunnels. United Nations reports had noted that much more needed to be done, and Member States should do their utmost to promote an atmosphere of cooperation and to encourage those trends.

53. His Government's efforts to bring about a just and fair resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict were at a sensitive point. His delegation was therefore perplexed by the draft resolution that had emerged from negotiations within the Council. Support for a two-State solution involved fair and respectful treatment for both parties, acknowledging their positive steps and avoiding one-sided criticism. The draft resolution, which had been presented with little advance notice, was unbalanced and criticized the economic impact of Israeli security measures while ignoring the terrorist activities that gave rise to them. Assumptions had been made about issues that should be the subject of negotiations, and credit was not given to Israel where it was due.

54. His delegation regretted that it had no option but to vote against the resolution. The United States remained committed to working with other members of the Quartet and with States in the region towards the goal of two States, living side-by-side in peace and security. The international community must help both parties to maintain progress towards that shared objective.

55. **Ms. Deman** (Belgium), speaking on behalf of Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in explanation of vote before the voting, said that although the Israeli Government's announcement of its review of its Gaza policy had been welcomed by the European Union, its implementation of the commitments made would be important. International humanitarian law must be respected and civilian populations protected in accordance with that law. Her delegation would therefore vote in favour of the draft resolution.

56. **Mr. Van der Velden** (Observer for the Netherlands) stressed that the representative of Belgium had not spoken on behalf of the European Union, but only of the 10 countries specifically mentioned in her explanation of vote.

57. *A recorded vote was taken.*

In favour:

Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, Comoros, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Lichtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia.

Against:

Australia, Canada, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Mongolia.

58. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.31 was adopted by 45 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions.*

59. **Mr. Windsor** (Australia) said that his delegation was deeply concerned at the economic and social situation in the Palestinian territories. In support of the peace process, it had contributed to the development of Palestinian institutions and, since late 2007, had provided over US\$ 125 million in humanitarian assistance to schools and health clinics, thereby assisting the Palestinian Authority in its efforts to meet the recovery and reconstruction needs of its people and to build the institutions necessary for statehood.

60. His delegation's decision to vote against the draft resolution reflected its concern that political issues had been unnecessarily brought before the Council. The draft resolution did not reflect the responsibility of all parties to address the situation and did not contribute constructively to the goal of a negotiated solution to the conflict or to improvement of the situation on the ground. His delegation had made clear that it strongly supported efforts to achieve a comprehensive and ensuring peace, based on a two-State solution. It welcomed the proximity talks mediated by the United States and urged the parties to use them as a step

towards direct negotiations and to refrain from actions that undermined trust. All countries had the responsibility to support those efforts.

61. **Mr. St. Aimee** (Saint Lucia) said that his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution because, like the resolution on support to Non-Self-Governing Territories, it was concerned with the well-being of persons, under occupation or colonialism. However, both resolutions raised political concerns that the Council was not best suited to address and it was to be hoped that in the future, they would be adopted by consensus after the negotiation of language acceptable to all delegations.

62. **Ms. Barghouti** (Observer for Palestine) said that the economic, social and humanitarian conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem, had been worsening, especially in the besieged Gaza Strip. That tragic humanitarian crisis required the international community to take urgent and concrete action in order to bring substantial improvements to the situation on the ground.

63. The adoption of the draft resolution by an overwhelming majority as a result of constructive and serious engagement by many delegations, including the European Union, was not just a step in that direction but a reflection of the international community's concern at the dire situation in occupied Palestine and the hardship that the Palestinians had had to endure under the Israeli military occupation for more than 43 years. The resolution's importance lay in the message that it sent to the Palestinian people: the international community recognized the real economic and social hardships that they suffered as a result of the oppressive and brutal occupation. Henceforth, concrete measures must be adopted in order to alleviate the hardships faced by the Palestinian people, especially in the Gaza Strip, so that they could persevere until the occupation ended and peace was achieved.

64. She was grateful to the delegation of Egypt for introducing the draft resolution and to the delegations that had sponsored and voted in favour of it for their efforts to ensure broad support. Her delegation appreciated the continued efforts of United Nations and other agencies working in the field, as well as those of donor countries, to provide assistance and support to her people and to support the Palestinian National Authority's endeavours to establish the foundations of the state-building process.

Economic and environmental questions *(continued)***(e) Environment** *(continued)* (E/2010/L.38)

Draft resolution entitled “Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments” (E/2010/L.38)

65. *The draft resolution was adopted.*

(g) Public administration and development *(continued)* (E/2010/44)

66. **The President** recalled that at its 43rd meeting, the Council had postponed consideration of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session (E/2010/44). Following informal consultations, he had been informed by the facilitator that the Council wished to adopt an oral draft decision which read:

“The Economic and Social Council decides to defer consideration of the report of the Committee of Experts on Public Administration on its ninth session to a later stage and before its 2011 substantive session.”

67. *The oral draft decision was adopted.*

(h) International cooperation in tax matters *(continued)* (E/2010/L.10, E/2010/L.28, E/2010/L.36 and E/2010/L.39)

Draft decision entitled “Provisional agenda and dates for the sixth session of the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters” (E/2010/L.36)

68. **The President** said that the draft decision had no programme budget implications.

69. *Draft decision E/2010/L.36 was adopted.*

Draft resolution entitled “Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters” (E/2010/L.39)

70. **The President** drew attention to the statement of programme budget implications (E/2010/L.28), which had been prepared in conjunction with the original version of the draft resolution (E/2010/L.10). That statement was no longer valid as draft resolution E/2010/L.10 had been superseded by draft resolution

E/2010/L.39, which had no programme budget implications.

71. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.39 was adopted.*

72. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.10 was withdrawn.*

73. **Mr. Al-Shami** (Observer for Yemen), speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, said that he welcomed the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus. The document was a constructive step and represented some, although not all, of the progress for which the Group of 77 and China had hoped. The Group’s members looked forward to a results-oriented outcome of the resolution. It remained committed to the text proposed during the negotiations and reserved the right to revisit the positions expressed therein as consideration of the matter progressed.

74. Strengthening international cooperation in tax matters by strengthening institutional arrangements at the international level would bolster national efforts to increase domestic public resources while taking into account the need to enhance the fiscal capacity and policy space of developing countries. There must be a transparent, impartial and multilateral approach to monitoring and assessing compliance with international standards by all jurisdictions, onshore and offshore alike, and all tax jurisdictions which had undertaken similar commitments and actions should receive similar treatment.

75. Although each country was responsible for its own tax system, the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters was a valuable mechanism for supporting national efforts. The Committee had developed important tools and guides, including the United Nations Model Tax Convention, the Manual for the Negotiation of Bilateral Tax Treaties between Developed and Developing Countries and the proposed United Nations code of conduct on cooperation in combating international tax evasion and avoidance. Some delegations had argued that dialogue and action on tax matters already took place in other international settings, such as through the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Global Forum on Tax Transparency and Exchange of Information. However, the United Nations was the only true global forum; moreover, the other relevant processes had no development agenda and were skewed in favour of their constituencies, the developed countries.

76. Accordingly, the Group of 77 and China urged Member States to consider converting the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters into an intergovernmental subsidiary body of the Council. In that capacity, it should address international tax issues in an inclusive and participatory manner, without encroaching on the sovereignty of member States.

(a) Sustainable development (*continued*)
(E/2010/51)

77. **The President** drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General transmitting a note by the Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security on the reform of the Committee and on progress made towards implementation (E/2010/51) and suggested that the Council should take note of it.

78. *It was so decided.*

Social and human rights questions (*continued*)

(i) Genetic privacy and non-discrimination
(*continued*) (E/2010/L.34)

Draft decision entitled "Genetic privacy and non-discrimination" (E/2010/L.34)

79. *The draft decision E/2010/L.34 was adopted.*

(c) Crime prevention and criminal justice
(*continued*) (E/2009/30/Add.1; E/2010/10)

(d) Narcotic drugs (*continued*) (E/2009/28/Add.1)

(g) Human rights (*continued*) (A/65/41; E/2010/89)

(h) Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
(*continued*) (E/2010/43)

80. **Ms. Monasebian** (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) informed the Council members that since the publication of the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2010/10), the Secretariat had been informed that a moratorium on executions had been put into effect in the Russian Federation in 1996 by presidential decree, although killings by armed groups had been reported as recently as 1999. Footnote 4 (c) to table 4 in the annex to the report should therefore read "Executions ceased in 1996". A corrigendum to that effect would be issued.

81. That example showed that it was important for Member States to respond to the periodic survey on capital punishment and safeguards for those facing the death penalty, pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The information obtained was transmitted to the Council every five years.

Oral decision

82. **The President** drew attention to the report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty (E/2010/10); the report of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on its reconvened eighteenth session (E/2009/30/Add.1); the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its reconvened fifty-second session (E/2009/28/Add.1); the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/2010/89); the report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (A/65/41); and the report of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its ninth session (E/2010/43) and suggested that the Council should take note of them.

83. *It was so decided.*

Implementation of and follow-up to major United Nations conferences and summits (*continued*)

(b) Review and coordination of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
(*continued*)

Draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010"

84. **The President** drew attention to a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010", which he had submitted, in his capacity as Vice-President, on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution E/2010/L.20. The new draft resolution, which had no programme budget implications, was before the Council in an informal paper, in English only.

85. **Mr. Rahman** (Bangladesh) pointed out that in the draft resolution, the word "Malaysia" should be

replaced by the word “Mauritius” after the Vice-President’s name.

86. *The draft resolution entitled “Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010”, as orally amended, was adopted.*

87. *Draft resolution E/2010/L.20 was withdrawn.*

88. **Mr. Acharya** (Observer for Nepal), speaking on behalf of the least developed countries, said that those countries welcomed the adoption by consensus of the draft resolution on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and the sense of cooperation and commitment that had been evident during negotiations. Continuous analysis of new challenges and emerging realities was needed in order to ensure a holistic approach to sustainable development and poverty alleviation. In view of persistent poverty and the negative impact of multiple crises, that had seriously undermined the development prospects of the least developed countries, concerted and robust global support measures with accountability and follow-up were crucial for attaining the objectives of the Programme of Action and be scaled up substantially in order to support the national development priorities of those countries and help them to achieve early graduation from the list of least developed countries. Maintenance of the current enhanced level of active engagement would be critical in preparing for the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, to be held in Istanbul in 2011.

89. **The President** thanked Member States for their support and understanding, particularly during the general segment, and expressed his appreciation to all those who had facilitated the Council’s work.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.