At its 2018 regular session, held from 29 January to 7 February, and 23 February 2018, the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had before it 483 applications for consultative status, including 162 applications deferred from earlier sessions. Of the non-governmental organizations submitting those applications, the Committee recommended 223 for consultative status, deferred 242 for further consideration at its resumed session in 2018 and closed consideration without prejudice of applications that had failed to respond to queries over two consecutive sessions of the Committee. The Committee also had before it six requests for reclassification of consultative status; it recommended granting 1 of those requests and deferred its consideration of the other 5 requests. The Committee considered nine requests for a change of name, took note of 5 of those requests and deferred 4. It also had before it 494 quadrennial reports, of which it took note of 410. The Committee heard 24 representatives of the 219 non-governmental organizations that registered for the session.

The present report contains 3 draft decisions on matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council.

By draft decision I, the Council would:

(a) Grant consultative status to 223 non-governmental organizations;
(b) Reclassify the consultative status of 1 non-governmental organization from roster to special;

(c) Note that the Committee decided to take note of the change of name of 5 non-governmental organizations;

(d) Note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of 410 non-governmental organizations, including new and deferred reports;

(e) Close without prejudice consideration of the request for consultative status made by 16 non-governmental organizations after the organizations had failed to respond to queries over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee;

(f) Decide not to grant consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

Iran Human Rights Documentation Center
US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea

By draft decision II, the Council would take note of the withdrawal of consultative status requested by the following non-governmental organizations:

Asociación de Técnicos Superiores y Peritos Judiciales de Andalucía
Honeypot Village
Partnership Network International

By draft decision III, the Council would take note of the present report.
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I. Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

Draft decisions for adoption by the Council

1. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I
Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

The Economic and Social Council decides:
(a) To grant consultative status to the following 223 non-governmental organizations:

Special consultative status

"Fondation - Afrique développement international" (F.A.D.I.)
21st Century Community Empowerment for Youth and Women Initiative
AAINA
ABRACE - Associação Brasileira de Assistência às Famílias de Crianças Portadoras de Câncer e Hemopatias
ACSA
AIM Education & Research Society
ANA-VIE
Afri-health Optonet Association
Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)
African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes Education Trust
African Law Center, Inc.
African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development
African Youths Initiative on Crime Prevention
AfroPresencia.com
Ageing Nepal
Al Baqee Organization Nfp
Al-Shafa'a Humanitarian Organization
Aleradah & Altageer National Society
Alliance Vita
Amazon Conservation Team
American Society of Criminology
Amis d’Afrique Francophone-Bénin (AMAF-Benin)
Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal
Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba
Association Avenir NEPAD-Congo
Association de lutte contre la dépendance
Association de l’Unité Spéciale Républicaine (ASUS RELUC)
Association nationale des partenaires migrants
Association pour l’amélioration des conditions de vie des prisonniers en Mauritanie
B.C. Aboriginal Network on Disability Society
Bahjat Al-Baqir Charity Foundation
Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud
Belediye Ve Özel İdare Çalışanlari Birliği Sendikası
Black Alliance for Just Immigration
Blessed Aid
British Columbia Council for International Cooperation
CLAN (Caring & Living as Neighbours) Incorporated
Can-Go Afar Foundation
Center of Political Analysis and Information Security
Centralized Religious Organization - Muslim Religious Board of the Republic of Tatarstan
Centre Intercommunautaire Congolais Pour Les Personnes Avec Handicap
Centre de politique internationale et d'analyse des conflits (CDPIAC)
Centre for Youth and Development Limited
Centre for Youth and Social Development
Children of the Caribbean Inc.
Children's Hope India, Inc.
China Water Engineering Association
City2000 Youth Action International
Commonwealth Medical Trust
Community Agenda for Peace Ltd/Gte
Community Restoration Initiative Project
Confederación AUTISMO ESPAÑA
Congregazione delle Suore Ospitaliere del Sacro Cuore di Gesù
Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba
Consortium for Sustainable Urbanization Inc
Cooperation for Peace and Development
Corporación Equipo Colombiano Interdisciplinario de Trabajo Forense y Asistencia Psicosocial
Culture and Development East Africa
Damanhur Education
Dave Omokaro Foundation
David Lynch Foundation for Consciousness-Based Education and World Peace
Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries
EVEIL
Eaglesworth Human Empowerment Foundation
Eau Vive Internationale
Edfu Foundation Inc.
Educators without Borders
Emperor Gaza International Foundation
Environmental Justice Foundation Charitable Trust
Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute
Ethiopia Africa Black International Congress Church of Salvation
Euro Atlantic Diplomacy Society Association
Europäische Plattform für die Gewinnung unterirdischer Energie "Earth Energy" e.V
Excellent World Foundation LTD/GTE
FSD Fahrzeugsystemdaten GmbH
Federación de Mujeres y Familias de Ámbito Rural
First Modern Agro. Tools - Common Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G)
Fondation CIOMAL de l'Ordre de Malte (Campagne internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre)
Fondation Cordoue de Genève
Fondation Jean et Jeanne Scelles
Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen
Freehearts Africa Reach Out Foundation
Fundacion Educando
Fundación Descúbreme
Fundación del Empresariado Chihuahuense AC
Fundação Antonio Meneghetti
Giving Back Fund Inc
Giving Life Nature Volunteer
Global Applied Disability Research and Information Network on Employment and Training
Global Campaign for Education
Global Medicare Foundation
Goodness and Mercy Missions Common Initiative Group
Great Africa Youth Empowerment & Development Initiative
Greater Impact Foundation Inc
Guerrand Hermes Foundation for Peace
Hamraah Foundation
Hape Development & Welfare Association
Haritika
Heritage Life Bouy Foundation
Hope For the Needy Association
Human Development Initiatives
Independent Development Council
Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement
Instituto Global Attitude
Instituto São Paulo Sustentável
Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade
Integrated Regional Support Programme
International Academy of Environmental Sanitation and Public Health
International Cable Protection Committee Limited
International Centre for Environmental Education and Community Development
International Centre for Women and Child
International Charitable Foundation "Alliance for Public Health"
International Confucian Association
International Housing Coalition, Incorporated
International Relief Services
International Women's Peace Group Corporation
Internationale Romani Union (IRU)
Iranian Association for United Nations Studies
Iranian Institutional Investors Association
Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian
Jeunes Verts - Togo
Jubilee Debt Campaign
Jubilee USA Network Inc.
Kamer-Kadın Merkezi Eğitim Üretim Danışma, ve Dayanışma (KAMER) Vakfı
Kayan - Feminist Organization
Keeping Children Safe
Korea LOHAS Association
Kurdistan Institute for Human Rights
LatinoJustice PRLDEF
Living Proof Initiative for Hope
Líderes Promoviendo la Cultura de la Legalidad, AC
Majlis Kanser Nasional
Malteser International e.V.
Media Foundation for West Africa
Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA) Inc.
Mijoro Mandroso (Mi.Ma.)
More Trust
Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group
Mouvement alternatives citoyennes
Mukti Nari -O- Shishu Unnayan Sangstha
Murna Foundation
Muslins for Progressive Values
Network of Organizations Working for People with Disabilities, Pakistan
New Vision International - NVI
Nobel Laurate Mother Teresa Charitable Trust
Nutrition & Education International
Ocean Sanctuary Alliance, Inc.
Ohaha Family Foundation
Okuolu International Limited
Operation Smile, Inc.
Organisation Sociale des Missionnaires pour l'Education des Enfants Démunis
Organisation des femmes pour la formation et le développement
Organisation pour une nouvelle vision de la jeunesse d'Haiti OPNVJH
Oui Pour une Enfance Noble
PARTENARIAT FRANÇAIS POUR L'EAU (PFE)
Pak Women
Panafrican Women Association (PAWA)
Parents - Enfants maltraités - Renouveau et espérance pour les familles
Partage et Action en Synergie pour le Développement
PathFinders Justice Initiative, Inc.
Patriotic Vision
Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti, Selangor
Persatuan Pengasih Malaysia (PENGASIH)
Persons with Disability Initiative, Nigeria
Public Eye, Verein auf der Grundlage der Erklärung von Bern, Bern
Queensland Advocacy Incorporated
Radha Soami Sat Sang Beas
Rastriya Adivasi Janajati Mahila Manch Nepal
Reachout and Smile Initiative for Social Empowerment
Rehabilitation International - Arab Region
Reseau d’intervention, pour la protection et promotion de l’enfant et famille dans la communauté
Resource Centre for Environmental and Sustainable Development
Resource Institute of Social Education
Reyada for Capacity Building Studies & Consultations
Ruh Sağlığında İnsan Hakları Girişimi Derneği
Rural Care Ministries, Jupudi
SAFE (Social Activities For Environment)
SDSN Association, Inc.
SIETAR Austria - Gesellschaft für interkulturelle Bildung, Training und Forschung
SPHER International Ltd
Sahara Economic Development Organization
Sankalpa - Women Alliance for Peace and Democracy
Save Cambodia
Semilla Warunkwa
Shalva - The Israel Association for Care and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (R.A.)
Shola Mese Foundation
Shorab Ali Dewan Cultural Society
Silatech
Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association
Soulforce, Inc.
Sudan Volunteers Organization for Human Rights and Development
Suivi des couvents Vodoun et conservation du patrimoine occulte (SUCOVEPO)
Support Women Initiatives to Transform Children
Tarhuk Samaj
Terra Renaissance
The Arab Chamber of Commerce & Industry
The Athena Fund – Laptop Computer for each Teacher
The Bahrain Young Ladies Association
The Foundation for AIDS Research
The Global Alliance for TB Drug Development, Inc.
The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
The Order of St. Stanislas (Der Orden des Heiligen Stanislaus) e.V.
The PsySiP Project
The Vision for Teenagers Adolescents and Youths Wellbeing Initiative
The Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia (YOCEL) Inc.
Together for Safer Roads Inc
Truth in Reality Inc
UNESCO Center for Peace
Udayan Care
Uganda Youth Development Link
Union Internationale des Transports Publics
Universal Rights Group
University College Dublin
Unspoken Smiles Foundation
Voice of Animal - Nepal
We Yone Child Foundation Sierra Leone
Welfare
Wockhardt Foundation
World Protection for Dogs and Cats in the Meat Trade
Young Diplomats of Canada
Youth Foundation of Bangladesh
Youth Reformation and Awareness Centre
Österreichischer Bundesverband – Österreichische Lebens - und Rettungs – Gesellschaft

(b) To reclassify 1 non-governmental organization from roster to special consultative status:
International Federation of Consular Corps and Associations

(c) To note that the Committee decided to take note of the change of name of the following 5 non-governmental organizations:
Amuta for NGO Responsibility (Special, 2013) to Institute for NGO Research
Centre National d’Information sur les Droits des Femmes et des Familles (CNIDFF) (Special, 2009) to Fédération Nationale des CIDFF
Kids Included Together San Diego Inc. (Special, 2015) to Kids Included Together
Smile of the Child (Special, 2008) to The Smile of the Child
ZOA Vluchtelingenzorg (Special, 2012) to Stichting ZOA

(d) To note that the Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of the following 410 non-governmental organizations:¹
ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel
AIDS Vaccine Advocacy Coalition
AUA Americas Chapter Inc
Abdul Momen Khan Memorial Foundation (Khan Foundation)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)
Academy for Mobilizing Rural-Urban Action through Education
Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy, The
Action Solidaire pour un Développement Entretenu à la Base
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Adolescent Health and Information Projects
Adventist Development and Relief Agency
Advocates for Youth
African Artists for Development

¹ The reports listed are for the 2013-2016 period, except where stated otherwise in parentheses.
African Citizens Development Foundation
African Women's Association
Agence Internationale pour le Developpement
Agrenska Foundation (Grosshandlare Axel H. Agrens Donationsfond)
Albert Schweitzer Institute, The
All India Movement for Seva
All-China Environment Federation
Alliance Creative Community Project
Almanar Voluntary Organization
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
American Bar Association
American Diabetes Association, Inc.
American Heart Association, Inc.
American Jewish Committee, The
American Society of the Italian Legions of Merit
Amis des Etrangers au Togo (A.D.E.T.)
Amuta for NGO Responsibility
Arab African American Womens' Leadership Council Inc.
Arab Mexican Chamber of Industry and Commerce, Civil Association
Archbishop E. Kataliko Actions for Africa "KAF"
Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center
Asociacion Gilberto AC
Asociacion de Antiguas Alumnas del Colegio Madres Irlandesas
Asociación Nacional Cívica Femenina
Association Culturelle D'aide à la Promotion Éducative et Sociale
Association Internationale des Medecins pour la Promotion de l'Education et de la Santé en Afrique
Association Mauritanienne pour la santé de la mère et de l'enfant
Association Points-Coeur
Association Sénégalaise pour la promotion des énergies renouvelables "KokkiEnergie"
Association camerounaise pour la prise en charge de la personne âgée (ACAMAGE)
Association d'Aide à l'Education de l'Enfant Handicapé (AAEEH)
Association de Solidarite Aide et Action Enfance Mali "ASAA/EM Jigiya Ton"
Association for Citizen's Tolerance and Cooperation
Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children
Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary
Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)
Association of African Women for Research and Development
Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North, Siberia and Far East of the Russian Federation (RAIPON)
Association of the Bar of the City of New York, The
Association pour l'action sociale et le développement
Association pour la Promotion de la Lutte Contre les Violences faites aux Femmes et la Participation au Développement de la Femme africaine
Associazione Amici dei Bambini
Associazione Casa Famiglia Rosetta (ACFR)
Asylum Access
Auspice Stella
Australian Catholic Social Justice Council
Australian Lesbian Medical Association
Autre Vie
B.A.B.E. - Be Active, Be Emancipated
Bangladesh Mahila Parishad
Barinu Institute For Economic Development
Benin Environment and Education Society
British Overseas NGOs for Development (BOND)
Büro zur Umsetzung von Gleichbehandlung (BUG) e.V.
CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation
COBASE - Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace
Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC)
Canadian Council of Churches
Canadian Voice of Women for Peace
Carre Geo & Environnement
Catolicas Por El Derecho A Decidir
Caucasian Feminist Initiative
Center for Inquiry
Center for Migration Studies of New York, The
Center for Practice-Oriented Feminist Science (PROFS)
Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The
Centre Africain de Recherche Industrielle (CARI)
Centre For Climate Change & Environmental Study
Centre National d’Information sur les Droits des Femmes et des Familles (CNIDFF)
Centre d'études diplomatiques et stratégiques
Centre for Community Economics & Development, Consultants Society
Centres d’Accueil de l’Espoir, Les (CAES)
Centrist Democratic International
Centrist Democratic International
Centro Integrado de Estudos e Programas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável
Centro Mexico de Derecho Ambiental, A.C.
Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale
Centro Panafricano Kituo Cha Wanafrika
Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Genero
Centro de Investigacion Social, Formacion y Estudios de la Mujer
Chaithanya Samskarika Vedi Chennayangaloor P.O.
Charity Foundation for Special Diseases
Child Foundation
Children of a Better Time
China Arms Control and Disarmament Association
China Family Planning Association
China Soong Ching Ling Foundation
Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, The
Christian Children's Fund
Citizens United for Rehabilitation of Errants
Coalition Against Trafficking in Women
Comité français des organisations non gouvernementales pour la liaison et l'information des Nations Unies
Commission on Voluntary Service and Action Inc.
Community Emergency Response Initiative
Community Youth Network Program - CYNP
Congregation of Our Lady of Mount Carmel - Carmelite NGO
Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)
Consortium for Street Children, The
Consumers International
Contact Base
Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas
Cork Forest Conservation Alliance
Corporacion Colombia Unida por el Respeto al Adulto Mayor (COR PRO ADULTO MAYOR) / Corporation Colombia United for the Respect of the Elder
Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho Justicia y Sociedad
Corporación Red Nacional de Mujeres Comunales, Comunitarias, Indígenas y Campesinas de la República de Colombia
Corporate Accountability International
Corporativa de Fundaciones AC
D.A.R.E. America (Drug Abuse Resistance Education)
Deutsches Komitee für UN Women e.V.
Doha International Family Institute (DIFI)
Dui Hua Foundation, The
Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative
EastWest Institute
Eastern Alliance for Safe and Sustainable Transport
English International Association of Lund (Sweden)
Equitas centre international d’éducation aux droits humains
European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights
European Solidarity Towards Equal Participation of People
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Family Educational Services Foundation
Family and Life
Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America
Fazaldad Human Rights Institute
Federation Europeenne des Centres de Recherche et d'Information sur le Sectarisme (FECRIS)
Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO)
Federation of Cuban Women
Felix Varela Center
Feminenza Kenya
Feminist League
Femmes Autochtones du Quebec, Inc./ Quebec Native Women, Inc.
Fondation Surgir
Fondation pour la Promotion de la Sante et le Developpement de la Recherche (FOREM)
Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International
Fondazione Opera Campana dei Caduti
Fondazione San Patrignano
Forum of Women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Foundation for Autism Support and Training
Foundation for Preventing Youth Violence, The (FPYV)
Foundation for Responsible Media
Freann Financial Services Limited
Friends of ISTAR
Fundacion Intervida
Fundacion de Ayuda y Promocion de las Culturas Indigenas Rosa Collelldevall
Fundación Familias Monoparentales Isadora Duncan
Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo
General Arab Women Federation
Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale
Geopolitikai Tanács Közhasznú Alapítvány
Gherush92 - Committee for Human Rights
Global Environmental Action (GEA)
Global Foundation for Democracy and Development, Inc.
Global Health And Awareness Research Foundation (GAF)
Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS, The
Global NeuroCare
Global Political Trends Center
Global Race Against Poverty and HIV/AIDS in Nigeria
Global Welfare Association
Global Youth Action Network
Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America
Green Cross International
HEDA Resource Centre
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization of America, Inc
Haiti Mission
Halley Movement For Social and Community Development
Hong Kong Women Professionals and Entrepreneurs Association
Human Security Initiative Organization
Ilitha Labantu
Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society
Indian Dreams Foundation
Indigenous World Association
Inga Foundation
Initiatives of Change International
Innu Council of Nitassinan (Innu Nation)
Institute for Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding
Institute for Practical Idealism
Institute for Security Studies
Institute of Cultural Affairs International
Integrated Care Society
Inter-American Housing Union
Inter-Faith Vision Foundation Cameroon
International Academy of Architecture
International Air Transport Association
International Association for Advancement of Space Safety
International Association of Applied Psychology
International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics
International Association of University Presidents
International Commission of Jurists
International Commission of Jurists
International Confederation of Christian Family Movements
International Council For Caring Communities, Inc.
International Council for Education of People with Visual Impairment
International Council for the Day of Vesak (ICDV)
International Council of Management Consulting Institutes, Inc.
International Development Enterprises (India)
International Federation of Building and Wood Workers
International Federation of Catholic Medical Associations
International Federation of Non-governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse
International Federation of Women in Legal Careers
International Institute of Administrative Sciences
International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)
International Peace and Development Organization
International Road Transport Union
International Seafood Sustainability Foundation, Inc.
International Social Science Council
International Social Service
International Society for Prosthetics and Orthotics
International Union of Parents and Teachers
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Iranian Elite Research Center
Iraqi Al-Mortaqa Foundation for Human Development
Iraqi Development Organization
Islamic Relief
Italian Centre of Solidarity
JACE (Japan Asia Cultural Exchanges)
Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society
Jordanian Women Union
Kevoy Community Development Institute
KinderEnergy Inc.
Korea Women's Associations United (KWAU)
Korean Council for Local Agenda 21
Korean Foundation for World Aid
Latin American Federation of Associations of Relatives of Disappeared Detainees
Latin American and Caribbean Continental Organization of Students
Law Association for Asia and the Pacific
Le Collectif des Femmes Africaines du Hainaut
League of Kenya Women Voters, The
League of Women Voters of the United States
Les rencontres du Mont-Blanc - Forum international de l'économie sociale / The Mont-Blanc Meetings - International Forum of the social economy
Lift up Care Foundation
Living Bread International Church Inc.
MINBYUN - Lawyers for a Democratic Society
Mama Zimbi Foundation
Marie Stopes International
Mata Amritanandamayi Math
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
Mexican Foundation for Family Planning (MEXFAM)
Minnesota Citizens Concerned for Life Inc. Education Fund
Modern Advocacy, Humanitarian, Social and Rehabilitation Association
Montage Initiative, Inc.
Mosaic
Narcotics Anonymous World Services
National Association of Cuban Economists
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials
National Council of Women of Malta
National Council on Family Relations
National Union of Jurists of Cuba, The
National Youth Council of Russia
Negev Coexistence Forum
Netherlands Association of Women’s Interests, Women’s Work and Equal Citizenship
Network for Women's Rights in Ghana
New Humanity
New Zealand Family Planning Association, Inc.
Nigerian Institute of Homeopathy, The
Nonviolence International
Nonviolent Peaceforce
Nour Foundation
Observatorio Regional para la Mujer de América Latina y el Caribe AC
Omega Research Foundation Limited
Open City International Foundation, Inc.
Organisation Internationale pour la Sécurité des Transactions Electroniques OISTE
Organisation Mondiale des associations pour l'éducation prénatale
Organisation de défense de l'environnement au Burundi
Organisation des Laïcs Engagés du Sacré-Coeur pour le Développement de Kimbondo
Osservatorio per la Comunicazione Culturale e('l'Audiovisivo nel Mediterraneo e nel Mondo
Outreach Social Care Project
Oxfam GB
Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association
Partnership Africa Canada
Passionists International
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Pathways to Peace
Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students)
Peace Corps of Nigeria
Peace Worldwide
Penal Reform International
People with Disability Australia, Inc.
People’s Development Initiatives (PDI)
Physicians for Human Rights
Pitirim Sorokin - Nikolai Kondratieff International Institute
Population Media Center, Inc.
Project Kesher
Qatar Charitable Society
Reach Out to Asia (ROTA)
Reforestamos México, A.C.
Refugee Council of Australia
Regards de Femmes
Regional Public Charitable Organization "Drug Abuse Prevention Centre"
Registered Trustees of Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Trust (PINGOs - Forum)
Rehabilitation Engineering Society of North America
Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary
Rescue and Hope "RAH"
Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights
Rotary International
Rural Health Care Foundation
Sadguru Sadafaldeo Vihangam Yoga Sansthan
Save the Children International
Science of Spirituality, Inc.
Shushilan
Sign of Hope e.V. - Hoffnungszeichen
Simply Help, Inc.
Sisters Inside Inc.
Sisters of Charity Federation
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur
Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology
Society for International Development
Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment
Society to Support Children Suffering from Cancer (MAHAK)
Soroptimist International Great Britain and Ireland (SIGBI) Limited
Stichting Both ENDS
Stichting Coalition for Work with Psychotrauma and Peace
Strategic Humanitarian Services
Sulabh International
Summer Institute of Linguistics
Suomen YK-liitto Ry
Support Home of God (SuhoG) Project
Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment (SWAGEN)
Susila Dharma International Association
Tarumitra
The BARKA Foundation, Inc.
The Catholic Health Association of India
The Institute of Economic Strategies
The Leprosy Mission International
The Rockefeller Foundation
The Society For The Policing of Cyberspace
The World Habitat Foundation
Track Impunity Always - TRIAL / Association suisse contre l'impunite
Treasureland Health Builders
U.S. Federation for Middle East Peace, Inc.
UNANIMA International
US Human Rights Network Inc.
Under The Same Sun Fund
Union Syndicale des Agriculteurs (U.S.A.)
Union of Arab Jurists
Union of Ibero American Capitals - Intermunicipal Financial and Economic Centre for Advice and Co-Operation
Unitarian Universalist Association
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United Methodist Church - General Board of Global Ministries
United Nations Association Of New Zealand Incorporated
United Nations Association of Mauritius (MUNA)
United for Intercultural Action
Universal Peace Federation
Unión de Asociaciones Familiares
Vida y Familia de Guadalajara A.C.
Vietnam Peace and Development Foundation
Villes de France
Virtue Foundation
Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo
Water Safety Initiative Foundation
WaterAid
Wellesley Centers for Women (WCW)
Widows Rights International
Women Awareness Center Nepal
Women Environmental Programme
Women and Memory Forum
Women for Women International
Women in Dialog
Women's Bar Association of the State of New York
Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society
Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling
Women's Federation for World Peace International
Women's International Democratic Federation
Women's Learning Partnership for Rights, Development, and Peace
Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
World Association of Former United Nations Interns and Fellows
World Evangelical Alliance
World Faith Inc
World Family of Radio Maria NGO
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
World Hepatitis Alliance
World Kabaddi Federation
World Public Forum - Dialogue of Civilizations
World Russian People’s Council
World Stroke Organization
World Union of Small and Medium Enterprises
World Water Council
Yelen
Yoga in Daily Life USA
Yogaathma Foundation
Young Naturalist Network
Young Power in Social Action (YPSA)
Youth Alliance for Leadership and Development in Africa
Youth Awareness and Guidance Organisation, Agbarha-Otor
Youth Net and Counselling
Youth Path Organisation
Youth for a Child In Christ
Zenab for Women in Development, Inc.
Zonta International
Zoï Environment Network

(e) To close without prejudice consideration of the requests for consultative status made by the following 16 non-governmental organizations after those organizations had failed, following three reminders over the course of two consecutive sessions of the Committee, to respond to queries posed to them by members of the Committee:

American Jewish World Service, Inc.
Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment
Association organisation populaire pour l'enseignement des droits humains
Center for Democracy and Technology
International Gulf Organization FZ-LLC
International Media Support (IMS)
North Korea Intellectuals Solidarity
Orion Projects Private Limited
People's Right to Information and Development Implementing Society of Mizoram (PRISM)
RESDAL Red de Seguridad y Defensa de América Latina Asociación Civil
Saafah Foundation for Transparency and Integrity
Society Without Violence Non-Governmental Organization
Tabriz Green Hearts Charity Society
VOICE (Vietnamese Overseas Initiative for Conscience Empowerment)
World Learning Inc.
Yay Gender Harmony

(f) Not to grant consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

Iran Human Rights Documentation Center
US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea.

Draft decision II
Requests for withdrawal of consultative status

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the request for withdrawal of consultative status by the following non-governmental organizations which have ceased to exist:

Asociación de Técnicos Superiores y Peritos Judiciales de Andalucía
Draft decision III
Report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2018 regular session

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations on its 2018 regular session.

II. Applications for consultative status, requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations

2. The Committee considered agenda items 3 (a), Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee, and 3 (b), New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification, at its 1st through 12th meetings, held from 29 January to 5 February 2018. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Compilation of applications received from non-governmental organizations for consultative status deferred from previous sessions of the Committee held from 2008 to 2017 (E/C.2/2018/CRP.1), requests for reclassification deferred from 2015 to 2017 (E/C.2/2018/CRP.2), and request for merger deferred from 2017 (E/C.2/2018/CRP.3);

(b) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing new applications for consultative status received from non-governmental organizations (E/C.2/2018/R.2 and E/C.2/2018/R.2/Add.1-26);

(c) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing new requests for reclassification to be considered by the Committee (E/C.2/2018/R.3);

(d) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing a deferred request for a merger (E/C.2/2018/CRP.3);

(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing new requests from non-governmental organizations requesting a change of name (E/C.2/2018/CRP.5);

(f) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing request for change of name by organizations in consultative status deferred from previous sessions of the Committee (E/C.2/2018/CRP.6);

(g) Memorandum by the Secretary-General containing requests from non-governmental organizations for withdrawal of status (E/C.2/2018/CRP.33).
A. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee

3. The Committee considered item 3(a) of its agenda, Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee, at its 7th through 12th meeting, held from 1 to 5 February 2018. The Committee considered a total of 162 deferred applications for consultative status.

Applications recommended

4. The Committee recommended that the Council grant consultative status to 23 organizations (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (a)):

Special consultative status

AIM Education & Research Society
Aleradah & Altageer National Society
Center of Political Analysis and Information Security
Children's Hope India, Inc.
Commonwealth Medical Trust
Eaglesworth Human Empowerment Foundation
Emperor Gaza International Foundation
Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute
Fondation Cordoue de Genève
Global Campaign for Education
International Charitable Foundation "Alliance for Public Health"
International Women's Peace Group Corporation
Jubilee USA Network Inc.
Keeping Children Safe
Malteser International e.V.
Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA) Inc.
Ohaha Family Foundation
Okuolu International Limited
Pak Women
Soulforce, Inc.
Uganda Youth Development Link
Universal Rights Group
Wockhardt Foundation
Applications deferred

5. The Committee deferred its consideration of the applications of the following 121 non-governmental organizations, pending the receipt of responses to questions posed by the Committee to them during its 2018 regular session:

"SEG" Civil Society Support Center NGO
AMPHTS
Akhil Bharatiya Human Rights Organisation
Al-Marsad, The Arab Centre for Human Rights in the Golan Heights (R.A.)
Alliance to Renew Co-operation among Humankind
Ambedkar Center for Justice and Peace
American Human Rights Council
Anti-Corruption Foundation
Arab Center for the Promotion of Human Rights
Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL)
Asia Center for Human Rights
Associaciòn Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas, Afrocaribeñas y de la Diáspora
Association Concerning Sexual Violence against Women
Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanaïs-Iran - « ARC »
Assyrian Aid Society of America Inc.
Bahrain Center for Human Rights
Bureau international pour le respect des droits de l'homme au Sahara Occidental
Cameroon League for Development (CAMLEAD)
Center for Constitutional Rights Inc.
Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme
Centre universitaire de droit international humanitaire
Christian Solidarity International (CSI)
Citizens' Alliance for North Korean Human Rights
Congrès mondial Amazigh - CMA
Congrèss National des Arméniens Occidentaux (CNAO)
Coordination Wai (Eveil) relative à l'unité nationale et la lutte contre l'esclavage
Coptic Solidarity
Dalit Welfare Organization
Danjuma Atta Eye Foundation
Dansk Flygtningehjælp
Database Center for North Korean Human Rights (NKDB)
Diakonia
Diplomatic Mission Peace And Prosperity
Dream Touch for All
Electronic Frontier Foundation, Inc.
Embajada Mundial de Activistas por la Paz (Global Embassy of Activists for Peace) Corp.
Engineering Association for Development and Environment
Establishment of Sheikh Thani bin Abdullah Al Thani for Humanitarian Services
Euro-Mediterranean Human Rights Network
European Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Limited
Fair Trials International
Family Policy Institute
Federal Lezghin National and Cultural Autonomy
Formation Awareness and Community Empowerment Society (FACES) Pakistan
GAHT-US Corporation
Global Forum for Media Development
Global Network of Sex Work Projects Limited
Global Peace Foundation
Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited
Gulshan-e-John
Hokok Coalición Internacional Contra la Impunidad
Imam Khomeini Relief Foundation
Inimõiguste Instituut
Insamlingsstiftelsen Kvinna till Kvinna
International Association of Genocide Scholars, Inc., The
International Child Rights Center
International Dalit Solidarity Network
International Human Right Organization
International Non-Olympic Committee
International Non-Olympic University
International Organisation to Preserve Human Rights Ltd
Interregional Non-governmental Organization "Committee against Torture"
Iraqi Al-Amal Association
Islamic African Relief Agency (IARA)
Jerusalem Institute of Justice
Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V.
Korea Human Rights Foundation
Legal Advice Centre
Mangfoldhuset
Mittetulundusühing Fenno-Ugria Asutus
Mkokoteni Aid Development Organization
Muslim Hands
NDLH International Network of International Diplomacy, International Law and Human Rights
NK Watch
National Centre for Promotion of Employment for Disabled People
Norsk organisasjon for reform av marihuanalovgivningen
Pak Special Persons Welfare Society
Pakistan International Human Rights Organization
Parents and Friends of Ex-Gays and Gays, Inc. (P-FOX)
Peace Brigades International
Peace Islands Institute Inc
Peace Research Institute Oslo
Presbyterian Women in the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), Inc.
Public Aid Organization
Reprieve
Research Society of International Law
Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Salam for Democracy and Human Rights
Scholé Futuro
Sex & Samfund
Sheikh Eid Bin Mohammad Al Thani Charitable Association
Social Services Trust
Solidarity for Peace and Reunification of Korea
Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality
Stichting Pro Papua
Swadhikar
Syrian American Medical Society Foundation
The Andrey Rylkov Foundation for Health and Social Justice
The Arab Council for Supporting Fair Trial
The F W de Klerk Foundation Trust
The International Center for Supporting Rights and Freedoms
The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI)
The New Woman Foundation
The Simons Foundation
The Union of Non-governmental Associations "The International Non-governmental Organization "The World Union of Cossack Atamans"
The Voice Society
Turkiye Diyanet Vakfi
USA Refugees & Immigrants, Corp.
United Sikhs
Vang Pao Peace Institute
V-Day Karama
We Care for Humanity
West Papua Interest Association
White Ribbon Alliance for Safe Motherhood, Inc
Women Living under Muslim Laws - International Solidarity Network (WLUML)
Women's Freedom Forum, Inc.
WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW
World Association for Sexual Health
World Without Genocide
Youth RISE (Resource, Information, Support, Education) Limited

Applications closed without prejudice

6. At its 15th meeting, on 7 February, the Committee decided to close without prejudice consideration of the applications of 16 non-governmental organizations that had not responded to the Committee’s questions despite three reminders sent to the organizations (see chap. I, draft decision I (e)).
Syrian American Medical Society Foundation

7. At its 9th meeting on 2 February 2018, the Committee considered the application of the non-governmental organization, Syrian American Medical Society Foundation. Following a request for more information from the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the representative of the United States took the floor to express her strong support for the organization’s application for consultative status and encouraged other members of the Committee to support its accreditation. She stated that the organization was highly deserving of consultative status based on the important work that it undertakes in providing medical care and other assistance to civilians caught in the crossfire in Syria. Lauding the work of the organization as heroic and remarkable she reiterated her appeal to members of the Committee to fully support its application for consultative status.

8. In response, the representative of the Russian Federation, stated that the activities of the organization are extremely biased and contradictory. He asserted that there was a need for clarification on the organization’s work and questioned how the organization was able to work in the territory of Syria without authorization to do so. He stated that he had a negative view of the organization because it was working in a territory without the authorization of the host state and receiving income mainly from the government.

9. The representative of the observer State of the Syrian Arab Republic recalled that the Syrian American Medical Society Foundation had applied for consultative status several years ago but stated that it was not registered in the Syrian Arab Republic. He stated that the organization was part of a military terrorist wing supporting terrorism in his country and that it had been designated as a terrorist organization by the Security Council. He maintained that the organization transports arms as part of humanitarian assistance. He asserted that his country had a right like other member states to protect its borders and reiterated that the organization did not have a license to operate in Syria and denied that it was providing assistance to Syrians. He went on to state that the organization was providing support to terrorist organizations and that it should not be granted consultative status because it had been designated as a terrorist organization.

10. In response, the representative of the United States cautioned member states against making unfounded allegations against legally registered organizations. She maintained that the United States did not have any information validating the claims made by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic and argued that resolution 1996/31 did not require an organization to be registered in Syria for it to work there. She deplored the politicization of the Committee and encouraged the Chair not to permit the observer States to impugn the actions and motivations of reputable and legally established organizations. She expressed concern that the Committee, which was the main forum for accreditation of NGOs had become a hostile forum where NGOs were subjected to unfounded attacks by member states driven by a political agenda.

11. The representative of the Russian Federation recalled that the Committee had transmitted several requests for information to NGOs including questions posed by the United States in relation to a Russian research NGO. He questioned if it was possible for an organization to work in the United States without the authorization of the country in the same way that the NGO was working in Syria. In response, the
representative of the United States clarified that there was no legal requirement for registration of NGOs in the United States and that legal organizations could operate freely in the country. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran deplored the out of context statements made after posing questions on this organization. He continued by recalling the routine working method of the Committee that when members have questions they raise questions and if there was nothing to hide the organizations would respond. He encouraged members to make themselves familiar with the working methods of the Committee before making political positions on certain NGOs. He stated that problems arose in instances where the applications before the Committee related to organizations which were funded by foreign governments to conduct intrusive activities in other countries. He pointed out that. during its lifespan, the Committee had recommended that consultative status be granted to numerous NGOs and noted that only 162 applications deferred. He argued that the majority of the deferrals were the result of the abuse of NGO status by certain member states. He asserted that the Committee had a responsibility to clarify the nature of the activities of NGOs that were considered unclear. He reiterated that the Committee had recommended thousands of NGOs for consultative status in the past. He added that if a member state funded an organization with a specific political agenda, the NGO Committee then should not be expected to take it as a simple matter. He asserted that the same member states that were responsible for the politicization of the work of the Committee were accusing it of being politicized.

12. The representative of the observer State of the Syrian Arab Republic recalled several resolutions of the Security Council and reiterated that some organizations were providing support to terrorist organizations and as such his government does not permit organizations to work on its territory without authorization.

**US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea**

13. At its 10th meeting on 2 February 2018, the Committee considered the application of the non-governmental organization US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea. The representative for the United States noted that the application of the organization had been pending before the Committee since May 2016. She stated that the NGO had been asked the same questions repeatedly and urged delegations to eliminate the practice of repeating questions session after session. She stressed that the role of the Committee was to determine whether an NGO would make a meaningful contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council and stated that the US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea fulfilled the criteria set in resolution 1996/31 and therefore deserved accreditation. She then introduced a motion to grant special consultative status to the organization and encouraged other committee members to support the motion.

14. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran objected to the motion and asserted that the move by the representative of the United States undermined the authority of the Committee. He observed that the application of the organization was relatively new and had only been recently introduced to the Committee. He stated that the approach of the United States was unconstructive towards the cause of NGOs and the promotion of the role of civil society in the work of the UN. He recalled that the provisions and principles of Resolution 1996/31 were clear and called for them to be respected. He encouraged members of the committee to avoid the further
politicization of the work of the NGO Committee and rejected the motion proposed by the representative of United States.

15. The representative of the United States expressed regret that the members of the Committee had failed to reach a consensus on recommending the organization for special consultative status and called for a vote on the proposed motion pursuant to rule 59 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

16. The representative of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea recalled that the US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea had been deferred many times in the past because it was not qualified as a non-governmental organization. He asserted that the organization was a government affiliate disguised as an NGO in the civil society adding that it was funded and controlled by the government of the United States to carry out its hostile policy towards his government. He further stated that the activities of the organization infringed upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and violated the principles of non-politicization, impartiality and non-selectivity as well the spirit purposes and principles of the United Nations charter, and ECOSOC resolution 1996/31. He therefore urged the Committee not to grant consultative status to the organization.

17. The representative of the European Union also made a general statement before the vote. Speaking in support of the motion to grant consultative status to the organization, he underlined the importance of giving fair and reasonable consideration to all applications before the Committee. While noting that scrutiny of applications for ECOSOC accreditation was indispensable, he stressed that legitimate organizations should be granted accreditation in a timely manner and should only be required to respond to questions that are properly motivated and in line with the letter and spirit of ECOSOC resolution 1996/31.

18. The representative of China made a statement in explanation of his delegation’s vote before the vote. He noted that the application before the Committee was first presented to the Committee in May 2016 and added that although the organization had responded to questions raised by the Committee, it still had other questions for the organization and it was therefore not the right time to grant consultative status to the NGO. He indicated that China preferred to maintain the solidarity of the Committee and that his delegation would vote against the motion to grant consultative status to the organization.

19. The representative of the Russian Federation also made a statement before the vote to clarify the position of his delegation. In response to the observations by the representatives of the United States and European Union that the organization had been asked numerous questions repeatedly by the Committee, he drew their attention to two other NGO applications which had been pending before the Committee for longer periods of time and questioned why the delegations had not proposed a vote on those applications. He noted that in comparison with other applications, the application of the US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea had only been before the Committee for a year and a half. Citing political aspects of the motion, he stated that his delegation would vote against the motion to grant consultative status and appealed to other members of the Committee and other independent nations to vote against the granting of consultative status to the organization, including in the event that the motion was presented to the Council in the future.
20. The representative of Uruguay took the floor to express her strong support for the motion to grant consultative status to the organization stating that in her view, it complied with the criteria set out in resolution 1996/31 and as such should not be denied consultative status.

21. The Committee voted against the proposal by the United States to grant status to the NGO by a roll call vote of 9 to 5 with 2 abstentions. Of the 19 members of the Committee, 16 were present and voting. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*
Greece, Israel, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*
Burundi, China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Pakistan, South Africa, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining*
India, Sudan

*Absent*
Azerbaijan, Guinea, Mauritania

22. Following the vote, the representative of Nicaragua explained that her delegation had voted against the motion because the application of the NGO was relatively new, and, in order to reaffirm the right of Committee members to consult and to ask questions until adequate responses had been provided. She noted in agreement with the delegate of the Russian Federation, that the Committee had not made hasty decisions on other applications that were pending before it.

23. The representative of Pakistan stated that his delegation had voted against the motion because the NGO had not exhausted all the opportunities available to it before asking for the vote and that granting consultative status would have been a hasty decision. He affirmed the right of member states to ask questions and reiterated that the NGO should have exhausted all opportunities available to it before the vote was requested.

24. The representative of the United States expressed regret that the Committee had failed to uphold its duty by denying consultative status to an organization which was fully deserving of accreditation. She stated that the decision demonstrated the highly politicized and anti-civil society orientation of the Committee. She added that it was unfortunate that countries that were hostile to civil society in their domestic jurisdictions were carrying out their views through their membership in the Committee. She informed the Committee that her delegation would pursue a vote to overturn the decision at the full meeting of the Economic and Social Council and vowed to continue fighting for the rights of civil society.

25. After the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation applauded the decision of the Committee noting that the Committee had demonstrated that it was a healthy part of the United Nations. He asserted that the NGO in question was used as a weapon of the United States that provided funding for it. He appealed to member states to take measures to ensure that the decision of the Committee was upheld at the Council.
26. The observer of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea thanked the Committee members who had voted against granting consultative status to the NGO. He reiterated that the NGO was not qualified to receive consultative status because both its activities and mandate were politically motivated.

27. The representative of Cuba responded to the statement made by the delegate of the United States to clarify that the role of the Committee was not to confer consultative status, which is the role of the Economic and Social Council, but rather to make recommendations for granting of status to the Economic and Social Council. He stated that the Committee had an obligation to ensure that organizations applying for consultative status complied with resolution 1996/31 and the United Nations Charter and it was therefore obliged to verify that organizations complied with those requirements, including non-interference with states or the internal affairs of states which are principles of the United Nations Charter. He argued that the outcome of the vote reflected the Committee’s compliance with its responsibility to conduct a thorough review of all the applications before it.

28. The representative of the United States took the floor to respond to references made by other delegations regarding her delegation’s statement that it would seek a reversal of the Committee’s vote before the Economic and Social Council. She asserted that previous reversals of the Committee’s decisions by the Council were a clear indication that the Committee had failed to fulfil its obligations under resolution 1996/31. She called upon the Committee to reflect upon the message that the reversals conveyed to it, and expressed confidence that the Council would reverse the decision of the Committee on the application of the NGO.

29. The representative of the Russian Federation recalled that the Committee was comprised of 19-member states with equal rights and argued that the United States, as a member of the Committee should comply with the decisions of the Committee. The representative of Cuba also countered the statement made by the delegate of the United States contending that the vast majority of the recommendations of the Committee had been ratified by the Economic and Social Council. He reiterated that the work of the Committee had followed resolution 1996/31 and was in line with the United Nations Charter and that more than 99% of its recommendations had been upheld by the Council.

30. The representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela deplored the statement made by the United States as an affront to the other members of the Committee. She stated that the members the Committee had respected the questions posed by the delegation of the United States to other organizations and added that questions by members of the Committee should not be construed as opposition to civil society.

31. At its 11th meeting on 5 February 2018, the Committee considered the application of the non-governmental organization Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre (IHRDC). The representative of the United States stated that the organization was credible and undertaking important human rights work but noted that its application had been pending before the Committee since 2011. She noted that the Committee had asked the organization more than 70 questions and that the organization had patiently and competently responded to all of them. She stressed that
the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations is tasked with determining whether an organization could make a meaningful contribution to the work of the Economic and Social Council and maintained that the organization met the criteria established by resolution 1996/31 and therefore deserved accreditation. She introduced a motion before the Committee to grant special consultative status to the organization and appealed to other members of the Committee to support the motion.

32. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran stated that the pseudo-NGO should have never been on the agenda of the Committee to begin with. He continued that however the United States government had had the audacity to do so and as such to waste valuable time and resources of the Committee and its members. He stated that the organization was established and funded by the Government of the United States solely to manipulate the internal affairs of another member state under the disguise of human rights. He maintained that this violated several principles of ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 citing in particular, principle 2 on the respect for the spirit, purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and principle 13 which requires that “the basic resources of the organization be “derived in the main part from contributions of the national affiliates or other components or from individual members”. He questioned how the organization whose funding and line of accountability were attached to the generosity of the State Department and United States foreign policy could contribute to the objectives of Economic and Social Council. He added that the work of the organization contradicted the ideals of the United Nations and the Economic and Social Council, including respect for sovereignty of UN member states. He reiterated his delegation’s position that the organization was a political entity established and funded by an alien state to interfere into internal affairs of another state that the alien state considered as an adversary and should therefore not be viewed as an NGO. He regretted that the United States, despite exposing true nature of the Organization in the Committee did not withdraw this application. He complained that while the United States cherry picking and applying double standards were not unusual, it sounded strange that as the United States pushed for its fabricated and funded political organizations to get status, it continued to block NGOs coming from inside Iran. He added that the motion by the delegation of the United States demonstrated its intention to abuse the cause of human rights and the Committee’s platform in order to advance its political agenda, and that it was a disservice to both the human rights and the NGO causes, which undermined the work of the Committee and its credibility. He invited the United States to act responsibly and constructively and to avoid further politicization of the work of the Committee. He concluded by stating that although his delegation encouraged further engagement of local civil society with the United Nations, those inside Iran, funded by Iranians and run by Iranians for the interest of Iranians, it objected to manipulative and intrusive pseudo-NGOs created by external players with a dark history on the promotion and protection of human rights in Iran and around the world and as such objected to the motion raised by the representative of the United States.

33. The representative of the Russian Federation recalled that his delegation had previously recommended that the organization’s request for consultative status be denied by the Committee but the decision was delayed because the delegation of Iran had posed questions to the organization. He stated that the funding of organizations by governments to implement their agendas undermined the concept of NGOs because it rendered them an extension of the governments that fund them. He pointed out from the organization’s financial statement, that it received 86 per cent of its funding from
a government source and asserted that the organization was a political entity which was fully dependent on government funding for its existence. He appealed to members of the Committee to vote against the motion to grant consultative status to the organization.

34. The representative of the United States regretted that the Committee had failed to reach consensus on the motion to grant consultative status and called for a vote on the motion.

35. In response, the representative of Iran stated that the behavior of the delegation of the United States was the reflection of a larger problem they had with the world affairs. He continued that the United States believed that there were two set of rules of standards in the world affairs: one for the United States and company and one for the rest of the world. He added this premise was wrong and that peoples and States wanted to be treated equally. He continued by saying that if sovereignty was sacred for the United States, other member states thought likewise; if interference into US election was a crime, US interferences into other countries elections and democratic processes should be viewed as a crime too; if racism and ethnic violence and religious intolerance was wrong in the rest of the world, the United States should also be called to account for widespread similar practices inside its territory and if US borders should be vigilantly protected, the same right should be respected by the United States for other member states. He reiterated his view that the activities of the organization violated the key principles of the UN Charter and ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 and as such did not merit consultative status. He appealed to members of the Committee to vote against the motion to grant consultative status to the organization.

36. The observer State of Canada, in a general statement before the vote, affirmed her delegation’s support for the participation of civil society at the United Nations. She noted that NGOs make valuable contributions at the UN based on their local projects, expertise and access to information on the ground, and stressed that the diversity of voices that they bring to the deliberations of member states enrich the work of the United Nations. She stated that NGOs that meet the criteria for accreditation should be recommended for consultative status and expressed concern that some applications had been delayed indefinitely by the Committee, through the posing of extensive questions. She highlighted the case of the Iran Human Rights Documentation Center as an example, noting that the organization had applied for consultative status 7 years ago but its application had been deferred many times despite its responses to the questions posed by the Committee. She pointed out that the organization’s stated goal was to encourage informed dialogue on human rights in Iran and to promote accountability, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and argued that the organization met the criteria of resolution 1996/31 and would contribute to the work of the Economic and Social Council. She therefore expressed her strong support for the accreditation of the organization and appealed to all members of the Committee to support the motion to recommend it for consultative status.

37. The observer of the European Union also made a general statement in support of the motion to recommend the organization for consultative status. Recalling the general statement of the European Union at the first meeting of the Committee, he underlined the importance of giving fair and reasonable treatment to all applicants before the Committee. While noting that scrutiny of applications was an indispensable part of the process, he emphasized that legitimate organizations should be granted
accreditation in a timely fashion and should only be required to answer questions that
were properly motivated and aligned to resolution 1996/31.

38. The Committee voted against the proposal by the United States to recommend
the organization for consultative status by a roll call vote of 9 to 4 with 2 abstentions.
Of the 19 members of the Committee, 15 were present and voting. The voting was as
follows:

*In favour:*
Greece, Israel, United States of America, Uruguay.

*Against:*
Burundi, China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian
Federation, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining*
India, Sudan

*Absent*
Azerbaijan, Guinea, Mauritania, Turkey

39. Following the vote, the representative of the Russian Federation welcomed the
outcome of the vote as legitimate and justified based on the activities carried out by
the organization. He appealed to the representative of the United States to comply
with the decision of the Committee.

40. The representative of the United States expressed regret that her delegation had
been compelled to call for a vote on an organization that clearly met the criteria for
ECOSOC accreditation set out in Resolution 1996/31. She stated that the decision of
the Committee had demonstrated its dysfunction and hostility to genuine civil society.
She stressed that the international community should create an enabling environment
for civil society both within our own countries and at the United Nations and that the
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had a critical role to play in that
regard. She added that through recommendations for consultative status to NGOs, the
Committee could play a crucial role in giving a voice to the voiceless at the UN and
around the world. She noted however, that although the Committee is tasked to
recommend NGOs for consultative status, some member states join the Committee in
order to block independent and credible NGOs while promoting government-
organized NGOs. She asserted that although the IHRDC was a reputable and
independent non-governmental organization, it had been asked the same question 8
times for 8 consecutive years in order to delay its application indefinitely. She recalled
specific questions posed by the Committee related to the organization’s choice of area
of work and argued that the Committee’s role was to determine whether the
organization fulfilled the criteria of 1996/31 and if it would contribute to the work of
the Economic and Social Council and not to dictate the NGOs areas of work. She
stressed that the organization would undoubtedly contribute to the work of the United
Nations highlighting the fact that the situation of human rights in Iran falls squarely
within the UN’s agenda. She also noted that at the Human Rights Council, the
mandate for the Special Rapporteur to monitor the human rights situation in Iran
continues to be renewed year after year. The fact that Iran refuses to allow the Special
Rapporteur access to the country makes the reporting done by NGOs such as IHRDC
even more relevant. She further stated that the General Assembly and the Third
Committee also continue to adopt annual resolutions condemning the human rights situation in Iran, the latest of which was adopted in December 2017. She stressed that in that regard, no one can reasonably dispute that IHRDC merits accreditation. She urged the members of the Committee to uphold the duties of membership and refrain from blocking NGOs and indicated that her delegation would pursue a vote to overturn this recommendation against the organization at the next meeting of the Economic and Social Council.

41. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran thanked the members of the Committee who had voted against the motion which he termed as unreasonable and unconstructive. He stated that his delegation’s view of the organization remained unchanged. He called referring to organizations that were funded or established by the State Department as legitimate NGOs and genuine civil society funny. He pointed out that there were NGO applications that had been pending before the Committee for even a longer period of time due to questions posed by the delegation of the United States. In reaction to the reference to the human rights situation in Iran, he stated that the United States had more immediate interests than human rights to attend. By recalling several measures undertaken by the United States administration during last year or so, he concluded that the United States has little interest in the issue of human rights and advised it to leave protection and promotion of human rights to the people who were truly and genuinely concerned about it. He added that during this period the United States had continuously exerted pressure on Iranians and their human rights including through the ridiculous and racist travel ban, imposition of illegal and inhumane sanctions and avoiding the fulfilment of its commitments under the nuclear agreement. He argued that with such record few would believe opportunistic gestures by the United States as genuine exercise towards promotion and protection of human rights.

42. The representative of Cuba made a statement of explanation of vote after the vote. He stated that his delegation respected and promoted the right of NGOs that comply with the principles of Resolution 1996/31 and the United Nations Charter in considering applications for consultative status with ECOSOC. He supported the right of the Committee to ask questions in order to clarify information regarding organizations seeking consultative status, which he argued, allowed it to ensure that only those organizations that comply with Resolution 1996/31 and act in accordance with the UN Charter are granted consultative status with ECOSOC. He explained that his delegation had voted against the motion to grant consultative status to the organization because it was concerned about the organization’s activities against a member of the United Nations, as outlined by the representative of Iran.

43. The representative of the United States clarified her delegation’s position in response to the statement by the representative of the Russian Federation regarding her delegation’s stance on the Islamic African Relief Agency. She stated that the Islamic African Relief Agency had been designated under Executive Order 13224 for providing support to terrorists. She further stated that her government would not support the accreditation of any designated entity. She recalled that the Committee had previously rescinded the application of the organization at its regular session in 2006 and maintained that her delegation would not support the accreditation of the organization unless it was delisted by the United States Government Office of Foreign Assets Control.
44. In response, the representative of the Russian Federation recalled that the delegation of the United States had previously proposed a motion to deny consultative status to the Islamic African Relief Agency based on its designation but had indicated that the information on the organization’s activities was classified. He therefore demanded for proof of the organization’s support to terrorists.

B. New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification

45. The Committee considered item 3(b) of its agenda, New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification, at its 1st to 7th meetings, from 29th January to 1st February 2018. The Committee considered a total of 321 new applications for consultative status.

New applications recommended

46. Of the 321 organizations whose new applications had been received, the Committee recommended that the following 200 should be granted consultative status with the Council (see chap. I, draft decision I, para. (a)):

Special consultative status

"Fondation - Afrique développement international" (F.A.D.I.)
21st Century Community Empowerment for Youth and Women Initiative
AAINA
ABRACE - Associação Brasileira de Assistência às Famílias de Crianças Portadoras de Câncer e Hemopatias
ACSA
ANA-VIE
Afri-health Optonet Association
Africa Network for Animal Welfare (ANAW)
African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes Education Trust
African Law Center, Inc.
African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development
African Youths Initiative on Crime Prevention
AfroPresencia.com
Ageing Nepal
Al Baqee Organization Nfp
Al-Shafa’a Humanitarian Organization
Alliance Vita
Amazon Conservation Team
American Society of Criminology
Amis d'Afrique Francophone-Bénin (AMAF-Benin)
Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal
Asociación de Pedagogos de Cuba
Association Avenir NEPAD-Congo
Association de lutte contre la dépendance
Association de l’Unité Spéciale Républicaine (ASUS RELUC)
Association nationale des partenaires migrants
Association pour l’amélioration des conditions de vie des prisonniers en Mauritanie
B.C. Aboriginal Network on Disability Society
Bahjat Al-Baqir Charity Foundation
Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud
Belediye Ve Özel İdare Çalışanları Birliği Sendikası
Black Alliance for Just Immigration
Blessed Aid
British Columbia Council for International Cooperation
CLAN (Caring & Living as Neighbours) Incorporated
Can-Go Afar Foundation
Centralized Religious Organization - Muslim Religious Board of the Republic of Tatarstan
Centre Intercommunautaire Congolais Pour Les Personnes Avec Handicap
Centre de politique internationale et d'analyse des conflits (CDPIAC)
Centre for Youth and Development Limited
Centre for Youth and Social Development
Children of the Caribbean Inc.
China Water Engineering Association
City2000 Youth Action International
Community Agenda for Peace Ltd/Gte
Community Restoration Initiative Project
Confederación AUTISMO ESPAÑA
Congregazione delle Suore Ospitaliere del Sacro Cuore di Gesù
Consejo de Iglesias de Cuba
Consortium for Sustainable Urbanization Inc
Cooperation for Peace and Development
Corporación Equipo Colombiano Interdisciplinario de Trabajo Forense y Asistencia Psicosocial
Culture and Development East Africa
Damanhur Education
Dave Omokaro Foundation
David Lynch Foundation for Consciousness-Based Education and World Peace
Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries
EVEIL
Eau Vive Internationale
Edfu Foundation Inc.
Educators without Borders
Environmental Justice Foundation Charitable Trust
Ethiopia Africa Black International Congress Church of Salvation
Euro Atlantic Diplomacy Society Association
Europäische Plattform für die Gewinnung unterirdischer Energie "Earth Energy" e.V
Excellent World Foundation LTD/GTE
FSD Fahrzeugsystemdaten GmbH
Federación de Mujeres y Familias de Ámbito Rural
First Modern Agro. Tools - Common Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G)
Fondation CIOMAL de l'Ordre de Malte (Campagne internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre)
Fondation Jean et Jeanne Scelles
Forum méditerranéen pour la promotion des droits du citoyen
Freehearts Africa Reach Out Foundation
Fundacion Educando
Fundación Descúbreme
Fundación del Empresariado Chihuahuense AC
Fundação Antonio Meneghetti
Giving Back Fund Inc
Giving Life Nature Volunteer
Global Applied Disability Research and Information Network on Employment and Training
Global Medicare Foundation
Goodness and Mercy Missions Common Initiative Group
Great Africa Youth Empowerment & Development Initiative
Greater Impact Foundation Inc
Guerrand Hermes Foundation for Peace
Hamraah Foundation
Hape Development & Welfare Association
Haritika
Heritage Life Bouy Foundation
Hope For the Needy Association
Human Development Initiatives
Independent Development Council
Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement
Instituto Global Attitude
Instituto São Paulo Sustentável
Instituto de Tecnologia e Sociedade
Integrated Regional Support Programme
International Academy of Environmental Sanitation and Public Health
International Cable Protection Committee Limited
International Centre for Environmental Education and Community Development
International Centre for Women and Child
International Confucian Association
International Housing Coalition, Incorporated
International Relief Services
Internationale Romani Union (IRU)
Iranian Association for United Nations Studies
Iranian Institutional Investors Association
Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian
Jeunes Verts - Togo
Jubilee Debt Campaign
Kamer-Kadin Merkezi Eğitim Üretim Danışma, ve Dayanışma (KAMER) Vakfı
Kayan - Feminist Organization
Korea LOHAS Association
Kurdistan Institute for Human Rights
LatinoJustice PRLDEF
Living Proof Initiative for Hope
Líderes Promoviendo la Cultura de la Legalidad, AC
Majlis Kanser Nasional
Media Foundation for West Africa
Mijoro Mandroso (Mi.Ma.)
More Trust
Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group
Mouvement alternatives citoyennes
Mukti Nari -O- Shishu Unnayan Sangstha
Murna Foundation
Muslims for Progressive Values
Network of Organizations Working for People with Disabilities, Pakistan
New Vision International - NVI
Nobel Laurate Mother Teresa Charitable Trust
Nutrition & Education International
Ocean Sanctuary Alliance, Inc.
Operation Smile, Inc.
Organisation Sociale des Missionnaires pour l'Education des Enfants Démunis
Organisation des femmes pour la formation et le développement
Organisation pour une nouvelle vision de la jeunesse d'Haiti OPNVJH
Oui Pour une Enfance Noble
PARTENARIAT FRANÇAIS POUR L'EAU (PFE)
Panafrican Women Association (PAWA)
Parents - Enfants maltraités - Renouveau et espérance pour les familles
Partage et Action en Synergie pour le Développement
PathFinders Justice Initiative, Inc.
Patriotic Vision
Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti, Selangor
Persatuan Pengasih Malaysia (PENGASIH)
Persons with Disability Initiative, Nigeria
Public Eye, Verein auf der Grundlage der Erklärung von Bern, Bern
Queensland Advocacy Incorporated
Radha Soami Sat Sang Beas
Rastriya Adiwasi Janajati Mahila Manch Nepal
Reachout and Smile Initiative for Social Empowerment
Rehabilitation International - Arab Region
Reseau d’intervention, pour la protection et promotion de l’enfant et famille dans la communauté
Resource Centre for Environmental and Sustainable Development
Resource Institute of Social Education
Reyada for Capacity Building Studies & Consultations
Ruh Sağlığında İnsan Hakları Girişimi Derneği
Rural Care Ministries, Jupudi
SAFE (Social Activities For Environment)
SDSN Association, Inc.
SIETAR Austria - Gesellschaft für interkulturelle Bildung, Training und Forschung
SPHER International Ltd
Sahara Economic Development Organization
Sankalpa - Women Alliance for Peace and Democracy
Save Cambodia
Semilla Warunkwa
Shalva - The Israel Association for Care and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (R.A.)
Shola Mese Foundation
Shorab Ali Dewan Cultural Society
Silatech
Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association
Sudan Volunteers Organization for Human Rights and Development
Suivi des couvents Vodoun et conservation du patrimoine occulte (SUCOVEPO)
Support Women Initiatives to Transform Children
Tarhuk Samaj
Terra Renaissance
The Arab Chamber of Commerce & Industry
The Athena Fund – Laptop Computer for each Teacher
The Bahrain Young Ladies Association
The Foundation for AIDS Research
The Global Alliance for TB Drug Development, Inc.
The Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
The Order of St. Stanislas (Der Orden des Heiligen Stanislaus) e.V.
The PsySiP Project
The Vision for Teenagers Adolescents and Youths Wellbeing Initiative
The Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia (YOCEL) Inc.
Together for Safer Roads Inc
Truth in Reality Inc
UNESCO Center for Peace
Udayan Care
Union Internationale des Transports Publics
University College Dublin
Unspoken Smiles Foundation
Voice of Animal - Nepal
We Yone Child Foundation Sierra Leone
Welfare
World Protection for Dogs and Cats in the Meat Trade
Young Diplomats of Canada
Youth Foundation of Bangladesh
Youth Reformation and Awareness Centre
Österreichischer Bundesverband – Österreichische Lebens - und Rettungs – Gesellschaft

New applications deferred

47. The Committee deferred its consideration of the applications of the following 121 organizations pending receipt of questions posed by the Committee to the organizations during its 2018 regular session:

"İqtisadi və Sosial İnkişaf Mərkəzi" ictimai birliyi
28. Jun
ARYAB HATT SEVA SANSTHAN
ASPAM Foundation
Al-Anwar Al Najafia Foundation for Culture and Development
Al-Imdaad Trust
Alianza Americas
Anciens esclaves nouveaux citoyens
Association Najdeh
Association canadienne pour le droit et la vérité
Association du développement communautaire en Mauritanie
Association mauritanienne d'appui aux nécessiteux
Association pour la Diffusion des Droits Humains aux Peuples Autochtones (Humanitarian Law Agency)
Canadian Human Rights International Organization - CHRIIO
Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment
Cercle Martin Buber
Chin Human Rights Organization
Chinese Culture Promotion Society
Citizen Association H.E.R.A. Health Education and Research Association
Club des Amis de la moughataa de Moudjeria
Coalition of African Lesbians (CAL)
Community Initiatives for Development in Pakistan (CIDP)
Concord - Sverige
Cooperación Internacional
Direct Focus Community Aid
Dream Makers for North Korea (DMNK, Mulmangcho)
Drug Reform Coordination Network Inc.
EGAM - European Grassroots Antiracist Movement
EMPOWER
EURORDIS European Organisation for Rare Diseases
Faithful Covenant Foundation
Federal Bar Association
Friends of Angola
Global Dialogue Foundation Australia Limited
Global Interfaith WASH Alliance India
Global Utmaning
Goringhaicona Khoi Khoin Indeginious Traditional Council
Great Run Africa
Hamkkehaneun Sarangbat Corporation
Hardwired, Incorporated
Healthier Hearts Foundation
Hellenic Initiative, Inc.
Hope Ek ASHA
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team United States Incorporated
Individual Land Trust
International Action Network for Gender Equity and Law
International Association of Professionals in Humanitarian Assistance and Protection
International Integration Bond
International Public Foundation "Roza Otunbayeva Initiative"
International Youth Committee
International Youth Council - Yemen Chapter (IYCY)
Jamia Islamiya Umar Faruk Charitable Trust Solapur
Juridisk Rådgivning for Kvinner
Justice Centre Hong Kong Limited
Kaleidoscope Human Rights Foundation Ltd.
Lawyers for Justice in Libya
Le Collectif de la Paix au Sri Lanka
Legal Action Worldwide
Ligue Mauritanienne pour l'appui aux initiatives associatives
Lion Damien Club
Markengee Home for Orphans and widows
Medical Foundation for the Care of Victims of Torture
Mittetulundusühing G-Global Development Community
Mother Helpage (UK)
NIGH World
Namati Inc
National Committee on BRICS Research
Nepperhan Community Center, Inc.
Nonprofit Partnership "Strategic Partnership with the Islamic World"
ORGANISATION AIDE ET ACTION INTERNATIONAL
Operation HOPE Inc
Operation Underground Railroad Inc
Organisation Attawassoul pour la Santé, la Femme et l'Enfant
Organisation Internationale pour l’Avancement politique des Africaines (L'OIAPA)
Organisation Suisse d'aide aux réfugiés
Organisation tunisienne de développement social
Otro Tiempo México, Asociación Civil
PECB (Professional Evaluation & Certification Board – Educational & Welfare Society)
Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
Palestinian Association for Human Rights (Witness)
Patiala Foundation
Peace Development Fund
People's Cultural Centre
Perkins School for the Blind
Polis Instit.de Estudos Forma e Asses.em Politi.Sociais
Recreation Vehicle Industry Association, Inc.
Regional Centre for International Development Cooperation Limited (By Guarantee)
Reproductive Health Matters
Rohingya League Ltd.
SADHANA
SOS EXCLUS pour la protection et l'épanouissement de la famille, de l'enfant et des personnes vulnérables
SOS Urgence
Sahipkıran Stratejik Araştırmalar Merkezi
Savera Society for Human Initiatives
Sierra Leone Campus Civitan International
Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior
Stichting Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict
Stichting Mama Cash
Talent Incubator
The Bianca Jagger Human Rights Foundation
The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Foundation Inc.
The Dame Jane Foundation
The Denis & Lenora Foretia Foundation Inc
The First Community Christian Pentecostal Church of God, Inc.
The National Alliance of Women (NAWO)
The Reproductive and Family Health Association of Fiji (RFHAF)
The Small Earth Nepal
The Task Force for Global Health Inc
Tom Lantos Foundation for Human Rights and Justice
Requests for reclassification

48. At its 7th and 12th meetings, on 1 and 5 February, the Committee considered six requests for reclassification of consultative status, including two new requests for reclassification, as contained in document E/C.2/2018/R.3, and four deferred requests, as contained in document E/C.2/2018/CRP.2. It recommended the reclassification of International Federation of Consular Corps and Associations from roster to special consultative status (see chap. I, draft decision I, para. (b)) and to defer its consideration of the application for reclassification of status of the following 5 organizations, pending the receipt of responses to questions posed by the Committee:

- Global Economist Forum
- International Campaign to Ban Landmines
- The Sant Nirankari Mandal, Delhi
- Universal Peace Federation
- Widows for Peace through Democracy

Requests for mergers

49. At its 13th meeting, on 6 February, the Committee considered one deferred application for a merger of the Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany (in special consultative status) with the Protestant Development Service (organization not in status with the Council) to form the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development (PADD), as contained in document E/C.2/2018/CRP.3. It decided to further defer its consideration of the application for a merger, pending receipt of responses to questions posed by the Committee.

Requests for a change of name
50. At its 15th meeting, on 7 February, the Committee considered eight new requests for a change of name by organizations in consultative status, as contained in document E/C.2/2018/CRP.5. It decided to take note of the change of name of 4 of the organizations (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (c)) and to defer its consideration of the request for a change of name by the following organizations, pending the receipt of responses to questions posed by the Committee:

Disarm Education Fund Inc. [Special, 2012] to Global Health Partners, Inc


Track Impunity Always - TRIAL / Association suisse contre l'impunite [Special, 2009] to TRIAL International

United States Asian American Law Enforcement Foundation, Inc. [Special, 2011] to International Law Enforcement Federation

51. At its 15th meeting, on 7 February, the Committee considered one request for change of name by organizations in consultative status deferred from previous sessions of the Committee, as contained in document E/C.2/2018/CRP.6. It decided to take note of the change of name of the organization (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (c)).

Requests for withdrawal of consultative status

52. At its 15th meeting, on 7 February, the Committee took note of the request for withdrawal of consultative status by the following non-governmental organizations, as contained in document E/C.2/2018/CRP.33 (see chap. I, draft decision II):

Asociación de Técnicos Superiores y Peritos Judiciales de Andalucía

Honeypot Village

Partnership Network International

III. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council

A. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council that had been deferred at the resumed session

53. At its 14th meeting on 6 February 2018, the Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing a compilation of 82 quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status on their activities during the period 2002-2017, which had been deferred from previous sessions of the Committee (see E/C.2/2018/CRP.4).

Of the 82 reports, the Committee took note of the reports of the following organizations (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (e)):

International Social Service (2011 – 2014)
Nonviolent Peaceforce (2011 – 2014)
Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology (2011 – 2014)
Sulabh International (2011 – 2014)
The World Habitat Foundation (2012 – 2015)
United Methodist Church - General Board of Global Ministries (2012 – 2015)
54. The Committee decided to defer further consideration of the 66 deferred quadrennial reports submitted by the following 55 organizations:

American Psychological Association (2012 – 2015)
Armenian Assembly of America (2007 – 2010)
Armenian Assembly of America (2011 – 2014)
Catholics for Choice (2010 – 2013)
Catolicas Por El Derecho A Decidir (2009 – 2012)
Centrist Democratic International (2010 – 2013)
Cross-Cultural Solutions (2011 – 2014)
Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos (2012 – 2015)
Federación Internacional de Fe y Alegria (2011 – 2014)
Human Rights Watch (2009 – 2012)
Institute of Inter-Balkan Relations (2010 – 2013)
International Association for Religious Freedom (2011 – 2014)
International Federation of Journalists (2009 – 2012)
International Federation of Journalists (2005 – 2008)
Mahila Dakshata Samiti (2012 – 2015)
Medecins sans Frontieres (International) (2012 – 2015)
Pathfinder International (2011 – 2014)
People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (2012 – 2015)
Redress Trust (2011 – 2014)
Simon Wiesenthal Center (2011 – 2014)
Simply Help, Inc. (2009 – 2012)
Temple of Understanding (2011 – 2014)
The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (2011 – 2014)
Ukrainian World Congress (2007 – 2010)
Ukrainian World Congress (2003 – 2006)
Ukrainian World Congress (2011 – 2014)
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (2009 – 2012)
Women for Women's Human Rights - New Ways (2009 – 2012)
World Hunger Year, Inc. (2012 – 2015)
World Jewish Congress (2011 – 2014)
World Organisation Against Torture (2010 – 2013)

B. Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council

55. At its 13th and 14th meetings, on 6 February 2018, the Committee considered agenda item 4 (b), Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council. It had before it notes by the Secretary-General containing 412 new quadrennial reports (E/C.2/2018/2 and E/C.2/2018/2/Add.1 and Add.2, and CRPs 7-32). The Committee took note of the quadrennial reports of 394 of the organizations (see chap. I, draft decision I, subpara. (d)). The Committee decided to defer consideration of the reports of the following organizations:

Equality Now (2013-2016)
Federation of Trade Unions of Ukraine (FPU) (2013-2016)
Habitat International Coalition (2013-2016)
Homosexuelle Initiative Wien (2013-2016)
Human Rights Watch (2013-2016)
International Federation of Journalists (2013-2016)
International Press Institute (2013-2016)
Lawyers for Lawyers (2013-2016)
IV. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat

56. At its 1st meeting, on 29 January, the Committee jointly considered agenda item 5, Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and agenda item 8, General voluntary trust fund in support of the United Nations Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network, and heard oral reports made by the Secretariat.

57. The Branch highlighted the sharp increase in applications by NGOs for consultative status in recent years. This was attributed to the strong interest of NGOs in contributing to the work of the United Nations and the 2030 agenda. This increase in applications has led to a surge in the volume of work for both the Branch and the Committee, notably in the processing of applications and quadrennial reports from NGOs by the Branch and their consideration by the Committee. The Branch stressed that there was an urgent need to secure additional human and more advanced technical resources to enable both the Secretariat and the Committee to effectively deal with the growing workload. In addition, the iCSO database and the CSO Net platform which were developed by DESA in 2008 to facilitate communications with NGOs and to process applications for consultative status need to be updated. Under the circumstances, the potential for a backlog in the submission of applications had increased significantly, leading to inordinate delays for NGOs in obtaining consultative status with ECOSOC. This fact was highlighted by the Director of the Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination (OESC) in his Opening Statement at this session. The Committee was therefore urged to consider ways to support the Branch’s efforts to enable it to fully meet its obligation under resolution 1996/31.

V. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304
58. At its 12th meeting on 5 February, the Committee held a formal discussion on improving its working methods. In his introductory remarks, the Chair highlighted the increasing number of applications and quadrennial reports under review by the Committee and invited the views of the Committee on several aspects of its work including how the Committee could adjust its working methods to absorb its increased workload; how the informal meetings of the Committee could be used to accelerate the pace at the formal meetings; and the steps that the Committee could take to ensure a fruitful dialogue with the NGO community in the implementation of para 61 of resolution 1996/31.

59. The representative of India expressed her delegation’s concern regarding an existing gap in the scrutiny of applications of NGOs, whereby entities with links to terrorism and designated under the United Nations Sanctions List could be recommended for accreditation with ECOSOC. She cited a previous case where the accreditation of a NGO for consultative status by the Committee had been reversed by the Council after its links to terrorism were established. She urged the Secretariat to undertake due diligence by comparing the applications for consultative status against the lists of designated individuals and entities designated under the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List before submitting them to the Committee. She also recommended that antecedents of founders and office-bearers of NGOs be cross-checked with the sanctions list and that such information be shared with the Committee to inform its decisions.

60. The representative of the United States delivered a statement on behalf of Australia, Canada, Chile, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Lichtenstein, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Switzerland, Uruguay, the European Union and its 28 Member States, and the United States. She expressed strong support for improving the working methods of the Committee on NGOs in order to give civil society a voice in the United Nations system. She stressed that NGOs play an important role as the eyes and ears on the ground and are an invaluable resource for reporting and expressed regret that the Committee continued to hinder their participation. She asserted that delays in granting accreditation to NGOs and other challenges undermine the effectiveness and reputation of the Committee. She stressed the importance of NGOs being able to address Committee sessions and encouraged that efforts be made to make the Committee more accessible. In that regard, she welcomed the consultations scheduled to be held between the Committee and NGOs in consultative status in accordance with Resolution 1996/31. She also expressed concern about excessive and repetitive questions posed by the Committee which she stated, delay the accreditation of credible NGOs that could contribute to the work of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations. She called upon the Secretariat to reaffirm the mandate of the Committee and the criteria for the establishment of consultative status. She urged Member States to limit their questions to matters directly related to those criteria and to avoid asking repeated questions to NGOs even after the answers had been given by the NGO. She further voiced concern about the practice of deferring quadrennial reports of NGO when the role of the Committee should be to simply take note of them. She stated that the current application process for consultative status is onerous and contributes to the delay in accreditation and suggested that the Committee establish a working group to revise the application form with clearer questions and guidelines in order to minimize the length of time for approval of applications and number of questions asked during the Committee sessions. She expressed hope that strict time
limits would continue to be used to ensure that all applications before the Committee are considered.

61. The representative of the Russian Federation stated that the one minute allotted for the Committee to review applications was not sufficient and that more time was required to consider each application. He thanked the Secretariat for providing the list of applications to the Committee earlier than in the previous years, and noted that this allowed for a more careful consideration and reduced the time needed to review the applications during sessions. He expressed concern about the increasing number of applications and quadrennial reports and its impact on the Secretariat’s workload. He encouraged the Secretariat to seek additional support from the Department of Conference Management through the increase of working days, additional funds, or human resources such as a seconded computer engineer. He noted that the Committee required more computers and suggested that the Secretariat approach established NGOs in status with ECOSOC for support in that regard. Finally, he asked the Secretariat to provide details to Member States about its resource needs, including additional staff required if necessary, to build up its capacity to deal with the increased workload and indicated that the Committee would support the Secretariat’s appeal for resources.

62. He asserted that his delegation had been informed that a member of the Committee had tried to informally exert pressure on the Secretariat. He stated that that was unacceptable and requested that the Secretariat officially inform the Committee when that occurs. He suggested that it was important to rotate the chairmanship of the Committee and to ensure that all members of the Bureau were appointed before dealing with applications.

63. The representative of Cuba stated that the significant number of NGOs with consultative status (4,872 as of September 2017) demonstrated the Committee’s effectiveness in dealing with copious information. He stressed that it was important for the Committee to ask questions as it allows members to clarify concerns they may have and make informed decisions with regard to the applications before them. He noted that many NGOs obtain status after several years of review. However, he was not opposed to closing applications which have been under review for several years because of a lack of consensus among the Member States. He emphasized that there should be a balance between the number of applications from the North and the South and that the Committee should not review more than 200 new applications per session. He also pointed out the effectiveness of the classification of applications into Lists 1 and 2. In addition, he stressed the role of the Secretariat in providing guidance to the Chair, particularly when the Committee votes on a specific matter.

64. He further stressed that the role of the Committee was not to give accreditation by default, but rather to examine each application responsibly to see whether it complies with ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 and the action of each organization is in line with the principles United Nations Charter. In this regard, he welcomed that the majority of the members were fully applying the spirit of the resolution. However, he was concerned that some members of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations do not apply the rules and seem not to be interested in following them, which resulted in delays in the agenda of the Committee and conveys a wrong idea of the work of the Committee. He agreed with the view that the Committee needed more than one minute to review each application. He expressed regret that the spirit of conflict prevails in the Committee, adding that it projects an erroneous view of the
Committee and hinders its work. Regarding the review of the quadrennial reports, he stated that the Committee had the right to ask questions in order to verify their compliance with the UN Charter. He affirmed his delegation’s commitment to addressing the issues related to the working methods of the Committee in formal or informal meetings within the Committee as a whole, without creating a working group. He welcomed the consultations scheduled to be held with NGOs in consultative status which goes in line with the resolution 1996/31 but requested clarification from the Chair about the Note circulated by the Chair to the Committee Members in January 2018. He suggested that the Chair hold informal consultations with the Committee members about the document after he receives feedback from Member States. Finally, He stated that he needs to clarify that his delegation did not request to hold formal discussions on the working methods of the Committee but rather to accomplish the agenda which the Committee adopts every session and the agenda has an item on working methods.

65. The representative of China emphasized the Committee’s right and responsibility to exercise diligence in its evaluation of the NGOs, in line with the criteria laid out in resolution 1996/31. Setting an arbitrary time limit to review each application was not realistic because the situation of the organizations was varied and the Committee may require different amounts of time to consider each application. He expressed the view that the work of the Committee was quite efficient considering the high number of NGOs that have been accredited and agreed that the review of the methods of work should be discussed during the formal sessions of the Committee. He added that the Committee shall not become a forum for delivering general statements. NGOs in consultative status should focus on how to make a substantive contribution to the work of the Council and the United Nations. Regarding the quadrennial reports, he stated that the Committee members have the responsibility to consider the reports carefully and to raise questions. The NGOs should pay more attention to the questions raised by the Committee and answer them in time, instead of ignoring them. He stressed that the issue of how to engage in dialogue with NGOs should be implemented only after consensus is reached among members of the Committee.

66. The representative of Turkey reiterated her delegation’s support to the active participation and involvement of NGOs. She stated that the sharp increase in the number of applications and quadrennial reports makes it more important to use the Committee’s time in the most efficient way and rationalize its methods of work. She reminded the Committee of its right and responsibility to exercise diligence in its evaluation of the NGOs, in line with the criteria laid out in resolution 1996/31. She suggested that the informal sessions of the Committee be convened closer to the formal sessions, to allow for more time to review the new applications and to foster greater productivity during the formal sessions. She suggested that the templates for applications and quadrennial reporting could benefit from some revision and updating to include contemporary elements, such as the relevance of NGOs work to the SDGs. She further suggested that the Committee work on this with the technical support of the Secretariat, including by means of a working group. She noted that the Secretariat’s practice of sending notifications to permanent missions regarding applications of NGOs based in their countries is useful and stressed that this correspondence should happen in advance of the sessions.

67. The representative of Iran (Islamic Republic of) underscored the importance of genuine and legitimate participation of civil society and NGOs towards sustainable
development, peace and human rights. He highlighted the relevance and functionality of the NGO Committee, noting that approximately 5,000 NGOs have received status to date. He expressed his delegation’s concern regarding the misuse by certain Member States of the concept of civil society as a cover for conducting intrusive foreign policy objectives. He observed that the working process and increasing workload of the NGO Committee is frustrating for NGOs, the Secretariat and the Member States and indicated that the review of methods of work should focus on bringing the work of the Committee in line with the provisions of ECOSOC resolution 1996/31. He noted that the NGO Committee’s review process is currently missing criteria to properly evaluate whether applications complied with the principles set out Resolution 1996/31, in particular principles 2, 9, 13, 20 and 25. He cited as an example that the accreditation of NGOs that receive funding from foreign governments goes against principle 13. He also questioned the number of NGOs that comply with principle 9 which required organizations that receive status to be of recognized standing in their field. He further questioned the Committee’s capacity to measure whether accredited NGOs were making a significant contribution to the work of the Council, in accordance with principle 20. He continued by saying that the Committee had not been able to apply principle 25 in its scrutiny of NGOs dealing with human rights issues.

68. He proposed that the Committee increase the participation of non-members and Observer States in its work and suggested opening up the restricted information portal to all Member States as a way of increasing the Committee’s transparency and openness. Regarding the paperless navigation system, he suggested maintaining only two lists for applications - new and deferred applications - and deleting the lists of applications by country of origin by simply adding a column in the lists of new and deferred applications that contains the country of origin. He expressed his delegation’s support to the suggestion of having more than one minute to review each application, as well as closing applications that have been on the agenda for a long time. He also supported limiting the number of new applications to 200 or to a specific number agreed upon by the Committee to facilitate better planning of the Committee’s workload. He requested the Secretariat to take the North-South balance into consideration when preparing the list of new applications and requested a briefing from the Secretariat on the scheduled consultations of the Committee with NGOs.

69. The representative of Uruguay stressed the important role of the Committee and affirmed her country’s support for the role of civil society in promoting independent perspectives to public policy, and supporting policy implementation at the regional and local levels. She underlined the importance of transparency and recalled that her delegation, jointly with Mexico and Chile had recommended the webcasting of the Committee’s work. She noted that the webcasting of the Committee’s work had not only promoted transparency and better monitoring of the Committee’s work but it had also strengthened the involvement and access of NGO’s to its work. She proposed the establishment of an informal working group to review and possibly modify the application form for consultative status in order to address the concerns raised by various delegations.

70. The representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) reiterated his country’s commitment to the important role of NGOs and their contribution to the work of United Nations. He expressed concern about attempts to weaken the work of the Committee, which he stated, undermine the UN Charter and impede its ability to implement ECOSOC resolution 1996/31. He stressed that it was important for
Member States to ask questions to NGOs to obtain clarification. He expressed his
delegation’s openness to consider proposals aimed at promoting the participation of
NGOs from the South and setting of appropriate time limits to review the applications
-noting that the Committee has not had enough time to do so. He also proposed
providing more information or guidance to NGOs when they fill out the application
form or respond to questions, as some of them provide incomplete or evasive answers.
He concluded by reiterating that the work of the Committee and its membership
should be respected so that its recommendations can help the United Nations, which
is the end goal.

71. The Chair thanked all delegates for a fruitful discussion and suggested
continuing the discussion on the working methods through informal consultations in
the spring before the 2018 resumed session.

VI. Consideration of special reports and complaints by
Member States

72. No special reports have been submitted to the regular session.

VII. Organization of the session

A. Opening and duration of the session

73. The Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations held its 2018 regular
session from 29 January to 7 February, and 23 February. The Committee held 16
meetings.

74. The session was opened by the Vice Chair of the 2017 session of the Committee,
Farid Jabrayilov (Azerbaijan).

75. At the 1st meeting, on 29 January, the Chair of the Committee, Jorge Dotta
(Uruguay), made a statement, followed by an introductory statement by the Director
of the Office for Economic and Social Council Support and Coordination of the
Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

76. At the first meeting of the Committee, on 29 January, under agenda item 2, the
representative of Israel took the floor and made a statement regarding the important
role of civil society in the international arena. She stated that the contributions of civil
society enrich the discussions of Member States by providing on the ground
perspectives, and helping them reach better outcomes. Stressing that the work of the
Committee is important and vital she called for a collaborative and efficient approach
to its work and welcomed the request by the delegation of Cuba to hold formal
discussions on the working methods of the Committee. She further welcomed the
decision of the Economic and Social Council to webcast the proceeding for the
Committee as a positive step that would increase transparency and knowledge of the
Committee’s work.

77. The observer for the European Union made a general statement highlighting the
important role of civil society in supporting policy debates, monitoring the impact of
government policy and action and in many instances serving as a voice for the
voiceless. Noting that civil society is a diverse and multifaceted part of society, he stated that the diversity of voices should be heard by governments, regional and international organizations including the United Nations. He underlined that non-governmental organizations are indispensable partners to the UN who play a pivotal role in helping the United Nations reach its goals. He stressed the pivotal role of the Committee in ensuring the optimal functioning of the UN and stated that it was incumbent upon the Committee to empower non-governmental organizations in the implementation of resolution 1996/31. While noting that scrutiny of applications for accreditation to ECOSOC was an indispensable part of the process, he stated that fair and reasonable consideration should be given to all applications and that accreditation should be granted to legitimate organizations in a timely fashion. He welcomed the consultations to be held between the Committee and NGOs in consultative status in fulfilment of resolution 1996/31 and expressed support for efforts to ensure that the work of the Committee is fair and transparent. He noted that the Committee on NGOs had debated over the appropriateness of interventions by civil society during the committee proceedings and encouraged the Committee to demonstrate its readiness to hear NGO voices adding that openness would only bolster the credibility of the Committee’s work.

78. Following the statement, a representative from civil society requested to make a statement to the Committee.

79. The representative of China objected to a member of civil society addressing to Committee. The representative of the United States objected to the objection stating that the international community had an obligation to create an enabling environment for civil society to work within the United Nations. She further stated that Resolution 1996/31 grants non-governmental organizations with consultative status the right to address the Committee and the Council and that the Committee had permitted them to speak in the past. She therefore expressed concern about the reversal of the Committee’s practice.

80. The representative of Uruguay affirmed her country’s firm support to the right of representatives of civil society to be heard at meetings of the Committee. She cited precedents when a representative of civil society had addressed the Committee on behalf of more than 200 non-governmental organizations and expressed concern that some members of the Committee continued to oppose the right of civil society to be heard. She stated that the reversal of previous practice was a regressive development in the Committee’s transparency and interaction with non-governmental organizations. She affirmed that Uruguay, as a member of the ACT (Accountability, Coherence and Transparency) group was of the view that the contribution of NGOs would improve the work of the Committee, adding that the right of civil society to be heard was supported by article 32 of Resolution 1996/31 and Rule 84 of ECOSOC rules of procedure.

81. The observer for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also affirmed her country’s commitment to the protection of civil society space worldwide noting that a healthy, vibrant, free and efficient civil society not only acts as a safeguard for human rights but also contributes to a country’s security and prosperity. She emphasized that civil society contributed to the agendas of the United Nations through their expertise, new ideas and valuable perspectives and stated that her country was disappointed that a non-governmental organization had not been allowed to address the Committee. She added that the work of the UN would benefit from
diversity and the participation of all partners. She underlined that the increasing volume of applications for consultative status made the work of the Committee in reviewing applications efficiently even more necessary and called upon the Committee to facilitate greater NGO access to the United Nations in fulfilment of its mandate to promote greater civil society participation. She stated that the Committee should apply the principles of non-discrimination, equality, participation and accountability contained in Resolution 1996/31 in implementing its functions. She therefore welcomed the decision of the Economic and Social Council to webcast the work of the Committee noting that online access had provided an opportunity for civil society participation and shone a light on the decision-making processes of the Committee. She expressed concern that some applications had languished before the Committee for several years and noted that there was a disproportionate rate of deferral for organizations working on human rights. She further stated that applications by diverse organizations should be granted equal consideration in an efficient and transparent manner. She welcomed the Committee’s preparations for consultations with NGOs in accordance with para 61 (a) of Resolution 1996/31.

B. Attendance

82. The session was attended by all 19 members of the Committee. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations, observers for non-member States, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and observers for non-governmental organizations also attended. The list of participants will be issued in document E/C.2/2018/INF/1.

83. At its 2018 regular session, the Committee heard 24 representatives of non-governmental organizations, who were given the opportunity to respond to questions raised by the Committee. The additional information provided by the representatives facilitated the debate and the work of the Committee in taking its decisions.

C. Election of officers

84. At its 1st meeting, on 29 January, the Committee elected Jorge Dotta (Uruguay) as Chair of the Committee.

85. At the same meeting, the Committee elected Ceren Hande Özlü (Turkey), as Vice-Chair of the Committee.

86. At its 11th meeting, on 5 February, it elected Farid Jabrayilov (Azerbaijan), as Vice-Chair of the Committee. At the same meeting, the Committee took note of the announcement made by the Chair that Vice-Chair Farid Jabrayilov (Azerbaijan) agreed also to serve as Rapporteur of the Committee.

D. Agenda
87. At its 1st meeting, on 29 January 2018, the Committee approved the provisional agenda for its 2018 session, as contained in document E/C.2/2018/1. The agenda reads as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification received from non-governmental organizations:
   (a) Applications for consultative status and requests for reclassification deferred from previous sessions of the Committee;
   (b) New applications for consultative status and new requests for reclassification;
   (c) Applications of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that have merged with non-governmental organizations without such consultative status.
4. Quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council:
   (a) Deferred quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council;
   (b) Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council.
5. Strengthening of the Non-Governmental Organizations Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat.
6. Review of the methods of work of the Committee: implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, including the process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations, and Council decision 1995/304:
   (a) Process of accreditation of representatives of non-governmental organizations;
   (b) Consideration of issues on the agenda of the informal working group;
   (c) Other related matters.
7. Consideration of special reports.
9. Provisional agenda and documentation for the 2019 session of the Committee.
10. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2018 session.

VIII. Adoption of the report of the Committee on its 2018 regular session
88. At its 15th meeting, on 7 February 2018, the Committee took note of the draft report and authorized the Rapporteur to finalize the report with the support of the Secretariat and in consultation with the members of the Committee, as appropriate, with a view to its submission to the Economic and Social Council for appropriate action.

89. At its 16th meeting, on 23 February 2018, the Committee adopted the present report.