



VIENNA CHAPTER

DETAILED REPORT OF ACTIVITIES OF THE G-77 VIENNA CHAPTER DURING 2006 - CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE PM OF BOLIVIA HIS EXCELLENCY AMBASSADOR HORACIO BAZOBERRY

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION - UNIDO MATTERS

During the year 2006 the Vienna Chapter serviced a total of 127 meetings 29 on UNIDO matters, 46 on IAEA, 11 on UNOV and 41 on CTBTO matters (including Plenary, Task Force and Working Group Meetings).

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO MATTERS G-77 Task Force Coordination: Mr. Abdolreza Shaghghi, Counsellor, PM of the Islamic Republic of Iran

One of the main objectives of UNIDO is poverty alleviation for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through sustainable industrial development and technical cooperation. South-South cooperation is considered by the Group as an essential mean and a very valuable tool of contributing to the national efforts of developing countries to strengthen their economic development within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals.

The G-77 covered three Policy Making Organs meetings of UNIDO during 2006:

(a) Industrial Development Board (June and November 2006) and (b) Programme and Budget Committee (September 2006) as well as the 40th Meeting of the Chairmen/Coordinators of the G-77 (8-9 June 2006) and UNIDO's 40th anniversary celebration (28 November 2006) (a) 31st session of the Industrial Development Board, held from 6-7 June 2006

During the first meeting under the new leadership of Mr. Kandeh Yumkella, Director-General of UNIDO, the main issues of relevance to the Group were the Director-General's Annual Report for 2005. It was pointed out that UNIDO implemented the highest total of technical cooperation programmes in the past six years, amounting to \$ 112.9 million. It was also noted that the highest level of delivery in 2005 was related to trade capacity-building.

The Group of 77 and China welcomed UNIDO's efforts in the field of private sector development as well as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that act as the bedrock for industrial development.

As far as the implementation of the MTPF, 2006-2009 was concerned, the Group of 77 and China noted that UNIDO should focus more in the design and the implementation of concrete development projects in order to ensure job creation which could help developing countries to deal with international migrant flows, in the context of cooperation with other UN Agencies.

The G-77 and China appreciated UNIDO's efforts to mobilize more resources for technical assistance as indicated in the Annual Report of 2005 and stressed the need to reinforce this trend to assure the effective implementation of the MTPF. The Group encouraged UNIDO to explore ways and means to mobilize additional resources for having direct access to GEF in order to finance environmental projects.

Regarding South - South Cooperation, the Group noted with appreciation the importance ascribed by UNIDO and the wide range of activities developed within this frame. The Group encouraged UNIDO to continue emphasizing and promoting South-South cooperation and more particularly cooperation in technology transfers.

The Group of 77 and China considered the evaluation activities at the United Nations system-wide level as an agreeable way to promote coherent approaches to strengthen the impacts of the system on development outcomes and in this respect supports the participation of UNIDO in the inter-agency activities, which could create an enabling environment to increase further collaboration.

The Group highly appreciated the formulation and approval of new evaluation policy by UNIDO's Executive Board and expected that, with the management's support, this decision would optimize the Organization's achievements on evaluation activities and looked forward to the Evaluation Group, with due independence, to fulfill its mission in all three main purposes with respect to support management, to assure accountability and transparency as well as to drive learning and innovation.

With regard to the personnel matters, the Group of 77 and China acknowledged the positive progress being made, particularly, in the wider employment opportunities for any nationals working at the UNIDO Secretariat. In spite of slight improvement made to respect the gender balance in the Organization, the Group believed that there should be more efforts to improve the gender balance at the decision-making level. Furthermore UNIDO should continue its efforts to ensure that the principles of equitable geographical representation at the Secretariat are strongly upheld.

(b) 40th Meeting of the Chairmen/Coordinators of the G-77 (8-9 June 2006)

The regular Meetings of Chairmen and Coordinators of G-77 Chapters are one of the instruments used by G-77 to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the developing countries.

The 40th Meeting of the Chairmen and Coordinators of G-77 and China, organized by the Vienna Chapter and co-hosted by UNIDO, was held in Vienna on 8-9 June 2006.

The Meeting highlighted to contribution made to multilateral development cooperation by Vienna-based organizations: UNIDO, IAEA, UNOV/UNODC and OFID. The participation of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) underlined the need for inter-agency cooperation in development. The importance of the Meeting was confirmed by the presence of the executive heads of the UNIDO, IAEA, UNODC and UNCTAD. Other participants included senior officials representing several Member States in the UN system and the Executive Director of the Third World Network, an independent non-profit international network of organizations and individuals involved in issues relating to development. At the end of the 40th Meeting, the Chairmen and Coordinators of the Chapters of G-77 unanimously adopted the 'Vienna Spirit' communiqué. The full communiqué may be found on www.g77.org/vienna/ViennaSpirit.pdf.

(c) 22nd session of the Programme and Budget Committee Meeting, held from 5-6 September 2006

During this meeting the main focus of the Group was on the Report of the External Auditor, financial performance report and programme performance report for the biennium 2004-2005 as well as UNIDO's financial situation, mobilization of financial resources and Medium Term Programme Framework (MTPF) 2008-2011.

(d) UNIDO 40th anniversary celebration held on 28 November 2006

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary an official ceremony was held at the Austria Center with the participation of high-ranking officials from Member States as well as host country representatives, with the presence of the former UNIDO Executive Heads. More than 1100 participants celebrated this important

event. In the afternoon panel discussions on "Reducing Poverty Through Sustainable Industrial Growth" took place during which poverty, trade and development as well as energy and environment issues were discussed with the participation of high-level panelists.

The Group in its statement on this occasion, which was delivered at the opening session of the 32nd IDB underlined that UNIDO has achieved important successes in terms of fighting poverty and promoting sustainable development through productive capacities in the industrial sector. Its creation, forty years ago, made the case for the promotion of industrial development as an indispensable part of the overall national and international efforts to overcome poverty and underdevelopment.

While paying tribute to the former Heads of UNIDO, the Group noted that there is an increasing recognition of the need and scope for improving the international architecture dedicated to international development and that Countries could largely benefit from a more consistent and reinvigorated commitment to international cooperation within the areas mandated by UNIDO. This commitment would have a clear impact on the attainment of higher and more sustainable levels of development, in line with the overarching goals established in this field. The creation of productive capacities in the industrial sector provides an important tool to tackle some of the most pressing issues of the development agenda. UNIDO has a role to play in that regard and that is what the Group expected from UNIDO.

(e) 32nd session of the Industrial Development Board, held from 29 November 2006 - 1 December 2006

During this meeting the Group mainly focused on the Implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with the United Nations Development Programme, the Implementation of the Medium Term Programme Framework 2006-2009, including South-South Cooperation and the Regional programme for Latin America and the Caribbean as well as the number and duration of sessions.

Regarding the Implementation of the Cooperation Agreement with the United Nations Development Programme the Group tabled a draft decision which was adopted by consensus. The Group emphasized that the financial and operational sustainability of the existing UNIDO desks, should be clearly worked out prior to any kind of expansion and that the extension of UNIDO Desks should not be done by the closure of some of the existing UNIDO Country Offices. Moreover, the Group would like to reiterate that UNIDO's ability to deliver on its core competencies should not be sacrificed by stretching its resources beyond its means. Similarly, extra attention should be paid to joint funds mobilization for Private Sector Development (PSD).

The Group invited UNIDO to place before its Governing Bodies, prior to the expiry of the Cooperation Agreement, a fully-fledged independent evaluation, for consideration of Member States.

The Group requested Member States to encourage UNDP to support the agreement through substantive contribution and ensure country-level funding to UNIDO Desks and invited the donor community to continue co-funding of the joint programmes developed under the agreement as well as the UNIDO Desks. The Group suggested that other parallel arrangements should be pursued by UNIDO for expansion of field representation and added visibility.

On the Implementation of the Medium Term Programme Framework 2006-2009 the Group tabled two draft decisions regarding the 40th anniversary of UNIDO and the Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, which were both adopted by consensus.

Regarding the UNIDO 40 decision, the Group invited the Director General to continue his efforts to strengthen the capacity of the Organization to respond to the needs and interests of its Member States, particularly in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and to position UNIDO in the multilateral context as a relevant and pro-active UN agency. Furthermore the Director-General was invited to enhance the cooperation arrangements of UNIDO with other international, regional and subregional organizations, in

the relevant areas of UNIDO activities, and to mobilize adequate financial resources for its technical assistance and global forum activities.

As far as the Regional Programme for LAC was concerned the Group requested the Director-General to formulate a regional programme for LAC as well as in consultation with the States of the region to propose a strategy for mobilizing the required resources for the implementation of the programme.

The Group took note of the establishment of UNIDO Centres for South-South Industrial Cooperation in various countries and hoped that these Centres will play an active role in enhancing South-South cooperation. The G-77 and China welcomed the recent steps taken by UNIDO to initiate the establishment of specialized Centres for South-South industrial cooperation and stressed that the development of such institutional infrastructure for South-South cooperation is essential to harness not only cooperation between developing countries, but also to connect "North-South-South" linkages.

As for the number and duration of sessions the Group was in agreement with the idea of introducing efficiencies and economies in the conduct of sessions of the Programme and Budget Committee and the Industrial Development Board. The Group underlined that the current arrangements as far as the number and duration of the IDB and PBC are concerned should be maintained and options other than eliminating or shortening of the sessions of PBC and/or IDB should also be explored.

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INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

IAEA MATTERS G-77 Task Force Coordination: Mr. Bouchaib Eloumni, Counsellor, PM of Morocco

During the year 2006 the Vienna Chapter serviced a total 46 meetings on IAEA matters (including Plenary, Task Force and Working Group Meetings).

The Group of 77 and China remained active during the year 2006 in pursuing the Member States' collective interests in the three pillars of the Agency's activities, i.e., technology, safety and verification.

Technical cooperation remained a major interest:

The Group stressed the importance of making TC funding assured, sufficient and predictable.

The Group emphasized the importance of ensuring contribution of TC programme to sustainable development and stressed that TC projects should have a technological impact.

The importance of respecting the ownership of project was also emphasised.

The Group underlined the necessity of maintaining a balance between all statutory activities of the Agency.

First major event: negotiation of TC target (2007-2008) and Indicative planning Figures (2009-2011). The Group made the case for increasing the target and the figures with solid arguments.

Second major event was TC resolution in the 50th General Conference: for the first time the Secretariat is requested to explore all means of making TC funding assured, sufficient and predictable.

The Group made a major contribution to consultations on funding PACT

Interaction with the IAEA's Secretariat:

The Group continued promoting and improving interaction with the Secretariat, in particular with TC Department: briefings, meetings including with DDG-TC.

Meetings with other departments: Nuclear Sciences and Applications, Nuclear Energy. A visit was organised to a nuclear power plant in the Czech Republic.

Contribution to the BOG meetings:

Besides request of consultation by the Chairman of the Board, the group adopted a proactive approach in support of its positions and interests.

The Group statements were focused on issues of major importance to its membership.

Contribution to the 50th General Conference:

The Group sponsored General Conference resolutions on Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities, Strengthening of the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications (Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy, Development of the sterile insect technique for the control or eradication of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes, Support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC), Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation and transport safety and waste management (Education and Training in Nuclear, Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety) adopted by consensus.

The Group contributed to intensive consultations and negotiations on other resolutions.

The Group improved the coordination of its activities and interventions, especially in the Committee of the Whole.

COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST-BAN-TREATY ORGANIZATION

CTBTO MATTERS G-77 Task Force Coordination: Mr. Allan Wright, First Secretary, PM of South Africa

During the year 2006 the Vienna Chapter serviced a total of 41 meetings on CTBTO matters (including Plenary, Task Force and Working Group Meetings).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Group of 77 and China actively raised, pursued and supported positions on the following issues:

- Use of civil and scientific data for Tsunami warning purposes,
- Modalities to finance the participation of technical experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission,
- Schedule of meetings of the Policy Making Organs for 2007,
- Financing of the 2007 Article XIV Conference,
- Consideration of observer status for Palestine;
- Final 2007 Programme and Budget proposals,
- Restructuring of the PTS,
- Human Resource issues.

1.2 Concerning the modalities for the pilot project to finance the participation of technical experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission, the Group will need to liaise and work closely with the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) to ensure the successful implementation of the pilot project, and especially to nominate candidates that would qualify for assistance in terms of this

Project.

1.3 Concerning the schedule of meetings of the Policy Making Organs for 2007, the Group will need to ensure that Working Group B re-examines in 2007 the duration and organisation of its meetings, including avoiding the holding of parallel sessions, in order to prepare a proposal how to organise these sessions from 2008 onwards.

1.4 Concerning the financing of the 2007 Article XIV Conference, the Group needs to continue to pronounce its position in the informal consultations that efforts should be made to reduce the financial costs of the Conference, and that the main purpose of the holding of the Article XIV Conference is to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, without prejudice to the importance of achieving universality of the Treaty.

1.5 On other substantive issues, the Group would need to continue to reiterate its principle positions that the PTS pursues and implements a zero real growth budget. On human resource issues, the Group should continue to reiterate that the seven-year limit is strictly adhered to in spirit and letter.

2. USE OF CTBTO CIVIL AND SCIENTIFIC DATA FOR TSUNAMI WARNING PURPOSES

2.1 In 2006 the Preparatory Commission considered the debate on the issue of using the civil and scientific aspects of the CTBTO to detect possible Tsunami's following the tsunami disaster in December 2004. The G-77 and China supported the recommendation that the Commission adopt principles and operating rules for the provision of data to certain tsunami warning organisations. The Group believes that the decision is conditional to respect for the CTBT and that the provision of such data should not be in conflict with the aims, objectives and resources of the CTBT.

3. MODALITIES TO FINANCE THE PARTICIPATION OF TECHNICAL EXPERTS FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN TECHNICAL MEETINGS OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION

3.1 During the 29th Session of Working Group A, the Group lobbied the Provisional Secretariat to consider using funds from the regular budget to fund the attendance of nine experts from developing countries in the sessions of Working Group B. The Group led the negotiations with mainly the European Union to find a compromise package agreement on the above-mentioned issues, some outstanding since 2005. Part II of the 27th Preparatory Commission adopted a decision to establish the pilot project to finance the participation of technical experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the CTBTO, funded by voluntary contributions, and requested States Signatories to contribute financially to this project.

3.2 In 2007 the Group will have to liaise and work closely with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to establish the selection criteria for the technical experts. The Group will have to establish its own internal criteria mechanism in consultation with the sub-regional groups and provide the PTS with a list of candidates. The Group will also have to participate in the monitoring committee consisting of donor and recipient countries to review the pilot project each year with the view to establishing an arrangement that will ensure reliable and predictable source of funding for the participation of experts in technical meetings of the CTBTO.

4. SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS OF THE POLICY MAKING ORGANS FOR 2007

4.1 During 2006 the Group submitted a proposal to reduce the meetings of the policy making organs for 2007. During extensive discussions with the PTS and the Office of the Executive Secretary, consensus was reached to reduce some of the working days of the Policy Making Organs. The Executive Secretary presented a revised calendar of meetings which reduced both Preparatory Commission meetings to four days each and Working Group A to three days each. Agreement was reached to task Working Group B to re-examine in 2007 the duration and organisation of its meetings, including avoiding the holding of parallel sessions, in order to prepare a proposal how to organise these sessions from 2008 onwards. The Schedule of

meetings for 2007 was adjusted, and a process was established to consider how to further streamline the schedule of meetings for 2008.

4.2 In 2007 the Group will need to ensure that Working Group B is tasked to re-examine in 2007 the duration and organisation of its meetings, including avoiding the holding of parallel sessions, in order to prepare a proposal how to organise these sessions from 2008 onwards.

5. CONSIDERATION OF OBSERVER STATUS FOR PALESTINE.

5.1 Concerning the issues of granting Palestine observer status, the Group continued to express its support for Palestine's request. In 2007, the Group should continue to express its strong support for the request by Palestine to be granted observer status within the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO and that a decision to this end is taken at this session of the Preparatory Commission.

6. 2007 ARTICLE XIV CONFERENCE

6.1 The Group continues to believe that the budget for the conference should be realistic and take into consideration its actual purpose and objective, which is to develop strategies to focus on the early entry into force. The Group expressed the view that costs related to pre-session, in-session and post-session documentation for the 2007 Article XIV Conference should be kept to an absolute minimum.

7. REVIEW OF THE FINAL DRAFT 2007 PRORAMME AND BUDGET PROPOSALS

7.1 In 2006, the Group of 77 and China reiterated its position that any proposal for the verification-related work programme and budget elements for 2007 is guided by the principles of zero real growth. The Group reiterated its view that the budget should be realistic and reasonable to cover the cost of the build-up of the International Monitoring System. The Group should continue to maintain this position according to its long-established principles on budgetary matters.

8. RESTRUCTURING OF THE PTS

8.1 During 2006, the Group closely followed the restructuring activities of the PTS and raised a detailed position on the issue of restructuring. This included support for the mandate of the PrepCom, maintaining the balance between the political and technical tasks of the PTS, and fair geographical representation on the External Review Team.

9. HUMAN RESOURCE ISSUES

9.1 The Group reiterated its position that human resource issues in the PTS should continue being created according to the existing staff rules and regulations; the PTS' 7-year service limit and the administrative directive on recruitment, appointment, re-appointment and tenure be adhered to. The Group should continue to maintain this position according to its long-established principles on human resource matters.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE IN VIENNA (UNOV - UNODC) MATTERS

G-77 Task Force Coordination: Ms. Maria Felician Ortigao, First Secretary, PM of Brazil (until 15 August 2006)

During the year 2006 the Vienna Chapter serviced a total of 12 meetings on UNOV matters (including Plenary, Task Force and Working Group Meetings).

Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 13-17 March 2006

The G-77 and China have proposed the thematic debate for the 49th session of "Alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a crosscutting issue" in accordance with Commission's resolution 48/9. Over the years, alternative development has been a useful drug control strategy by contributing to a reduction of illicit Crops cultivation, while at the same time, providing growers with alternative means of livelihood. However, the Group noted, as indicated in the INCB Report for 2005 that alternative development projects have not been extended to all regions where illicit crops are cultivated. The debate constituted the opportunity to re-examine and expand the focus of the alternative development and preventive alternative development to all regions where the problem exists, and to cultivations of illicit crops that have not been included.

In this context the Group co-sponsored two the resolutions emanating from members of the Group on (i) Using alternative development programmes to reduce the cultivation of cannabis plants; and (ii) Strengthening international cooperation for alternative development, preventive alternative development and protection of the environment;

During this session the Group reiterated the strengthening of international cooperation by tackling the problems of transit countries, as they constitute the link between producing and consuming countries. Some transit countries along those routes are facing the consequences of trans-national organized crime, terrorism and governance issues.

The Group also reiterated its conviction that the fight against demand and supply of drugs requires an integrative approach of preventive and enforcement measures, greater partnership and shared responsibility at the international, regional, sub-regional and bilateral levels. It also requires a reinforced dialogue among UNODC, and all stakeholders, greater cooperation and coordination. In this context the G-77 called upon the internacional community to to take a more active stand on financing programmes and activities that deal with the fight against illicit drugs.

Crime issues

The 15th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held 21-28 April 2006 examined the issues of technical assistance, terrorism, norms and standards, as well as those of corruption and transnational organized crime, more particularly in the framework of the Conference of the Parties 9-18 October 2006 and 10-14 December 2006.

The G-77 and China which underlined its highest interest in the thematic debate for this year's session of the Commission: "The effectiveness of technical assistance provided to Member States in crime prevention and criminal justice", highlighted the important of technical assistance and mutual legal assistance as key tools to combat the transnational nature of many crimes including terrorism and for the implementation of the Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption.

The 15th session of the Commission of the CCPCJ constituted an opportunity for the Group to reiterate its attachment to the implementation of the Vienna and Bangkok Declarations that recognized that comprehensive crime prevention must address the root causes of crime including inter alia injustice, poverty, unemployment, marginalization of vulnerable people and lack of education. In this context, it called upon the international community to assist developing countries in the implementation of their strategies to address the root causes of crime, in accordance with the TOC convention.

The Group of 77 and China strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and deeply emphasizes that enhancing dialogue among civilization, promoting tolerance, preventing the indiscriminate targeting of different religions and cultures and addressing development issues and unresolved conflicts will contribute to international cooperation, which is among the most important elements to combat terrorism.

The Group underscored the central role of the United Nations in the fight against terrorism and also strongly

believes that any measures taken to combat terrorism shall comply with all obligations of states under international law and should adopt such measures in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law.

The G-77 and China welcomed the increasing number of Member States of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Protocols and expressed its appreciation to the UNODC for its endeavors to promote the ratification and implementation of the Convention and its protocols. However, the Group noted the declining number of responses to the questionnaires designed for gathering information and emphasizes the importance of addressing the problems and obstacles faced by countries in reporting to the Conference.

The Group also underlined the importance of promoting international cooperation and combating transnational organized crime more effectively through close and dynamic international cooperation including the adoption of concrete measures for mutual legal assistance, extradition, law-enforcement, technical assistance and training.

The Group also reiterated its position regarding the setting up of mechanisms for the implementation that should include technical assistance projects aimed at better implementation of the Convention by State parties. In this context, the Group welcomes the establishment of an open-ended working group on technical assistance, which will hold its first meeting during the intersessional period before the 4th session of the Conference of the Parties - to be held in 2008. United Nations Convention against Corruption, 1st Conference of the State Parties, 10-14 December 2006

During this meeting the Group of 77 and China highlighted the importance to the prevention and control of corruption, including, inter-alia, through effective measures for its detection, investigation and prosecution, as well as through effective international cooperation. The Group underscored the fact that most of the ratifiers are developing countries, and in this regard, called for the ratification by all countries, in particular developed countries, as a reflection of worldwide commitment to eradicate corruption.

The Group urged the UNODC and its Member States to pursue technical assistance activities in relation to the implementation of the Convention against Corruption, including assistance in capacity building and in the preparation of related legislations.

In this context the Group emphasized the importance of adopting appropriate measures to facilitate asset recovery through international cooperation and called upon all States to extend mutual cooperation to discourage the continuation of transactions and transfers of assets obtained through corruption-related crimes.

As regards standard and norms on Crime Prevention, the Group welcomed the setting up of an Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting, held in Vienna during 2006, to finalize two key questionnaires on standardising the norms on crime prevention, as tools to collect key information and identify the means and resources for technical assistance in the field of crime prevention. The Group suggested that its focus should be on prevention of crime through social development or social crime prevention, locally based crime prevention, situational crime prevention and on social reintegration of criminals.

With regard to the protection and the preservation of cultural heritage, the G-77 and China urged Member States and relevant institutions to promote mechanisms to strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance to fight without truce all crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples and facilitate the recovery and return of property forming part of such heritage.

On the issue of the functioning of the Commission and its revitalization, the Group of 77 and China was in favor of granting budgetary authority to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, commensurate with that enjoyed by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

The Group also urged the adoption of the most efficient approach for the work of the Commission and its methodology, more particularly the streamlining of the number of questionnaires sent to Member States.

The Group also requested the Secretariat to provide the Commission with a report containing information on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the CCPCJ during its past 15 sessions and the actions, which have been taken by the Commission for their implementation.