

Advance Unedited Version

Distr.: General
18 November 2011

Original: English

Human Rights Council

Eighteenth session

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

**Report of the Human Rights Council on its
eighteenth session**

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Ms. Gulnara Iskakova (Kyrgyzstan)

Contents

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Part One: Resolutions, decisions and President's statements		
I. Resolutions adopted by the Council at its eighteenth session		
18/1 The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation		
18/2. Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights		
18/3. Panel to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities		
18/4. The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination		
18/5. Human rights and international solidarity		
18/6. Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order		
18/7. Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence		
18/8. Human rights and indigenous peoples		
18/9. Resumption of the rights of membership of Libya in the Human Rights Council		
18/10. Human rights and issues related to terrorist hostage-taking		
18/11. Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes		
18/12. Human rights in the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice		
18/13. The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights		
18/14. Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights		
18/15. The incompatibility between democracy and racism		
18/16. Technical assistance for the Sudan in the field of human rights		
18/17. Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan in the field of human rights		
18/18. Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights		
18/19. Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights		
18/20. Panel on the promotion and protection of human rights in a multicultural context, including through combating xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance		
18/21. The human rights of migrants		
18/22. Human rights and climate change		
18/23. Promoting awareness, understanding and the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through sport and the Olympic ideal		
18/24. Advisory services and technical assistance for Burundi		
18/25. Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia		
18/26. The right to development		
18/27. From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance		

18/28. Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent.....	
II. Decisions adopted by the Council at its eighteenth session	
18/101. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Belgium.....	
18/102. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Denmark	
18/103. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Palau	
18/104. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Somalia	
18/105. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Seychelles	
18/106. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Solomon Islands.....	
18/107. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Latvia	
18/108. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sierra Leone	
18/109. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Singapore	
18/110. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Suriname	
18/111. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Greece	
18/112. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Samoa	
18/113. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	
18/114. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sudan and South Sudan	
18/115. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Hungary	
18/116. Outcome of the universal periodic review: Papua New Guinea.....	
18/117. Reporting by the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty	
18/118. Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights	
18/119. Panel on freedom of expression on the Internet.....	
18/120. Human rights and unilateral coercive measures.....	
18/121. Procedural decision on the annual cycle of the Advisory Committee.....	
III. President's statement made at the eighteenth session	
PRST/18/1. Technical assistance and capacity-building in Haiti.....	
PRST/18/2.....	
Part Two: Summary of proceedings	1-745
I. Organizational and procedural matters.....	1-26
A. Opening and duration of the session.....	1-3
B. Attendance	4
C. Agenda and programme of work of the session.....	5
D. Meetings and documentation	6-11
E. Visits.....	12-16
F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals	17-21
G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders	22
H. Adoption of the report of the session	23-26
II. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General	27-40
A. Update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	27-28
B. Interactive dialogue on human rights in Yemen	29-33

C.	Reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General.....	34-35
D.	Consideration of and action on draft proposals	36-40
III.	Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.....	41-185
A.	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict	41-45
B.	Interactive dialogue with special procedures	46-71
C.	Panels.....	72-93
D.	General debate on agenda item 3	94-95
E.	Consideration of and action on draft proposals	96-185
IV.	Human rights situations that require the Council's attention	186-208
A.	Interactive dialogue on country situations	186-199
B.	Interactive dialogue with special procedures	200-204
C.	General debate on agenda item 4	205-208
V.	Human rights bodies and mechanisms	209-219
A.	Complaint Procedure	209-210
B.	Expert Mechanism on the rights of indigenous peoples	211-212
C.	General debate on agenda item 5	213
D.	Consideration of and action on draft proposals	214-219
VI.	Universal periodic review	220-676
A.	Consideration of universal periodic review outcomes	221-659
B.	General debate on agenda item 6	660
C.	Consideration of and action on draft proposals	661-676
VII.	Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories	677-678
A.	General debate on agenda item 7	677-678
VIII.	Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action	679-688
A.	Panel discussion on integration of gender perspective	679-683
B.	General debate on agenda item 8	684
C.	Consideration of and action on draft proposals	685-688
IX.	Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	689-714
A.	Interactive dialogue with special procedures	689-693
B.	General debate on agenda item 9	694-695
C.	Panel discussion on tolerance and reconciliation.....	696-700
D.	Consideration of and action on draft proposals	701-714
X.	Technical assistance and capacity-building.....	715-760
A.	Interactive dialogue with special procedures	715-722

B. General debate on agenda item 10.....	723-725
C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals	726-760

Annexes

I. Attendance.....	
II. Agenda	
III. List of documents issued for the eighteenth session of the Human Rights Council.....	
IV. List of special procedures mandate holders appointed by the Council at its eighteenth session...	

Part One: Resolutions, decisions and President's statements

I. Resolutions

18/1

The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, inter alia, resolutions 7/22 of 28 March 2008, 12/8 of 1 October 2009, 15/9 of 30 September 2010 and 16/2 of 24 March 2011,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/292 of 28 July 2010, in which the Assembly recognized the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights,

Recalling also the holding of the General Assembly plenary meeting of 27 July 2011 entitled "The human right to water and sanitation",

Recalling further the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,

Recalling the relevant provisions of declarations and programmes with regard to access to safe drinking water and sanitation adopted by major United Nations conferences and summits, and by the General Assembly at its special sessions and during follow-up meetings, inter alia, the Mar del Plata Action Plan on Water Development and Administration, adopted at the United Nations Water Conference in March 1977, Agenda 21 and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992, and the Habitat Agenda, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements in June 1996, Assembly resolutions 54/175 of 17 December 1999 on the right to development, and 58/217 of 23 December 2003 proclaiming the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life" (2005–2015),

Noting with interest relevant commitments and initiatives promoting the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including the Abuja Declaration, adopted at the first Africa-South America Summit, in 2006, the message from Beppu, adopted at the first Asia-Pacific Water Summit, in 2007, the Delhi Declaration, adopted at the third South Asian Conference on Sanitation, in 2008, the Sharm el-Sheikh Final Document, adopted at the Fifteenth Summit Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in 2009, and the Colombo Declaration, adopted at the fourth South Asian Conference on Sanitation, in 2011,

Bearing in mind the commitments made by the international community to achieve fully the Millennium Development Goals, and stressing, in that context, the resolve of Heads of State and Government, as expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water, and to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation, as agreed in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation") and the outcome document adopted at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals",

Recalling World Health Assembly resolution 64/24 of May 2011, in which the Assembly urged Member States to, inter alia, “ensure that national health strategies contribute to the realization of water- and sanitation-related Millennium Development Goals while coming in support to the progressive realization of the human right to water and sanitation that entitles everyone, without discrimination, to water and sanitation that is sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable for personal and domestic uses”,

Deeply concerned that approximately 884 million people lack access to improved water sources and that more than 2.6 billion people do not have access to improved sanitation as defined by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children’s Fund in their 2010 Joint Monitoring Programme report, and alarmed that, every year, approximately 1.5 million children under five years of age die and 443 million school days are lost as a result of water- and sanitation-related diseases,

Affirming the need to focus on local and national perspectives in considering the issue, leaving aside questions of international watercourse law and all transboundary water issues,

1. *Welcomes* the recognition of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council, and the affirmation by the latter that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation is derived from the right to an adequate standard of living and inextricably related to the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, as well as the right to life and human dignity;

2. *Also welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, including the progress in collecting good practices, the comprehensive, transparent and inclusive consultations conducted with relevant and interested actors from all regions for her thematic reports and collection of good practices, as well as the undertaking of country missions;

3. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the third annual report of the Special Rapporteur,¹ and takes note with interest of her recommendations and clarifications with regard to national and local planning for the implementation of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

4. *Welcomes* the submission of the compilation of good practices on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation,² in which the Special Rapporteur put particular emphasis on practical solutions with regard to the implementation of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

5. *Reaffirms* that States have the primary responsibility to ensure the full realization of all human rights, and must take steps, nationally and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, to achieve progressively the full realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures in the implementation of their human rights obligations;

6. *Also reaffirms* the important role that national plans of action can play as tools for the promotion and protection of human rights, as highlighted in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, including for the promotion and protection of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

7. *Calls upon* States:

(a) To continuously monitor and regularly analyse the status of the realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation on the basis of the criteria of availability, quality, acceptability, accessibility and affordability;

¹ A/HRC/18/33.

² A/HRC/18/33/Add.1.

(b) To assess existing policies, programmes and activities in the sectors of water and sanitation, giving due consideration to waste-water management, including treatment and reuse, and to monitor resources allocated to increase adequate access, as well as to identify actors and their capacity;

(c) To develop comprehensive plans and strategies, including the definition of responsibilities for all water and sanitation sector actors, to achieve progressively the full realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation for all, or re-examine and revise them where necessary to ensure consistency with human rights standards and principles;

(d) To assess whether the existing legislative and policy framework is in line with the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and to repeal, amend or adapt it in order to meet human rights standards and principles;

(e) To ensure full transparency of the monitoring and assessment of the implementation of plans of action, projects and programmes in the sectors of water and sanitation and to ensure, including in the planning process, the free, effective, meaningful and non-discriminatory participation of all people and communities concerned, particularly people living in disadvantaged, marginalized and vulnerable situations;

(f) To set access targets to be reached in short-time periods for universal service provision, giving priority to realizing a basic level of service for everyone before improving service levels for those already served;

(g) To set indicators, including disaggregated data, based on human rights criteria,³ to monitor progress and to identify shortcomings to be rectified and challenges to be met;

(h) To ensure financing to the maximum of available resources in order to implement all the necessary measures to ensure that water and sanitation systems are sustainable and that services are affordable for everyone, while ensuring that allocated resources are not limited to infrastructure but also include resources for regulatory activities, operation and maintenance, the institutional and managerial structure and structural measures, including increasing capacity;

(i) To provide for a regulatory framework aimed at ensuring that all water and sanitation service providers respect and protect human rights and do not cause human rights violations or abuses, and to ensure that national minimum standards, based on human rights criteria, are in place when water and sanitation services are decentralized, in order to ensure coherence and countrywide compliance with human rights;

(j) To provide for a framework of accountability that provides for adequate monitoring mechanisms and legal remedies, including measures to overcome obstacles in access to justice and other accountability mechanisms, and lack of awareness of the law, human rights and opportunities to claim these rights;

8. *Invites* States to continue to promote, at all levels, including at the highest level, the full realization of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation in forthcoming national, regional and international initiatives, inter alia, the Global Forum on Sanitation and Hygiene of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council in October 2011, in Mumbai, India, and the sixth World Water Forum in March 2012, in Marseille, France;

9. *Stresses* the important role of the international cooperation and technical assistance provided by States, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, international and development partners, as well as by donor agencies, in particular in the timely achievement of the relevant Millennium Development Goals, and urges development partners to adopt a human rights-based approach when designing and implementing development programmes in support of national initiatives and plans of action related to the right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

³ See A/65/254, paras. 22–48 and 53–60.

10. *Encourages* all Governments to continue to respond favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur for visits and information, to follow up effectively on recommendations of the mandate holder and to make available information on measures taken in this regard;

11. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to report, on an annual basis, to the Human Rights Council and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly;

12. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur to facilitate, including through engagement with relevant stakeholders, the provision of technical assistance in the area of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the resources and assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of her mandate;

14. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item and in accordance with its programme of work.

*34th meeting
28 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/2

Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling its resolutions 11/8 of 17 June 2009 and 15/17 of 30 September 2010 on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and its review conferences, including the outcome document of the 15-year review of the Programme of Action contained in Commission on Population and Development resolution 2009/1 of 3 April 2009, Commission on the Status of Women resolution 54/5 of 12 March 2010, and the targets and commitments regarding the reduction of maternal mortality and universal access to reproductive health, including those contained in the 2000 Millennium Declaration⁴ and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,⁵

Welcoming recent regional and international initiatives relevant to preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights, including the Secretary-General's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, and the related establishment of the Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, and noting that the report of the Commission, "Keeping promises, measuring results", contains recommendations relevant to eliminating preventable maternal mortality and morbidity using a human rights-based approach,

Welcoming also the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, held in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, entitled "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", and reaffirming in particular the deep concern expressed therein by the Assembly at the alarming global levels of maternal and child mortality and its grave concern at the slow progress being made on reducing maternal mortality and improving maternal and reproductive health, as well as the commitments to accelerate progress in order to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5, on improving maternal health, and Goal 8, on a global partnership for development,

⁴ General Assembly resolution 55/2.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

1. *Takes note with interest* of the analytical compilation of good or effective practices that exemplify a human rights-based approach to eliminating preventable maternal mortality and morbidity prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,⁶ and takes note also of the contribution of the said compilation, together with the thematic study on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner,⁷ towards a human rights-based approach to reducing preventable maternal mortality and morbidity;

2. *Recognizes* that, as illustrated by the above-mentioned thematic study and analytic compilation, a human rights-based approach to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and morbidity is an approach underpinned by the principles of, inter alia, accountability, participation, transparency, empowerment, sustainability, non-discrimination and international cooperation;

3. *Encourages* States and other relevant stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, to take action at all levels to address the interlinked root causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, such as poverty, malnutrition, harmful practices, lack of accessible and appropriate health-care services, information and education, and gender inequality, and to pay particular attention to eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls;

4. *Reaffirms* that the Human Rights Council should promote the effective coordination and mainstreaming of human rights within the United Nations system;

5. *Requests* the Office of High Commissioner to convene, within existing resources, in cooperation with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, an expert workshop, open also to the participation of Governments, regional organizations, relevant United Nations bodies and civil society organizations, to prepare concise technical guidance on the application of a human rights-based approach to the implementation of policies and programmes to reduce preventable maternal mortality and morbidity;

6. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to present the technical guidance to the Human Rights Council;

7. *Decides* to continue considering the issue at its twenty-first session under the same agenda item.

*34th meeting
28 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/3

Panel to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

Noting that 2012 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities,

⁶ A/HRC/18/27.

⁷ A/HRC/14/39.

Affirming that the above-mentioned anniversary offers an important opportunity to reflect on the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as well as on achievements, best practices and challenges with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Emphasizing the need for reinforced efforts to meet the goal of the full realization of the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

1. *Decides* to convene, at its nineteenth session, a panel discussion to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, with a particular focus on its implementation as well as on achievements, best practices and challenges in this regard;

2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize the panel discussion within existing resources, and to liaise with the independent expert on minority issues, States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as with civil society, non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

3. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the outcome of the panel discussion in the form of a summary.

*35th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/4

The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Commission on Human Rights on the subject, including Assembly resolution 64/151 of 18 December 2009 and Council resolutions 10/11 of 26 March 2009, 15/12 of 30 September 2010 and 15/26 of 1 October 2010,

Recalling also all relevant resolutions that, inter alia, condemn any State that permits or tolerates the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit or use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling further the relevant resolutions and international instruments adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the African Union and the Organization of African Unity, inter alia, the Organization of African Unity Convention for the elimination of mercenarism in Africa,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, the territorial integrity of States, the self-determination of peoples, the non-use of force or threat of use of force in international relations and non-interference in affairs within the domestic jurisdiction of States,

Reaffirming also that, by virtue of the principle of self-determination, all peoples have the right to determine freely their political status and to pursue freely their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

Reaffirming further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Alarmed and concerned about the threat posed by the activities of mercenaries to peace and security in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the negative effects on the policies and economies of affected countries resulting from international criminal mercenary activities,

Extremely alarmed and concerned about recent mercenary activities in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict, and the threat they pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of the affected countries,

Recalling the holding of regional consultations in all five regions from 2007 to 2010, in which participants noted that the enjoyment and exercise of human rights were increasingly impeded by the emergence of several new challenges and trends relating to mercenaries or their activities and by the role played by private military and security companies registered, operating or recruiting personnel in each region, and expressing its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for its support for the holding of those consultations,

Convinced that, notwithstanding the way in which mercenaries or mercenary-related activities are used or the form they take to acquire a semblance of legitimacy, they are a threat to peace, security and the self-determination of peoples and an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights by peoples,

1. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing, protection and training are causes for grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Recognizes* that armed conflicts, terrorism, arms trafficking and covert operations by third Powers encourage, inter alia, the demand for mercenaries on the global market;

3. *Urges once again* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the threat posed by the activities of mercenaries, and to take legislative measures to ensure that their territories and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training, protection and transit of mercenaries for the planning of activities designed to impede the right to self-determination, to overthrow the Government of any State or to dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the right of peoples to self-determination;

4. *Requests* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against any kind of recruitment, training, hiring or financing of mercenaries by private companies offering international military consultancy and security services, and to impose a specific ban on such companies intervening in armed conflicts or actions to destabilize constitutional regimes;

5. *Encourages* States that import the military assistance, consultancy and security services provided by private companies to establish regulatory national mechanisms for the registering and licensing of those companies in order to ensure that imported services provided by those private companies neither impede the enjoyment of human rights nor violate human rights in the recipient country;

6. *Emphasizes its utmost concern* about the impact of the activities of private military and security companies on the enjoyment of human rights, in particular when operating in armed conflicts, and notes that private military and security companies and their personnel are rarely held accountable for violations of human rights;

7. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet become parties to the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries to consider taking the necessary action to do so;

8. *Welcomes* the cooperation extended by those countries that received a visit by the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, and the adoption by some States of national legislation that restricts the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries;

9. *Invites* States to investigate the possibility of mercenary involvement whenever and wherever criminal acts of a terrorist nature occur;

10. *Condemns* mercenary activities in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict, and the threat they pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of these countries and the exercise of the right to self-determination of their peoples, and stresses the importance for the Working Group of looking into sources and root causes, as well as the political motivations of mercenaries and for mercenary-related activities;

11. *Calls upon* the international community and all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate with and assist the judicial prosecution of those accused of mercenary activities in transparent, open and fair trials;

12. *Acknowledges* with appreciation the work and contributions made by the Working Group, and takes note of its latest report;⁸

13. *Takes note* of the summary of the first session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, and expresses satisfaction at the participation of experts, including of the members of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, as resource persons at the above-mentioned session, and requests the Working Group and other experts to continue to do so;

14. *Recommends* that all Member States, including those confronted with the phenomenon of private military and security companies, as contracting States, States of operations, home States or States whose nationals are employed to work for a private military or security company contribute to the work of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, taking into account the work done by the Working Group on the use of mercenaries;

15. *Requests* the Working Group to continue the work already done by previous mandate holders on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, taking into account the proposal for a new legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the Special Rapporteur in his report submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session;⁹

16. *Reiterates* its requests to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of the activities of mercenaries and private companies offering military assistance, consultancy and other military and security-related services on the international market on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by those activities;

17. *Requests* the Working Group to continue to monitor mercenaries and mercenary-related activities in all their forms and manifestations, including private military and security companies, in different parts of the world, including instances of protection provided by Governments to individuals involved in mercenary activities;

⁸ A/HRC/18/32.

⁹ See E/CN.4/2004/15.

18. *Also requests* the Working Group to continue to study and identify sources and causes, emerging issues, manifestations and trends regarding mercenaries or mercenary-related activities and their impact on human rights, particularly on the right of peoples to self-determination;

19. *Urges* all States to cooperate fully with the Working Group in the fulfilment of its mandate;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the Working Group with all the assistance and support necessary for the fulfilment of its mandate, both professional and financial, including through the promotion of cooperation between the Working Group and other components of the United Nations system that deal with countering mercenary-related activities, in order to meet the demands of its current and future activities;

21. *Requests* the Working Group to consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of the present resolution, and to report its findings on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session;

22. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item at its twenty-first session.

*35th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 31 to 11, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, United States of America

Abstaining:

Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Switzerland]

18/5

Human rights and international solidarity

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the issue of human rights and international solidarity, including Commission resolution 2005/55 of 20 April 2005, Council resolutions 6/3 of 27 September 2007, 7/5 of 27 March 2008, 9/2 of 24 September 2008, 12/9 of 1 October 2009, 15/13 of 30 September 2010 and 17/6 of 16 June 2011, and Council decision 16/118 of 25 March 2011, and taking note of the reports submitted by the independent expert on human rights and international solidarity, in particular the latest report,¹⁰

Underlining the fact that the processes of promoting and protecting human rights should be conducted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

¹⁰ A/HRC/15/32.

Recalling that, at the World Conference on Human Rights, held in June 1993, States pledged to cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, and stressed that the international community should promote effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development,

Reaffirming the fact that article 4 of the Declaration on the Right to Development states that sustained action is required to promote more rapid development of developing countries and, as a complement to the efforts of developing countries, effective international cooperation is essential in order to provide these countries with the appropriate means and facilities to foster their comprehensive development,

Taking into account the fact that article 2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states that each State party to the Covenant undertakes to take steps, individually and through international assistance and cooperation, especially economic and technical, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the rights recognized in the Covenant by all appropriate means, including, in particular, the adoption of legislative measures,

Persuaded that sustainable development can be promoted by peaceful coexistence, friendly relations and cooperation among States with different social, economic or political systems,

Reaffirming the fact that the widening gap between economically developed and developing countries is unsustainable and that it impedes the realization of human rights in the international community and makes it all the more imperative for every nation, according to its capacities, to make the maximum possible effort to close this gap,

Expressing its concern at the fact that the immense benefits resulting from the process of globalization and economic interdependence have not reached all countries, communities and individuals, and at the increasing marginalization from their benefits of several developing countries, particularly least developed and African countries, as well as the small and vulnerable economies,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters, diseases and agricultural pests and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in a massive loss of life and long-term negative social, economic and environmental consequences for developing countries, in particular the most vulnerable countries throughout the world,

Reaffirming the crucial importance of increasing the resources allocated for official development assistance, recalling the pledge of industrialized countries to allocate 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance, and recognizing the need for new and additional resources to finance the development programmes of developing countries,

Reaffirming also the fact that the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the realization of the right to development call for a more enlightened approach, mindset and action based on a sense of community and international solidarity,

Determined to take new steps forward in the commitment of the international community with a view to achieving substantial progress in human rights endeavours by an increased and sustained effort of international cooperation and solidarity,

Asserting the necessity of establishing new, equitable and global links of partnership and intra-generational solidarity for the perpetuation of humankind,

Recognizing that the attention paid to the importance of international solidarity as a vital component of the efforts made by developing countries to realize the right to development of their peoples and to promote the full enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights by everyone has been insufficient,

Resolved to strive to ensure that present generations are fully aware of their responsibilities towards future ones, and that a better world is possible for both present and future generations,

-
1. *Reaffirms* the recognition set forth in the declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit of the fundamental value of solidarity to international relations in the twenty-first century in stating that global challenges must be managed in a way that distributes costs and burdens fairly, in accordance with basic principles of equity and social justice, and that those who suffer or benefit least deserve help from those who benefit most;
 2. *Affirms* that international solidarity is not limited to international assistance and cooperation, aid, charity or humanitarian assistance; it is a broader concept and principle that includes sustainability in international relations, especially international economic relations, the peaceful coexistence of all members of the international community, equal partnerships and the equitable sharing of benefits and burdens;
 3. *Expresses* its determination to contribute to the solution of current world problems through increased international cooperation, to create conditions that will ensure that the needs and interests of future generations are not jeopardized by the burden of the past, and to hand over a better world to future generations;
 4. *Urges* the international community to consider urgently concrete measures to promote and consolidate international assistance to developing countries in their development endeavours and for the promotion of conditions conducive to the full realization of all human rights;
 5. *Calls upon* the international community to promote international solidarity and cooperation as an important tool to help to overcome the negative effects of the current economic, financial and climate crises, particularly in developing countries;
 6. *Reaffirms* the fact that the promotion of international cooperation is a duty for States, that it should be implemented without any conditionality and on the basis of mutual respect, in full compliance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular respect for the sovereignty of States, and taking into account national priorities;
 7. *Affirms* that much more is needed owing to the magnitude of global and local challenges, the alarming increase in natural and man-made disasters and the continuing rises in poverty and inequality; ideally, solidarity should be preventive rather than simply reactive to massive irreversible damage already caused, and must address both natural and man-made disasters;
 8. *Recognizes* that there is an overwhelming manifestation of solidarity by States, individually and collectively, civil society, global social movements and countless people of goodwill reaching out to others;
 9. *Also recognizes* that the so-called “third-generation rights” closely interrelated with the fundamental value of solidarity need further progressive development within the United Nations human rights machinery in order to be able to respond to the increasing challenges of international cooperation in this field;
 10. *Requests* all States, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations to mainstream the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity into their activities, and to cooperate with the independent expert on human rights and international solidarity in her mandate, to supply all necessary information requested by her and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to her requests to visit their country to enable her to fulfil her mandate effectively;
 11. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretariat on the report of the independent expert,¹¹ and regrets the non-submission of the report requested by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 15/13;

¹¹ A/HRC/18/34.

12. *Also takes note* of the work plan presented by the independent expert to the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session, and requests the independent expert to continue to identify areas to be addressed, the main concepts and norms that can form the basis of a framework, and good practices to inform the future development of law and policy with regard to human rights and international solidarity;

13. *Requests* the independent expert to continue her work in the preparation of a draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity and in further developing guidelines, standards, norms and principles with a view to promoting and protecting this right by addressing, inter alia, existing and emerging obstacles to its realization;

14. *Also requests* the independent expert to take into account the outcomes of all major United Nations and other global summits and ministerial meetings in the economic, social and climate fields and to seek views and contributions from Governments, United Nations agencies, other relevant international organizations and non-governmental organizations in the discharge of her mandate;

15. *Takes note* of the steps taken by the drafting group established by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to consider this issue, and reiterates its requests to the Advisory Committee to prepare, in close cooperation with the independent expert, inputs to contribute to the elaboration of the draft declaration on the right of peoples and individuals to international solidarity, and to the further development of guidelines, standards, norms and principles with a view to promoting and protecting this right;

16. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene in 2012, prior to the twenty-first session of the Human Rights Council, a workshop for an exchange of views on, inter alia, the gender implications of international solidarity, the impact of a right to international solidarity, the role of international solidarity in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the realization of the right to development, with the participation of representatives from all interested States, the independent expert, the members of the Advisory Committee dealing with this issue, and civil society;

17. *Requests* the independent expert to present to the Human Rights Council a summary of the discussions held at the workshop, in conformity with the programme of work of the Council;

18. *Also requests* the independent expert to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session;

19. *Decides* to continue its examination of this issue at its twenty-first session under the same agenda item.

*35th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 33 to 12, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Mauritania]

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on this issue, in particular Assembly resolution 65/223 of 21 December 2010 and Council resolution 8/5 of 18 June 2008,

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law,

Affirming that the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights should continue to be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law as set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter and, inter alia, with full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

Recalling the Preamble to the Charter, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

Reaffirming also the determination expressed in the Preamble to the Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practise tolerance and good-neighbourliness, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Stressing that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social issues, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally, and that, in this regard, the central role must be played by the United Nations as the most universal and representative organization in the world,

Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that democracy is based on the

freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Recognizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Emphasizing that democracy is not only a political concept, but that it also has economic and social dimensions,

Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

Noting with concern that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance may be aggravated by, inter alia, inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalization and social exclusion,

Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation at all levels,

Underlining the fact that it is imperative for the international community to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people and that only through broad and sustained efforts, based on our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable,

Deeply concerned that the current global economic, financial, energy and food crises, resulting from a combination of several major factors, including macroeconomic and other factors, such as environmental degradation, desertification and global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of financial resources and the technology necessary to confront their negative impact in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries and small island developing States, represent a global scenario that is threatening the adequate enjoyment of all human rights and widening the gap between developed and developing countries,

Stressing that efforts to make globalization fully inclusive and equitable must include policies and measures, at the global level, that correspond to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation,

Stressing also the need for adequate financing of and technology transfer to developing countries, in particular landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including to support their efforts to adapt to climate change,

Having listened to the peoples of the world, and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the code of conduct for special procedures mandate holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that all mandate holders shall discharge their duties in accordance with these resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Resolved to take all measures within its power to secure a democratic and equitable international order,

1. *Affirms* that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order;
2. *Also affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

3. *Declares* that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and reaffirms the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels;

4. *Reaffirms* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular the principle that the will of the people, as expressed through periodic and genuine elections, shall be the basis of government authority, as well as the right to choose representatives freely through periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to fulfil their commitment expressed during the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, to maximize the benefits of globalization through, inter alia, the strengthening and enhancement of international cooperation to increase equality of opportunities for trade, economic growth and sustainable development, global communications through the use of new technologies and increased intercultural exchange through the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, and reiterates that only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future based upon our common humanity and all its diversity can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable;

6. *Affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(a) The right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

(b) The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;

(c) The right of every human person and all peoples to development;

(d) The right of all peoples to peace;

(e) The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in the decision-making process, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation among all States;

(f) International solidarity, as a right of peoples and individuals;

(g) The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in their respective decision-making mechanisms;

(h) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;

(i) The principle of equitable regional and gender-balanced representation in the composition of the staff of the United Nations system;

(j) The promotion of a free, just, effective and balanced international information and communications order, based on international cooperation for the establishment of a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the international flow of information, in particular correcting the inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries;

(k) Respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all, since this enhances cultural pluralism, contributes to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural backgrounds, advances the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights across the world and fosters stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

(l) The right of every person and all peoples to a healthy environment and to enhanced international cooperation that responds effectively to the needs for assistance of national efforts to adapt to climate change, particularly in developing countries, and that promotes the fulfilment of international agreements in the field of mitigation;

(m) The promotion of equitable access to benefits from the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, in particular in economic, commercial and financial international relations;

(n) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of mankind in connection to the public right of access to culture;

(o) The shared responsibility of the nations of the world for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, that should be exercised multilaterally;

7. *Stresses* the importance of preserving the rich and diverse nature of the international community of nations and peoples, as well as respect for national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds, in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights;

8. *Also stresses* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

10. *Reaffirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries;

11. *Also reaffirms* the need to continue working urgently for the establishment of an international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations;

12. *Further reaffirms* that the international community should devise ways and means to remove the current obstacles and meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations resulting therefrom throughout the world;

13. *Urges* States to continue their efforts, through enhanced international cooperation, towards the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

14. *Decides* to establish, for a period of three years, a new special procedures mandate of independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, with the following mandate:

(a) To identify possible obstacles to the promotion and protection of a democratic and equitable international order, and to submit proposals and/or recommendations to the Human Rights Council on possible actions in that regard;

(b) To identify best practices in the promotion and protection of a democratic and equitable international order at the local, national, regional and international levels;

(c) To raise awareness concerning the importance of promoting and protecting of a democratic and equitable international order;

(d) To work in cooperation with States in order to foster the adoption of measures at the local, national, regional and international levels aimed at the promotion and protection of a democratic and equitable international order;

(e) To work in close coordination, while avoiding unnecessary duplication, with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, other special procedures of the Human Rights Council, international financial institutions, as well as with other relevant actors representing the broadest possible range of interests and experiences, within their respective mandates, including by attending and following up on relevant international conferences and events;

(f) To integrate a gender perspective and a disabilities perspective into his or her work;

(g) To report regularly to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly in accordance with their respective programmes of work;

(h) To support the strengthening and promoting of democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in the entire world;

15. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the independent expert in the discharge of his or her mandate, to provide him or her with all the necessary information requested by him or her in order to enable him or her to fulfil his or her duties effectively;

16. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate by the independent expert;

17. *Requests* the independent expert to present his or her first report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session;

18. *Requests* the human rights treaty bodies, the Office of the High Commissioner, the special mechanisms extended by the Human Rights Council and the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to pay due attention, within their respective mandates, to the present resolution and to make contributions to its implementation;

19. *Calls upon* the Office of the High Commissioner to build upon the issue of the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

20. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and components, intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations, and to disseminate it on the widest possible basis;

21. *Decides* to continue consideration of this matter under the same agenda item at its twenty-first session.

*35th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 29 to 12, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Chile, Costa Rica, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru]

18/7

Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 8 June 1977, other relevant international human rights law and international humanitarian law instruments and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling the set of principles for the protection and promotion of human rights through action to combat impunity,¹² and the updated version of those principles,¹³

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005 on the Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2005/70 of 20 April 2005, on human rights and transitional justice, 2005/81 of 21 April 2005, on impunity, and 2005/66 of 20 April 2005, on the right to the truth, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions 12/11 of 1 October 2009, on human rights and transitional justice, 9/11 of 18 September 2008 and 12/12 of 1 October 2009, on the right to the truth, and 10/26 of 27 March 2009 and 15/5 of 29 September 2010, on forensic genetics and human rights, as well as Council decisions 2/105 of 27 November 2006, on the right to the truth, and 4/102 of 23 March 2007, on transitional justice,

Recalling the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/177 of 20 December 2006, in which article 24, paragraph 2, sets out the right of victims to know the truth regarding the circumstances of the enforced disappearance, the progress and results of the investigation and the fate of the disappeared person, and sets forth State party obligations to take appropriate measures in this regard, and the preamble reaffirms the right to freedom to seek, receive and impart information to that end,

Recalling also the report of the Secretary-General on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies,¹⁴ including the relevant recommendations contained

¹² E/CN.4/Sub.2/1997/20/Rev.1, annex II.

¹³ E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1.

¹⁴ S/2004/616.

therein, and the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Uniting our strengths: enhancing United Nations support for the rule of law”,¹⁵

Noting with appreciation the active engagement of the United Nations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in assisting States to address gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law, in cooperation with and at the request of States,

Recalling its resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Human Rights Council, and 5/2, on the code of conduct for special procedures mandate holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recognizing that the special procedure on the promotion of truth, justice, reparations and guarantees of non-recurrence will deal with situations in which there have been gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Underlining the fact that, when designing and implementing strategies, policies and measures to address gross human rights violations and serious violations of international humanitarian law, the specific context of each situation must be taken into account with a view to preventing the recurrence of crises and future violations of human rights, to ensure social cohesion, nation-building, ownership and inclusiveness at the national and local levels and to promote reconciliation,

Emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach incorporating the full range of judicial and non-judicial measures, including, among others, individual prosecutions, reparations, truth-seeking, institutional reform, vetting of public employees and officials, or an appropriately conceived combination thereof, in order to, inter alia, ensure accountability, serve justice, provide remedies to victims, promote healing and reconciliation, establish independent oversight of the security system and restore confidence in the institutions of the State and promote the rule of law in accordance with international human rights law,

1. *Decides* to appoint, for a period of three years, a special rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, whose tasks will include:

(a) To contribute, upon request, to the provision of technical assistance or advisory services on the issues pertaining to the mandate;

(b) To gather relevant information on national situations, including on normative frameworks, national practices and experiences, such as truth and reconciliation commissions and other mechanisms, relating to the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence in addressing gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, and to study trends, developments and challenges and to make recommendations thereon;

(c) To identify, exchange and promote good practices and lessons learned, as well as to identify potential additional elements with a view to recommend ways and means to improve and strengthen the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence;

(d) To develop a regular dialogue and cooperate with, inter alia, Governments, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms;

(e) To make recommendations concerning, inter alia, judicial and non-judicial measures when designing and implementing strategies, policies and measures for addressing gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law;

¹⁵ A/61/636-S/2006/980.

(f) To undertake a study, in cooperation with and reflecting the views of, inter alia, States and relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations, on the ways and means to implement the issues pertaining to the mandate;

(g) To conduct country visits and to respond promptly to invitations from States;

(h) To participate in and contribute to relevant international conferences and events with the aim of promoting a systematic and coherent approach on issues pertaining to the mandate;

(i) To raise awareness concerning the value of a systematic and coherent approach when dealing with gross violations of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law, and to make recommendations in this regard;

(j) To integrate a gender perspective throughout the work of the mandate;

(k) To integrate a victim-centred approach throughout the work of the mandate;

(l) To work in close coordination, while avoiding unnecessary duplication, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, other special procedures of the Human Rights Council and with other relevant actors;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the discharge of his or her mandate, to provide him or her with all the necessary information requested by him or her and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to his or her requests to visit their country in order to enable him or her to fulfil his or her duties effectively;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the human, technical and financial assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of his or her mandate;

4. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to report annually to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly.

*35th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/8

Human rights and indigenous peoples

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2001/57 of 24 April 2001, 2002/65 of 25 April 2002, 2003/56 of 24 April 2003, 2004/62 of 21 April 2004 and 2005/51 of 20 April 2005 on human rights and indigenous issues,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 6/12 of 28 September 2007, 6/36 of 14 December 2007, 9/7 of 24 September 2008, 12/13 of 1 October 2009 and 15/7 of 30 September 2010,

Bearing in mind that the General Assembly, in its resolution 59/174 of 20 December 2004, proclaimed the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People,

Recalling the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 on 13 September 2007,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 65/198 of 21 December 2010, in which the Assembly expanded the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations so that it can assist representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and

communities to participate in sessions of the Human Rights Council and of human rights treaty bodies, based on diverse and renewed participation and in accordance with relevant rules and regulations, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and inviting States to contribute to the Fund,

Recognizing the importance to indigenous peoples of revitalizing, using, developing and transmitting their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures to future generations, and designating and retaining their own names for communities, places and persons,

Recognizing also that the study on education of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples¹⁶ highlights the fact that education is an important way to contribute to the maintenance of indigenous cultures,

Recognizing further the need to find ways and means of promoting the participation of recognized indigenous peoples' representatives in the United Nations system on issues affecting them, given that they are not always organized as non-governmental organizations,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the rights of indigenous peoples,¹⁷ and requests the High Commissioner to continue to submit to the Human Rights Council an annual report on the rights of indigenous peoples containing information on relevant developments in human rights bodies and mechanisms and activities undertaken by the Office of the High Commissioner at Headquarters and in the field that contribute to the promotion of, respect for and the full application of the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and follow-up on the effectiveness of the Declaration;

2. *Also welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the official visits he has made in the past year, takes note with appreciation of his report,¹⁸ and encourages all Governments to respond favourably to his requests for visits;

3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his mandate to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

4. *Welcomes* the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and takes note with appreciation of the report on its fourth session;¹⁹

5. *Also welcomes* the practice adopted during the third and fourth sessions of the Expert Mechanism of devoting specific time to the discussion of updates relevant to past mandated thematic studies of the Expert Mechanism, recommends that the Expert Mechanism adopt this practice on a permanent basis, and encourages States to continue to participate in and contribute to these discussions;

6. *Encourages* States to consider, in cooperation with indigenous peoples and on the basis of past advice of the Expert Mechanism, initiating and strengthening, as appropriate, legislative and policy measures that prioritize education in the design and implementation of national development strategies affecting indigenous peoples, including measures that will strengthen the culture and languages of indigenous peoples;

7. *Welcomes* the completion by the Expert Mechanism of its final study on indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision-making²⁰ and the inclusion of the examples of good practices at different levels of decision-making therein, including those in connection with the activities of extractive industries, and encourages all interested parties to

¹⁶ A/HRC/12/33.

¹⁷ A/HRC/18/26.

¹⁸ A/HRC/18/35.

¹⁹ A/HRC/18/43.

²⁰ A/HRC/18/42.

consider them a practical guide on how to attain the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

8. *Requests* the Expert Mechanism to continue to build on its previous studies, including its study on indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision-making, as laid out in the Expert Mechanism's latest report;

9. *Also requests* the Expert Mechanism to prepare a study on the role of languages and culture in the promotion and protection of the rights and identity of indigenous peoples, and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session;

10. *Further requests* the Expert Mechanism to undertake, with the assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner, a questionnaire to seek the views of States on best practices regarding possible appropriate measures and implementation strategies in order to attain the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

11. *Welcomes* the adoption of General Assembly resolution 65/198, in which the Assembly decided to organize a high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held in 2014, in order to share perspectives and best practices on the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, including to pursue the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and stresses the importance of the open-ended consultations that will be conducted by the President of the Assembly with Member States and with representatives of indigenous peoples in order to determine the modalities for the meeting, including the participation of indigenous peoples in the Conference;

12. *Also welcomes*, in this regard, the preparatory process, and requests the Expert Mechanism, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 65/198, to discuss the upcoming World Conference and, together with other relevant mechanisms on indigenous peoples' issues, to contribute to the exploration of the modalities for the meeting, including indigenous peoples' participation in the World Conference and its preparatory process;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the Office of Legal Affairs and other relevant parts of the Secretariat, to prepare a detailed document on the ways and means of promoting participation at the United Nations of recognized indigenous peoples' representatives on issues affecting them, given that they are not always organized as non-governmental organizations, and on how such participation might be structured, drawing from, inter alia, the rules governing the participation in various United Nations bodies by non-governmental organizations (including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31) and by national human rights institutions (including Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/74 of 20 April 2005), and to present it to the Council at its twenty-first session;

14. *Decides* to hold, on an annual basis and within existing resources, a half-day panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples and, in this regard, to hold, at its twenty-first session, a half-day panel discussion on access to justice by indigenous peoples;

15. *Welcomes* the role of national human rights institutions established in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles) in advancing indigenous issues, and encourages such institutions to develop and strengthen their capacities to fulfil that role effectively, including with the support of the Office of the High Commissioner and, in that regard, welcomes the initiative by the Office and national human rights institutions to develop an operational guide for such institutions with the objective of attaining the goals of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and encourages its widest dissemination upon its completion;

16. *Also welcomes* the ongoing cooperation and coordination among the Special Rapporteur, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism, and requests them to continue to carry out their tasks in a coordinated manner, and welcomes, in

this regard, their permanent effort to promote the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

17. *Reaffirms* that the universal periodic review, together with the United Nations treaty bodies, are important mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights and, in that regard, encourages effective follow-up on accepted universal periodic review recommendations concerning indigenous peoples, as well as serious consideration to follow-up to treaty body recommendations on the matter;

18. *Encourages* those States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization to consider doing so, and to consider supporting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and welcomes the increased support by States for that Declaration;

19. *Welcomes* the fourth anniversary of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and encourages States that have endorsed it to take measures to pursue the objectives of the Declaration in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, where appropriate;

20. *Also welcomes* the establishment of the United Nations-Indigenous Peoples Partnership, and encourages the Partnership to carry out its mandate regarding the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through the mobilization of resources and in close cooperation and coordination with States, indigenous peoples, Human Rights Council mechanisms, United Nations bodies and agencies relating to indigenous peoples, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders;

21. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question at a future session in conformity with its annual programme of work.

*35th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/9

Resumption of the rights of membership of Libya in the Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling paragraph 14 of its resolution S-15/1 of 25 February 2011,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 65/265 of 1 March 2011, in which the Assembly decided to suspend the rights of membership in the Human Rights Council of Libya,

1. *Welcomes* the commitments made by Libya to uphold its obligations under international human rights law, to promote and protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and to cooperate with relevant international human rights mechanisms, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the international commission of inquiry established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution S-15/1;

2. *Recommends* that the General Assembly lift the suspension of the rights of membership of Libya in the Human Rights Council at its current session.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/10

Human rights and issues related to terrorist hostage-taking

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on hostage-taking, on human rights and terrorism and on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism, in particular Assembly resolutions 61/172 of 19 December 2006 and 64/168 of 18 December 2009, Commission resolutions 2004/44 of 19 April 2004 and 2005/31 of 19 April 2005, Council resolution 13/26 of 26 March 2010, Council decision 15/116 of 7 October 2010 and President's statement PRST/1/2 of 13 November 2006,

Recalling also the mandate of the Human Rights Council as set forth in General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling further its resolution 5/1 on institution-building of the Human Rights Council of 18 June 2007,

Underlining the importance of all General Assembly resolutions on measures to eliminate international terrorism, including Assembly resolutions 46/51 of 9 December 1991, 60/288 of 8 September 2006 and 64/297 of 8 September 2010, and reaffirming commitments to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and its four pillars,

Noting Security Council resolutions 1904 (2009) of 17 December 2009, 1963 (2010) of 20 December 2010 and 1989 (2011) of 17 June 2011,

Underlining the importance of the ratification of all relevant international conventions against terrorism, especially the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,

Reaffirming in particular that peace and security, development and human rights are the interrelated pillars of the United Nations system, and renewing its commitment to strengthen international cooperation to prevent and combat terrorism,

Reaffirming that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law are essential to the fight against terrorism, and recognizing that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals but are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Expressing concern at the increase in incidents of kidnapping and hostage-taking by terrorists and their negative impact on the realization and the enjoyment of human rights,

Bearing in mind that the Security Council, in its resolution 1963 (2010), noted with concern that terrorism continues to pose a serious threat to international peace and security, the enjoyment of human rights and the social and economic development of all Member States, and undermines global stability and prosperity, that this threat has become more diffuse, with an increase, in various regions of the world, of terrorist acts, and recognized that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

1. *Recognizes* the need to reflect on the question of human rights and issues related to terrorist hostage-taking;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the holding of a panel discussion on the issue of human rights in the context of action taken to address terrorist hostage-taking by the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth session;

3. *Takes note* of the summary of the panel's deliberations prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;²¹

4. *Reaffirms* that all acts of terrorism, including acts of hostage-taking, wherever and by whomever they are committed, are serious crimes aimed at the destruction of human rights and are, under all circumstances, unjustifiable;

5. *Recognizes* that the issue of hostage-taking by terrorist groups poses a number of challenges and has an adverse impact not only on the protection of the human rights of hostages but also on the protection and enjoyment of these rights by those living in local communities, including in terms of socio-economic impact and development, in the countries of the regions affected by this scourge, and expresses concern at the fact that actions or measures taken to obtain the release of hostages may compound this adverse impact;

6. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to prepare a study on the issue described in paragraph 5 above for the purposes of promoting awareness and understanding, paying particular attention to its impact on human rights and the role of regional and international cooperation in this field;

7. *Encourages* the Advisory Committee, when elaborating the above-mentioned study, to take into account, as appropriate, and to refrain from duplicating the work done on the issue by competent United Nations bodies and mechanisms, and therefore to adhere strictly to the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 60/251 and Human Rights Council resolution 5/1;

8. *Requests* the Advisory Committee to submit the study to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session and to present an interim report thereon at its twenty-first session.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/11

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Bearing in mind paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the code of conduct for special procedures mandate holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 9/1 of 24 September 2008 and all resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights, in particular resolutions 1995/81 of 8 March 1995, 2004/17 of 16 April 2004 and 2005/15 of 14 April 2005,

Affirming that the transboundary and national movements and the dumping of hazardous substances and waste may constitute a serious threat to the full enjoyment of human rights,

²¹ A/HRC/18/29.

Affirming also that the way hazardous substances and wastes are managed throughout their lifecycle, including manufacturing, distribution, use and final disposal, may have an adverse impact on the full enjoyment of human rights,

Reiterating that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Reaffirming that the international community must treat all human rights in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Recognizing the importance of not duplicating the work that the United Nations is advancing under multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, to globally ensure the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes,

1. *Takes note* of the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights in carrying out his mandate;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate, with the new title of Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, for a further period of three years;

3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to include in his report to the Human Rights Council comprehensive information on the adverse effects that the improper management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes may have on the enjoyment of human rights, which may include information on:

(a) Human rights issues relating to transnational corporations and other business enterprises regarding environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes;

(b) The question of rehabilitation of and assistance to victims of human rights violations relating to the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes;

(c) The scope of national legislation in relation to the implications for human rights of the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes;

(d) The human rights implications of waste-recycling programmes, the transfer of industries, industrial activities and technologies from one country to another and their new trends, including e-wastes and the dismantling of ships;

(e) The question of the ambiguities in international instruments that allow the movement and dumping of hazardous substances and wastes, and any gaps in the effectiveness of international regulatory mechanisms;

4. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur to carry out his mandate in close cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, relevant United Nations agencies, such as the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization, and the secretariats of relevant international environmental conventions, with a view to mainstreaming human rights into their work and avoiding duplication;

5. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to develop, in consultation with relevant stakeholders and with the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, a set of best practices with regard to the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, to be annexed to his final report to the Human Rights Council;

6. *Calls upon* countries to facilitate the work of the Special Rapporteur by providing information and inviting him to undertake country visits;

7. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur, in accordance with his mandate and with the support and assistance of the Office of the High Commissioner, to continue to provide Governments with an appropriate opportunity to respond to allegations transmitted to him and reflected in his report, and to have their observations reflected in his report to the Human Rights Council;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance for the effective fulfilment of his mandate;

9. *Decides* to continue consideration of this matter under the same agenda item, in accordance with its programme of work.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/12

Human rights in the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all relevant international treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Bearing in mind the numerous other international standards and norms in the field of the administration of justice, in particular of juvenile justice, including the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the “Beijing Rules”),²² the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners,²³ the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment,²⁴ the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines)²⁵ and the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (the Havana Rules),²⁶ the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System (the Vienna Guidelines)²⁷ and the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime,²⁸

Welcoming the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/229 on 21 December 2010, as a recent development for due consideration, and the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010,

Recalling all resolutions of the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council relevant to the subject, in particular Human Rights Council resolutions 7/29 of 28 March 2008 and 10/2 of 25 March 2009, Assembly resolutions 62/158 of 18 December 2007, 63/241 of 24 December 2008 and 65/231 of 21 December 2010, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/26 of 30 July 2009,

²² General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.

²³ General Assembly resolution 45/111, annex.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution 43/173, annex.

²⁵ General Assembly resolution 45/112.

²⁶ General Assembly resolution 45/113.

²⁷ Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30, annex.

²⁸ Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20, annex.

Noting with interest the adoption by the Human Rights Committee of its general comments No. 21, on the humane treatment of prisoners deprived of their liberty, and No. 32, on the right to equality before courts and tribunals and to a fair trial, and the adoption by the Committee on the Rights of the Child of its general comments No. 10, on children's rights in juvenile justice, and No. 13, on the rights of the child to freedom from all violence,

Bearing in mind its decision to devote the 2012 full-day meeting on the rights of the child to the question of children and the administration of justice,

Acknowledging the efforts made by the Secretary-General on improving the coordination of United Nations activities in the field of administration of justice, the rule of law and juvenile justice,

Noting with appreciation the important work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict in the field of the administration of justice,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and its members, including the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and various non-governmental organizations, in particular their coordination in providing technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice, and the active participation of civil society in its respective work,

Reaffirming that an independent and impartial judiciary, an independent legal profession and the integrity of the judicial system are essential prerequisites for the protection of human rights and for ensuring that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice,

Emphasizing that the right to access to justice for all forms an important basis for strengthening the rule of law through the administration of justice,

Recalling that every State should provide an effective framework in which to pursue remedies to redress human rights grievances or violations,

Recalling also that the social rehabilitation of persons deprived of their liberty shall be among the essential aims of the criminal justice system, ensuring, as far as possible, that offenders are willing and able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life upon their return to society,

Recognizing the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Aware of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to violence, abuse, injustice and humiliation,

Reaffirming that the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration in all decisions concerning deprivation of liberty and, in particular, that depriving children and juveniles of their liberty should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, in particular before trial, and the need to ensure that, if they are arrested, detained or imprisoned, children should be separated from adults, to the greatest extent feasible, unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so,

Reaffirming also that the best interests of the child shall be an important consideration in all matters concerning the child related to sentencing of his or her parents or, where applicable, legal guardians or primary caregivers,

-
1. *Welcomes* the latest reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Human Rights Council on human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice;²⁹
 2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice;
 3. *Calls upon* States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative, judicial, social, educative and other relevant mechanisms and procedures, as well as adequate resources, to ensure the full implementation of those standards, and invites them to take into consideration the issue of human rights in the administration of justice in the universal periodic review procedure;
 4. *Invites* Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process, and to allocate adequate resources for the provision of legal aid services with a view to the promotion and protection of human rights, and invites the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance for the enhancement and strengthening of the administration of justice;
 5. *Stresses* the special need for national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in particular to establish and maintain stable societies and the rule of law in post-conflict situations, through reform of the judiciary, the police and the penal system, as well as juvenile justice reform;
 6. *Invites* Governments to provide for training, including anti-racist, multicultural and gender-sensitive and child rights training, in human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice, for all judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers, immigration, correction officers and police officers and other professionals working in the field of administration of justice;
 7. *Encourages* States to pay due attention to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders when developing and implementing relevant legislation, procedures, policies and practices, and invites relevant special procedures mandate holders, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and all other relevant organizations to take these rules into consideration in their activities;
 8. *Recognizes* that every child and juvenile in conflict with the law must be treated in a manner consistent with his or her rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with international law, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice, and calls on States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to abide strictly by its principles and provisions;
 9. *Encourages* States that have not yet integrated children's issues in their overall rule of law efforts to do so, and to develop and implement a comprehensive juvenile justice policy to prevent and address juvenile delinquency as well as with a view to promoting, inter alia, the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, and ensuring compliance with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should only be used as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;
 10. *Encourages* States to foster close cooperation between the justice sectors, different services in charge of law enforcement, social welfare and education sectors in order to promote the use and improved application of alternative measures in juvenile justice;
 11. *Stresses* the importance of including rehabilitation and reintegration strategies for former child offenders in juvenile justice policies, in particular through education programmes, with a view to their assuming a constructive role in society;

²⁹ A/HRC/14/34 and 35.

-
12. *Encourages* States not to set the minimum age of criminal responsibility at too low an age level, bearing in mind the emotional, mental and intellectual maturity of the child, and, in this respect, refers to the recommendation of the Committee of the Rights of the Child to increase their lower minimum age of criminal responsibility without exception to the age of 12 years as the absolute minimum age, and to continue to increase it to a higher age level;
 13. *Urges* States to ensure that, under their legislation and practice, neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without the possibility of release is imposed for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age;
 14. *Calls upon* States to enact or review legislation to ensure that any conduct not considered a criminal offence or not penalized if committed by an adult is not considered a criminal offence and not penalized if committed by a child, in order to prevent the child's stigmatization, victimization and criminalization;
 15. *Urges* States to take all appropriate measures so that children who are victims of human trafficking are not subject to criminal sanctions for their involvement in unlawful activities to the extent that such involvement is a direct consequence of their situation as trafficked persons;
 16. *Encourages* States to collect relevant information concerning children within their criminal justice systems so as to improve their administration of justice, while being mindful of the children's right to privacy, with full respect for relevant international human rights instruments, and bearing in mind applicable international standards on human rights in the administration of justice;
 17. *Calls upon* States to consider establishing independent national or subnational mechanisms to contribute to monitoring and safeguarding the rights of children, including children within their criminal justice systems, and to address children's concerns;
 18. *Stresses* the importance of paying greater attention to the impact of the imprisonment of parents on their children, while noting with interest the day of general discussion on the theme "The situation of children of incarcerated parents", to be organized in 2011 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child;
 19. *Urges* States to take all necessary and effective measures, including legal reform where appropriate, to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children within the justice system;
 20. *Invites* States, upon their request, to benefit from technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice provided by the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, in particular the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice, in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice, encouraging States to provide the secretariat of the Panel and its members with adequate resources;
 21. *Calls upon* relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council to give special attention to questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice, and to provide, wherever appropriate, specific recommendations in this regard, including proposals for advisory services and technical assistance measures;
 22. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to reinforce advisory services and technical assistance relating to national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice;
 23. *Notes with appreciation* the decision to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as on national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners so that they reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, with a view to making recommendations to the Commission on Crime

Prevention and Criminal Justice on possible next steps, and, in this regard, invites the expert group to benefit from the expertise of the Office of the High Commissioner and other relevant stakeholders;

24. *Invites* the Office of the High Commissioner to collaborate, within existing resources, with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children in the organization of an expert consultation on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system, and to submit a report thereon;

25. *Requests* the High Commissioner to submit an analytical report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session on the protection of human rights of juveniles deprived of their liberty, mindful of all applicable human rights standards and taking into account the work of all relevant human rights mechanisms of the United Nations;

26. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this issue under the same agenda item in accordance with its annual programme of work.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/13

The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming also the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments, as well as the outcomes of major United Nations conferences and relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council,

Recalling the role of the Human Rights Council in the prevention of human rights violations through cooperation and dialogue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Expressing concern about continued human rights violations around the world,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007, and 16/21 of 25 March 2011,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 14/5 of 17 June 2010,

1. *Affirms* the importance of effective preventive measures as a part of overall strategies for the promotion and protection of all human rights;

2. *Recognizes* that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the prevention of human rights violations, and that this responsibility involves all branches of the State;

3. *Stresses* that States should promote supportive and enabling environments for the prevention of human rights violations, including, inter alia, by:

(a) Considering ratifying international human rights conventions and covenants;

-
- (b) Fully implementing international human rights conventions and covenants to which they are party;
- (c) Developing good governance, democratic systems, the rule of law and accountability;
- (d) Adopting policies to ensure the enjoyment of all human rights;
- (e) Addressing all forms of discrimination, as well as factors, inter alia, inequality and poverty, that may lead to situations in which human rights violations are committed;
- (f) Promoting a free and active civil society;
- (g) Promoting freedom of expression;
- (h) Ensuring, where they exist, strong and independent national human rights institutions, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles);
- (i) Promoting human rights education and training, in particular for State actors;
- (j) Ensuring an independent and functioning judiciary;
- (k) Fighting corruption;
4. *Welcomes* the role of national human rights institutions in contributing to the prevention of human rights violations, and encourages States to strengthen the mandate and capacity of such institutions, where they exist, to enable them to fulfil this role effectively in accordance with the Paris Principles;
5. *Acknowledges* that the Human Rights Council shall, inter alia, contribute, through dialogue and cooperation, to the prevention of human rights violations and respond promptly to human rights emergencies;
6. *Welcomes* the submission of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Workshop on the Role of Prevention in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,³⁰ and takes note of the conclusions and recommendations therein;
7. *Stresses* the need to further develop and raise awareness of the concept of prevention of human rights violations in order to encourage its reflection in relevant policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels;
8. *Recognizes* the need for further research to assist States, at their request, and other stakeholders to understand and mainstream the role of prevention into the promotion and protection of human rights;
9. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare, in close cooperation with the mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, within existing resources, a practical toolkit to support States and other stakeholders in understanding the role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights, and to present the toolkit to the Council at its twenty-second session;
10. *Decides* to continue consideration of the matter under the same agenda item, in conformity with its annual programme of work

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

³⁰ A/HRC/18/24.

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and subsequent Assembly resolutions on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights, the latest being resolution 63/170 of 18 December 2008,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/51 of 9 March 1993 and subsequent Commission resolutions in this regard, and Human Rights Council resolutions 6/20 of 28 September 2007 and 12/15 of 1 October 2009,

Bearing in mind paragraph 5 (h) of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly decided that the Human Rights Council should work in close cooperation with regional organizations,

Bearing in mind also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, which reiterates, inter alia, the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist,

Reaffirming the fact that regional arrangements play an important role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights standards, as contained in international human rights instruments,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the workshop on enhancing cooperation between international and regional mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights,³¹ held in Geneva on 3 and 4 May 2010, including its conclusions and recommendations;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made by Governments in the establishment of regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and their achievements in all regions of the world;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the interregional efforts made by the Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as manifested by the establishment of the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission;

4. *Requests* the High Commissioner to hold, in 2012, a workshop on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights to take stock of developments since the workshop in 2010, including a thematic discussion based on the concrete and practical experience of regional mechanisms, in order to share information on best practices, lessons learned and new possible forms of cooperation, with the participation of relevant experts from international, regional, subregional and interregional human rights mechanisms, as well as of Member States, observers, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations;

5. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to present to the Human Rights Council, at its twenty-second session, a report containing a summary of the discussions held at the above-mentioned workshop and of the progress towards the implementation of the present resolution.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

³¹ A/HRC/15/56.

The incompatibility between democracy and racism

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other relevant international documents,

Recalling the commitment reached in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action concerning the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Recalling also the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in September 2001 at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

Recalling further Human Rights Council decision 2/106 of 27 November 2006 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2000/40 of 20 April 2000, 2001/43 of 23 April 2001, 2002/39 of 23 April 2002, 2003/41 of 23 April 2003, 2004/38 of 19 April 2004 and 2005/36 of 19 April 2005, on the incompatibility between democracy and racism,

Acknowledging that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, in its paragraphs 81 and 85, and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, in its paragraphs 10 and 11, recognize the incompatibility between democracy and racism,

Remaining alarmed by the rise of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in political circles, in the sphere of public opinion and in society at large,

Acknowledging that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, in its second, third and fifth preambular paragraphs, recognizes, inter alia, that the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures constitute the common heritage of humankind,

Recognizing that individuals belonging to groups in a vulnerable situation, such as migrants, refugees, asylum-seekers and persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, continue to be the main victims of violence and attacks perpetrated or incited by extremist political parties, movements and groups,

Reaffirming that acts of racial violence do not constitute legitimate expressions of opinion, but rather unlawful acts or offences, and that acts of racism and discrimination endorsed by Governments and public authorities may threaten democracy,

Recognizing the importance of freedom of speech and expression and the fundamental role of education and other active policies in the promotion of tolerance and respect for others and in the construction of pluralistic and inclusive societies,

1. *Reaffirms* that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance condoned by governmental policies violate human rights, as established in the relevant international and regional human rights instruments, and may endanger friendly relations and cooperation among nations, international peace and security and the harmony of persons living side by side within one and the same State;

2. *Also reaffirms* that any form of impunity condoned by public authorities for crimes motivated by racist and xenophobic attitudes plays a role in weakening the rule of law and democracy and tends to encourage the recurrence of such acts;

3. *Emphasizes* that democracy, transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory governance responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, and respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law are essential for the effective prevention and elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

-
4. *Also emphasizes* that the elimination of all forms of discrimination as well as diverse forms of intolerance, the promotion and protection of rights of indigenous peoples and the respect for ethnic, cultural and religious diversity contribute to strengthening and promoting democracy and political participation;
 5. *Condemns* political platforms and organizations based on racism, xenophobia or doctrines of racial superiority and related discrimination, as well as legislation and practices based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as incompatible with democracy and transparent and accountable governance;
 6. *Urges* States to reinforce their commitment to promote tolerance and human rights and to fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance as a way to strengthen democracy, the rule of law and transparent and accountable governance;
 7. *Also urges* States to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity within their societies through promoting diversity, and to improve democratic institutions, making them more fully participatory and inclusive and avoiding marginalization and exclusion of, and discrimination against, specific sectors of society;
 8. *Underlines* the key role that political leaders and political parties can and ought to play in strengthening democracy by combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and encourages political parties to take concrete steps to promote respect, solidarity and tolerance, and, in that respect, recognizes, inter alia, that developing voluntary codes of conduct that include internal disciplinary measures for violations thereof, so their members refrain from public statements and actions that encourage or incite racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, can help combat such manifestations;
 9. *Emphasizes* the obligations of States under international law, as applicable, to exercise due diligence to prevent crimes against migrants perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivations, to investigate such crimes and to punish the perpetrators, and that not doing so violates — and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of — the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims, and urges States to reinforce measures in this regard;
 10. *Also emphasizes* that human rights education and training is a key tool in countering the rise of extremist political parties, movements and groups, and that educational measures are crucial in promoting human rights and democratic values at an early age;
 11. *Stresses* the need to increase appropriate preventive measures to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, emphasizes the important role that Governments, political leaders, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions, the media, non-governmental organizations and civil society can play in developing such measures, and encourages them to remain vigilant against the penetration of racist and xenophobic ideas into the political platforms of democratic parties;
 12. *Encourages* States to consider developing public information and awareness-raising and education campaigns with a transdisciplinary approach with a view to combating discrimination and intolerance;
 13. *Stresses* the need to implement fully the obligations under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as the principal convention in the fight against racism;
 14. *Invites* the relevant mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and United Nations treaty bodies to continue to pay particular attention to violations of human rights stemming from the rise of racism and xenophobia in political circles and society at large, especially with regard to their incompatibility with democracy;

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/199³² and its pertinent recommendations;

16. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/16

Technical assistance for the Sudan in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments,

Reaffirming the obligation of States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Emphasizing that States have primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recognizing the developments taking place in the Sudan, and the efforts of the Government of the Sudan in the promotion and protection of human rights,

1. *Takes note*³³ of the report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan and the addendum thereto, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session;

2. *Commends* the cooperation extended by the Government of the Sudan to the independent expert and to the United Nations and African Union missions in the Sudan in the field of human rights and international humanitarian law;

3. *Also commends* the efforts made by the Government of the Sudan in completing the implementation process of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and appreciates the genuine role played by the Government in holding the historic referendum on self-determination for South Sudan as scheduled from 9 to 15 January 2011, and urges all parties to continue their efforts to implement the remaining obligations stipulated in the Agreement;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Government of the Sudan for its immediate recognition of the State of South Sudan;

5. *Welcomes* the signing of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, and urges non-signatory groups to join it without delay;

6. *Also welcomes* the continued work of the Sudanese Advisory Council for Human Rights aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights in the country;

7. *Welcomes* the submission by the Government of the Sudan of its first report under the universal periodic review mechanism,³⁴ the adoption of its outcome,³⁵ and the commitment made by the Government to implement accepted recommendations, and notes that a number of

³² A/HRC/18/44.

³³ A/HRC/18/40 and Add.1.

³⁴ A/HRC/WG.6/11/SDN/1.

³⁵ A/HRC/18/6.

those recommendations call for the provision of support and technical assistance to the Government;

8. *Notes with concern* the humanitarian situation in the provinces of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, and calls upon all parties to make every effort to immediately end violence and halt clashes, to facilitate access for humanitarian assistance and to take action to strengthen the respect of the rule of law in the two provinces, and to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Requests* Member States, relevant United Nations agencies and stakeholders to support the national efforts of the Government of the Sudan with a view to further improving the human rights situation in the country, and to respond to its requests for technical assistance;

10. *Urges* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Sudan with the necessary technical support and training;

11. *Decides* to renew for a period of one year the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan under agenda item 10, requests the independent expert to engage with the Government of the Sudan with a view to identifying areas of assistance that will aid the Sudan to fulfil its human rights obligations, and to submit a report to the Human Rights Council for consideration at its twenty-first session, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the independent expert with all the assistance necessary for him to discharge his mandate fully;

12. *Decides* to consider this issue in accordance with its programme of work under agenda item 10.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/17

Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Welcoming the Republic of South Sudan as a new State and Member of the United Nations,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and relevant human rights treaties,

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in, inter alia, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the obligation of all States to comply with international human rights treaties to which they are party,

Welcoming the commitment of the Government of South Sudan to promote and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming that States have primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling the reports of the Special Rapporteur and the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, and the findings and recommendations contained therein,

1. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan on 9 July 2011 upon its proclamation as an independent State;

2. *Also welcomes* the commitments made by the Government of South Sudan to strengthen national mechanisms of promotion and protection of human rights, and calls on the Government to implement those commitments;

3. *Calls upon* the Government of South Sudan to strengthen ongoing cooperation with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan on issues pertaining to the promotion and protection of human rights, and calls upon all parties to make every effort to prevent violence;

4. *Encourages* the international community to provide the Government of South Sudan with technical and financial assistance and to support its efforts to promote and protect human rights;

5. *Invites* the Office of the United High Commissioner for Human Rights, in collaboration with the Government of South Sudan, to identify and assess areas of assistance and, upon its request, to assist the Government in its efforts to promote and protect human rights;

6. *Calls upon* States Members of the United Nations, in the framework of international cooperation, relevant United Nations agencies and international financial institutions, to provide the Government of South Sudan, upon its request, with appropriate technical assistance and capacity-building to promote respect for human rights;

7. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to present a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/18

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations, particularly with regard to achieving international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming the obligation of States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation is essential for the effective promotion and protection of human rights,

Emphasizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Recalling the mandate of the Human Rights Council to promote advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, to be provided in consultation with and with the consent of States concerned, and provisions in Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007 and 16/21 of 25 March 2011, which aim to enable the Council to fulfil such a mandate,

Reaffirming the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights that provided the foundation for advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights, in particular resolutions 1993/87 of 10 March 1993 and 2004/81 of 21 April 2004,

Acknowledging one of the responsibilities of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and his/her Office in providing advisory services and technical and financial assistance, at the request of the State concerned, with a view to supporting actions and programmes in the field of human rights,

Acknowledging also the role and potential impact of the activities of the relevant agencies of the United Nations and international and regional organizations, as well as the contribution

of civil society organizations in providing States with technical support and assistance on the basis of needs and requests of the States concerned in the implementation of their human rights obligations and their voluntary pledges and commitments, including accepted universal periodic review recommendations,

Reaffirming the important and constructive role played by existing national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities,

1. *Reaffirms* that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights;

2. *Emphasizes* the need to promote a cooperative and constructive approach for the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to enhance the role of the Human Rights Council in promoting advisory services, technical assistance and capacity-building, particularly through discussions held under agenda item 10;

3. *Decides* to hold, within the framework of agenda item 10, an annual thematic discussion to promote the sharing of experiences and best practices and technical cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights;

4. *Also decides* that the theme and work format of the discussion shall be approved by the Human Rights Council on an annual basis, in line with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and 16/21, and that the first discussion to be held at the nineteenth session of the Council shall be based on the theme “Sharing of best practices and promoting technical cooperation: paving the way towards the second cycle of the universal periodic review”;

5. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States, relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, relevant special procedures and other stakeholders, including, where applicable, those involved in technical cooperation projects that demonstrate best practices, constructive engagement and positive impact on the ground, with a view to ensuring their participation in the discussion;

6. *Takes note* of the information on technical assistance and capacity-building provided in the annual report of the Office of the High Commissioner, and encourages the Office to make available to the public, through its reports and website, on the basis of the request for technical cooperation and capacity building submitted by the State concerned, information on:

(a) Technical assistance and capacity-building provided by the Office and other relevant United Nations agencies to States in the implementation of their human rights obligations and voluntary pledges and commitments, including their accepted universal periodic review recommendations;

(b) The ongoing needs of States, with the consent of the State concerned, for technical assistance from the Office and other relevant United Nations agencies;

(c) Areas of technical assistance where more resources are needed;

7. *Invites* the High Commissioner to make an annual presentation, under agenda item 10, on the overview of and successes, best practices and challenges in technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, particularly those provided by the Office of the High Commissioner and relevant United Nations agencies, starting from the twentieth session of the Council;

8. *Invites* the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights to present a comprehensive report on the Board’s work to the Human Rights Council on an annual basis, starting from the twentieth session of the Council, and encourages the chairpersons of the boards of trustees of other funds administered by the Office of the High Commissioner to support activities in the area of technical assistance and capacity-building to make a presentation at the same session;

9. *Encourages* Members and observers of the Human Rights Council to use, where relevant, the general debate under agenda item 10 as a platform to share experiences, challenges and information on assistance needed in the implementation of their human rights obligations and voluntary pledges and commitments, including accepted universal periodic review recommendations, as well as their achievements and good practices in the area of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, particularly in response to the information on technical assistance and capacity-building provided for under paragraphs 7 and 8 above;

10. *Emphasizes* that the discussion to promote technical cooperation and capacity-building in the Human Rights Council should be based on consultations with and the consent of the States concerned, and should take into account their needs and aim to make a concrete impact on the ground, while the provision of technical assistance shall be provided upon the request of States concerned;

11. *Encourages* States in need of assistance to consider requesting technical assistance from the Office of High Commissioner and the United Nations representation at the national and regional levels in the implementation of their human rights obligations and voluntary pledges and commitments, including accepted universal periodic review recommendations, and strongly encourages the Office of the High Commissioner and respective United Nations representations to respond favourably to such requests;

12. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing coordination between the Office of the High Commissioner and other United Nations agencies in their technical cooperation and capacity-building efforts, and encourages the sharing of information on a regular basis among the Office, other relevant United Nations agencies and the States concerned on technical assistance and capacity-building efforts undertaken at the national level;

13. *Encourages* special procedures mandate holders, in their interaction with States, to share information of their knowledge relating to best practices and the possibility of technical assistance and capacity-building in the promotion and protection of human rights within their respective mandates;

14. *Calls for* enhanced voluntary contributions for the relevant United Nations funds to support technical assistance and capacity-building, including the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the Voluntary Fund for Participation in Universal Periodic Review Mechanism and the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review, and encourages States to make contribution to these funds, especially those who have not yet done so.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/19

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Having conducted broad consultations and discussions with the Government of Yemen, and commending the cooperation that the Government has manifested in dealing with the mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that visited Yemen from 28 June to 6 July 2011, upon the invitation of the Government, and based on the recommendations contained in the report of the mission³⁶ as well as the comments provided by the Government on the report and the said recommendations, and the statement made by the Government to the Human Rights Council at the present session,

³⁶ A/HRC/18/21.

-
1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights¹ on the assessment mission to Yemen and the interactive dialogue held during the eighteenth session of the Human Rights Council, as well as the statements, observations and comments made by the Government of Yemen;
 2. *Calls upon* the Government of Yemen and the other parties to address the recommendations made in the report of the High Commissioner, while acknowledging the Government's response during the interactive dialogue, in addition to the State's formal replies, comments on the report and willingness to cooperate with the United Nations and the Office of the High Commissioner;
 3. *Notes* the announcement of the Government of Yemen that it will launch transparent and independent investigations, which will adhere to international standards, into credible documented allegations of human rights violations through an independent committee and in consultation with political parties;
 4. *Calls upon* all parties to cooperate with the above-mentioned investigations;
 5. *Condemns* all violations of human rights in Yemen by all parties;
 6. *Reiterates* the commitments and obligations of the Government of Yemen to promote and protect human rights;
 7. *Calls upon* all parties to move forward with negotiations on an inclusive, orderly and Yemeni-led process of political transition on the basis of the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council;
 8. *Calls upon* the Government of Yemen and the High Commissioner to develop a framework for continued dialogue and strengthened cooperation in the field of human rights, and the international community to support this cooperation;
 9. *Invites* the Office of the High Commissioner to coordinate with donors on ways to assist the Government of Yemen and non-governmental organizations with capacity-building for the establishment of a national human rights institution;
 10. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to present a progress report on the situation of human rights in Yemen and the follow-up to the present resolution to the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth session.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/20

Panel on the promotion and protection of human rights in a multicultural context, including through combating xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant instruments,

Reaffirming the pledge made by all States under the Charter to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming also that, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, in which the Assembly emphasized the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter, to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and acknowledged the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world,

Welcoming the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, to take measures to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies, and looking forward to its effective implementation at all levels,

Reaffirming the landmark importance of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action in the pursuit of the universal promotion and protection of human rights and its continued relevance in responding to contemporary challenges,

Recalling the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, approved by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 20 October 2005,

Recalling also that cultural diversity, flourishing within a framework of democracy, tolerance, social justice and mutual respect between peoples and cultures is indispensable for peace and security at the local, national and international levels,

Recognizing the importance of cultural diversity for the full realization of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized instruments,

Recognizing also the contribution that diverse cultures have been making to the development and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind that multiculturalism, solidarity, respect and tolerance can play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights by combating xenophobia, violence and discrimination,

Bearing in mind also that the promotion and upholding of tolerance, respect, pluralism and diversity is essential for the promotion and protection of human rights in multicultural contexts and, in particular, for combating racism, xenophobia, intolerance and discrimination,

Recalling the primary responsibility of States in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling also that, as expressed in the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, no one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon the human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope,

1. *Emphasizes* that the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including cultural rights, and mutual respect for cultural diversity should reinforce each other;
2. *Stresses* the importance of adopting policies that ensure non-discrimination and equitable access to social, political and economic rights, thus reducing disadvantage and inequality;
3. *Decides* to convene, within existing resources, at its twentieth session, a panel discussion on the promotion and protection of human rights in a multicultural context, including through combating xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance;
4. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with relevant special procedures and treaty bodies, States and other stakeholders,

including relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

5. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the outcome of the panel discussion in the form of a summary.

*36th meeting
29 September 2011*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 37 to 1, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Switzerland]

18/21

The human rights of migrants

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the relevance of these treaties in the protection of all migrants,

Recalling also previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the protection of the human rights of migrants, and the work of various special mechanisms of the Council that have reported on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

Recalling further the importance of the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization, including for migrant workers, the eight fundamental Conventions of that Organization and the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labour Conference at its ninety-eighth session, as a general framework within which each country can formulate policy packages specific to its situation and national priorities in order to promote a job-intensive recovery and sustainable development,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/170 of 20 December 2010, in which the Assembly acknowledged the important nexus between international migration and

development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit and destination,

Acknowledging the successful negotiation of International Labour Organization Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers, adopted on 16 June 2011,

Recognizing the efforts made to ensure respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

Reaffirming the resolve to take further measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of migrants, migrant workers and members of their families,

Bearing in mind the obligations of States under international law, as applicable, to exercise due diligence to prevent crimes against migrants, including those perpetrated with racist or xenophobic motivations, to investigate such crimes and to punish the perpetrators, and that not doing so violates — and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of — the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims, and urging States to reinforce measures in this regard, including international cooperation,

Bearing in mind also that the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms may only be subject to limitations and restrictions as provided by international law,

Recalling that migrant workers are among the most vulnerable in the context of the financial and economic crisis and that remittances, which are significant private financial sources for households, have been negatively affected by rising unemployment and weak earnings growth among migrant workers in some countries of destination,

Expressing concern that female migrant workers engaged in domestic services are among the most vulnerable groups of migrant workers, some of whom are subject to a widespread pattern of physical, sexual and psychological abuse and exposure to health and safety threats without adequate information about associated risks and precautions,

Expressing concern also at the fact that the vulnerable situation of migrants may result in violations of their human rights in countries of origin, transit and destination,

Recalling the Global Forum on Migration and Development process, including the debates on migratory mobility, which emphasize the importance of facilitating access to regular forms of migration and, where applicable, to social services, including health, that contribute to the strengthening of the personal development prospects and outcomes for migrants and their families,

Considering that migrants who are non-documented or in an irregular situation are frequently employed under less favourable conditions of work than other workers, and that certain employers find this an inducement to seek such labour in order to reap the benefits of unfair competition,

Emphasizing the global character of the migratory phenomenon, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and the need to protect the human rights of migrants, particularly at a time when migration flows have increased in the globalized economy and take place in a context of new security concerns,

Mindful of the fact that, in the fulfilment of their obligations to protect human rights, States of origin, transit and destination can benefit from schemes of international cooperation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants;³⁷
2. *Calls upon* States that have not yet signed, ratified or acceded to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their

³⁷ A/HRC/17/33.

Families to consider doing so as a matter of priority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention;

3. *Stresses* the obligation of States to protect the human rights of migrants, regardless of their legal status, and also to take into account the principles and standards set forth in relevant international instruments that protect labour-related human rights;

4. *Expresses its concern* at legislation and measures adopted by some States that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

5. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their immigration policies are consistent with their obligations under international human rights law;

6. *Reaffirms* the fact that all migrants are entitled to equal protection by the law, and that all persons, regardless of their migratory status, are equal before the courts and tribunals and, in the determination of his/her rights and obligations in a suit at law, are entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law;

7. *Also reaffirms* the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the obligations of States under the International Covenants on Human Rights and, in this regard, strongly condemns the manifestations and acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, and urges States to apply and, where needed, reinforce existing laws when xenophobic or intolerant acts, manifestations or expressions against migrants occur, in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit xenophobic and racist acts;

8. *Requests* all States to firmly protect the human rights of migrants relating to their conditions of work, regardless of their migratory status, in particular the right to equal pay for equal work;

9. *Stresses* that migrants have the right, without any discrimination, to just and favourable conditions of work and should have the appropriate means to pursue that right, including through the protection of the rights to peaceful assembly and to freedom of association;

10. *Reaffirms* that, once a migrant assumes an employment relationship, regardless of their immigration status, the State in which he or she is employed has the obligation to ensure the respect of their labour-related human rights, as contained in the international instruments to which the State is a party;

11. *Welcomes* programmes and policies implemented by some States of destination that promote the full respect of the labour-related human rights of migrants, regardless of their immigration status, as well as initiatives of States of origin to promote labour markets;

12. *Urges* all States to strengthen measures to protect the human rights of migrant workers in times of humanitarian crisis;

13. *Encourages* countries of origin, transit and destination to seek technical assistance and/or to collaborate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to better promote and protect the human rights of migrants;

14. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to continue his efforts to promote and support the building of greater synergies between States to strengthen cooperation for the protection of the human rights of all migrant workers and their families;

15. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to report on best practices of States to protect the human rights of all migrant workers.

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/22

Human rights and climate change

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Bearing in mind that 2011 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling its resolutions 7/23 of 28 March 2008 and 10/4 of 25 March 2009, on human rights and climate change, and 16/11 of 24 March 2011, on human rights and the environment,

Reaffirming the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the objectives and principles thereof, and emphasizing that parties should, in all climate change-related actions, fully respect human rights as enunciated in the outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention,³⁸

Reaffirming also the commitment to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through long-term cooperative action, now, up to and beyond 2012, in order to achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention,

Reaffirming further the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development and that the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations,

Welcoming the decision to organize, in June 2012, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, and taking note of the invitation of the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/236 of 20 December 2009, to organizations and bodies of the United Nations to contribute to the preparatory process for the Conference,

Recognizing the challenges of climate change to development and to the progress made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular with regard to the goals on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, on environmental sustainability and on health,

Acknowledging that, as stated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and their social and economic conditions,

Acknowledging also that, as stated in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner with a view to avoiding adverse impacts on the latter,

³⁸ FCCC/CP/2010/7/Add.1, dec.1/CP.16.

taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Taking note of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the relationship between climate change and human rights,³⁹ the panel discussion on the relationship between climate change and human rights, held on 15 June 2009, at the eleventh session of the Human Rights Council, and the 2010 Social Forum, which focused on the relationship between climate change and human rights,

Emphasizing that climate change-related impacts have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights, including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the highest attainable standard of health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination and the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, and recalling that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

Expressing concern that, while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability,

Recognizing that climate change is a global problem requiring a global solution, and that effective international cooperation to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Convention is important in order to support national efforts for the realization of human rights implicated by climate change-related impacts,

Affirming that human rights obligations, standards and principles have the potential to inform and strengthen international and national policymaking in the area of climate change, promoting policy coherence, legitimacy and sustainable outcomes,

1. *Reiterates its concern* that climate change poses an immediate and far-reaching threat to people and communities around the world and has adverse implications for the full enjoyment of human rights;

2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights:

(a) To convene, prior to the nineteenth session of the Human Rights Council, a seminar on addressing the adverse impacts of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights, with a view to following up on the call for respecting human rights in all climate change-related actions and policies, and forging stronger interface and cooperation between the human rights and climate change communities;

(b) To invite States and other relevant stakeholders, including academic experts, civil society organizations and representatives of those segments of the population most vulnerable to climate change, to participate actively in the seminar;

(c) To invite the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme to help organize the seminar, informed by the best available science, including the assessment reports and special reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

3. *Decides* that the seminar will build on the previous work of the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms, such as the Social Forum and relevant special procedures, while taking into account the outcome of the sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Cancun, in 2010, and any

³⁹ A/HRC/10/61.

pertinent issues arising from the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, to be held in Durban, in 2011;

4. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner:

(a) To submit to the Human Rights Council, at its twentieth session, a summary report on the above-mentioned seminar, including any recommendations stemming therefrom, for consideration of further follow-up action;

(b) To make available to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, at its eighteenth session, the summary report of the seminar;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide all the human and technical assistance necessary for the effective and timely realization of the above-mentioned seminar and summary report;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

37th meeting
30 September 2011

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/23

Promoting awareness, understanding and the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through sport and the Olympic ideal

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights instruments,

Recognizing the potential of sport as a universal language that contributes to educating people on the values of respect, diversity, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat all forms of discrimination and promote an inclusive society,

Recognizing also that sport and major sporting events can be used to promote awareness, understanding and the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recognizing further the potential of sport and major sporting events in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and noting that, as declared at the 2005 World Summit, sport has the potential to foster peace and development and to contribute to an atmosphere of tolerance and understanding among peoples and nations,

Recognizing the contribution of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sport for Development and Peace and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace to identify synergy and complementarity between sport and the work of the United Nations to promote the values of diversity, tolerance and fairness and as a means to combat all forms of discrimination,

Reaffirming the need to combat discrimination and intolerance where they occur within and outside the sporting context,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 9/14 of 18 September 2008, in which the Council urged the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take measures, in consultation with various international sporting and other organizations, to enable them to contribute to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination,

Recognizing the imperative need to engage women and girls in the practice of sport for development and peace and, in this regard, welcoming activities that aim to foster and encourage such initiatives at the global level,

Recognizing also that special attention needs to be paid to ensuring non-discrimination, including the equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by persons with disabilities, including their active participation in all aspects of society, including sports,

Acknowledging the potential of sport and major sporting events to educate the youth of the world and to promote their inclusion through sport practised without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires human understanding, tolerance, fair play and solidarity,

Acknowledging also the benefits of regular sport, physical activity and play in the realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and as a means to prevent and treat illness and disease,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/4 of 18 October 2010, on sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace, in which the Assembly emphasized and encouraged the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons; prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse; empower girls and women; foster the inclusion and well-being of persons with disabilities; and facilitate social inclusion, conflict prevention and peacebuilding,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 64/4 of 19 October 2009, on the building of a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal and, in this context, welcoming the adoption on the same date of resolution 64/3, in which the Assembly invited the International Olympic Committee to participate in its sessions and work in the capacity of observer,

Acknowledging the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Recognizing the need to observe, within the framework of the Charter, the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, throughout the period beginning with the start of the Games of the XXX Olympiad and ending with the closing of the XIV Paralympic Games,

Welcoming the hosting of the 2012 and 2016 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games in the cities of London and Rio de Janeiro, respectively, the hosting of the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sochi and the 2018 Winter Olympic Games in PyeongChang, and stressing the opportunity to make use of these events to promote awareness of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights among those watching and participating and of how the principles of the Olympic Charter, aimed at, inter alia, non-discrimination, equality, inclusion, respect and mutual understanding, relate to the Declaration and can translate into all aspects of society,

Recognizing therefore the need to reflect on the value of relevant principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter and on the value of good sporting example in achieving the universal respect for and realization of all human rights,

1. *Decides* to convene, within existing resources, at its nineteenth session, a high-level interactive panel discussion to highlight, examine and suggest ways in which sport and major sporting events, in particular the Olympic and Paralympic Games, can be used to promote awareness and understanding of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the application of the principles enshrined therein;

2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with relevant special procedures, States and other stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, with a view to ensuring their participation in the above-mentioned panel discussion;

3. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the outcome of the panel discussion in the form of a summary.

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/24

Advisory services and technical assistance for Burundi

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, as stated in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/82 of 21 April 2004 and Human Rights Council resolutions 6/5 of 29 September 2007, 9/19 of 24 September 2008 and 16/34 of 25 March 2011,

1. *Commends* the efforts of the Government of Burundi to promote and protect human rights;
2. *Reaffirms* Human Rights Council resolution 9/19, by which the Council extended the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi until the establishment of an independent national human rights commission;
3. *Welcomes* in this regard the adoption of Law 1/04 of 5 January 2011 creating an independent national human rights commission, and the effective establishment of a human rights institution on 23 May 2011;
4. *Takes note* of the holding during its seventeenth session of an interactive dialogue on the report of the independent expert and of his presentation on the completion of the mandate, in which he acknowledged the establishment of an independent national human rights commission, in accordance with the Paris Principles, satisfying therefore the requirements of paragraph 8 of resolution 9/19;
5. *Encourages* the independent national human rights commission to submit a request for accreditation to the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions;
6. *Strongly urges* the international community to increase its technical and financial assistance to the Government of Burundi with a view to supporting its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

38th meeting
30 September 2011

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/25

Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, as reaffirmed in

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in accordance with their respective obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling also Council resolutions 5/1 on institution-building of the Council and 5/2 on a code of conduct for special procedures mandate holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Recalling further Council resolution 15/20 of 30 September 2010 and other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights,⁴⁰

Recognizing that the tragic history of Cambodia requires special measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as stipulated in the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,

Taking note of the new developments in Cambodia, especially those associated with recent progress and efforts by the Government of Cambodia to promote and protect human rights, especially in the achievements and improvements of social, economic, political and cultural fields over recent years through its relevant national plans, strategies and frameworks,

I. Khmer Rouge Tribunal

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia as an independent and impartial body, and believes it will significantly contribute to eradicating impunity and establishing the rule of law by, inter alia, exploiting its potential as a model court of Cambodia;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made with regard to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, including the commencement of the trial of case 002 against Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Ieng Thirith and Khieu Samphan on 27 June 2011, and supports the position of the Government of Cambodia and the United Nations to proceed with the tribunal in a fair, efficient and expeditious manner, given the advanced age and frail health of the persons charged and the long overdue justice for the people of Cambodia;

3. *Also welcomes* the assistance of a number of States to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and the efforts of the Government of Cambodia to work with the United Nations and the States providing assistance to ensure the highest standards of administration of the Extraordinary Chambers, and invites further assistance for the Extraordinary Chambers in a prompt manner in order to ensure its successful functioning;

II. Democracy and situation of human rights

4. *Welcomes*:

(a) The positive engagement of the Government of Cambodia in the universal periodic review process as well as its acceptance of all the recommendations thereon and the progress so far on their implementation;

(b) The cooperation extended by the Government of Cambodia and the constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia;

(c) The report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia⁴¹ and the recommendations contained therein;

⁴⁰ A/HRC/18/47.

(d) The efforts and progress made by the Government of Cambodia in promoting legal reform under the leadership of the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform, including adopting and/or enforcing basic laws, such as the civil procedure code, the civil code, the criminal procedure code and the new penal code;

(e) The work being conducted by the Government of Cambodia to submit three basic draft laws to the National Assembly, whose enactment would enhance the independence of the judicial process, namely the draft Law on the Status of Judges and Prosecutors, the draft Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Courts, and the draft amendment to the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy;

(f) The efforts made by the Government of Cambodia in combating corruption, including the implementation of the new penal code and the anti-corruption law as well as the commencement of activities of the Anti-Corruption Unit;

(g) The efforts made by the Government of Cambodia in combating trafficking in persons for both sexual and economic exploitation;

(h) The efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to resolve land issues through, inter alia, the implementation of relevant laws and regulations as well as dialogue with relevant stakeholders;

(i) The commitments made and the progress achieved by the Government of Cambodia to adhere to and implement its obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions, including its commitment to establish a national human rights institution and to encourage that this be done upon sufficient consultation with relevant stakeholders;

(j) The efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in October 2010;

(k) The efforts made by the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, especially in resolving complaints from individuals;

(l) The efforts and progress made by the Government of Cambodia in promoting decentralization and deconcentration reform with the aim of achieving democratic development by strengthening subnational and grass-roots institutions;

5. *Expresses its concern* about some areas of the human rights situation in Cambodia, and urges the Government of Cambodia:

(a) To continue to strengthen its efforts to establish the rule of law, including through the adoption and further implementation of essential laws and codes for establishing a democratic society;

(b) To continue its efforts at judicial reform, including through the swift adoption and implementation of the above-mentioned three basic laws in order to ensure the independence, impartiality, transparency and effectiveness of the judicial system as a whole, as well as the transfer of knowledge of court officials at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia and the sharing of good practices at the Court;

(c) To continue its efforts to combat corruption, including through the implementation of an anti-corruption law;

(d) To continue to enhance its efforts to investigate urgently and to prosecute, in accordance with due process of law and its obligations under international human rights treaties, all those who have perpetrated serious crimes, including violations of human rights;

(e) To enhance its efforts to resolve equitably and expeditiously land ownership and tenure issues in a fair and open manner, taking into consideration the rights of and the actual

⁴¹ A/HRC/18/46.

consequences for the parties concerned and in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, such as the 2001 Land law, the Law on Expropriation, the Circular on Settlement of Illegal Temporary Building in Cities and Urban Areas and the National Housing Policy, as well as by strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of relevant institutions, such as the National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution and cadastral committees at the national, provincial and district levels;

(f) To make continuous efforts to promote an environment conducive to the conduct of legitimate political activity by all political parties so that the forthcoming local and national elections will be held in a free and fair manner;

(g) To encourage and enable non-governmental organizations and the media to play a constructive role in consolidating democratic development in Cambodia, including by ensuring and promoting the freedom of association of non-governmental organizations;

(h) To make additional efforts, in concert with the international community, to combat key problems, such as trafficking in persons, the exploitation of labour, sexual violence, domestic violence and the sexual exploitation of women and children;

(i) To take further steps to meet its obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions and, to this end, strengthen further its cooperation with United Nations agencies, including the Office of the High Commissioner, through enhanced dialogue and the development of joint activities;

(j) To continue to promote the rights and dignity of all Cambodians by protecting civil and political rights, including freedom of opinion and expression and, to this end, further ensuring that relevant laws, inter alia, the new penal code, are interpreted and applied in a judicious manner, as well as to promote economic, social and cultural rights in accordance with the rule of law;

(k) To work with the legislature with a view to promoting the latter's independence and effectiveness, including by ensuring the meaningful participation of parliamentarians from various political parties in its deliberations;

III. Conclusion

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, agencies of the United Nations system present in Cambodia and the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to continue to work with the Government of Cambodia in strengthening democracy as well as ensuring the protection and promotion of the human rights of all people in Cambodia, including by providing assistance in, inter alia, the fields of:

(a) Drafting laws and assisting the establishment of an independent national human rights institution;

(b) Capacity-building to strengthen legal institutions, including by improving the quality of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and court staff, and drawing on the expertise gained by Cambodian nationals working in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia;

(c) Capacity-building to strengthen national institutions for criminal investigation and law enforcement, as well as providing equipment necessary for these ends;

(d) The formulation of a plan of implementation of universal periodic review recommendations, clarifying the areas in which the Government of Cambodia would welcome technical and other assistance;

(e) Assisting the assessment of progress in human rights issues;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Cambodia and the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, which would help ensure the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as envisioned by the 1991 Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict;

8. *Takes note* of the need to continue close consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia towards the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country and for the continued technical cooperation between the Office of the High Commissioner and the Government of Cambodia;

9. *Decides* to extend by two years the mandate of the special procedure on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of his mandate to the Council at its twenty-first and twenty-fourth sessions, and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its twenty-first and twenty-fourth sessions on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights;

11. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its twenty-fourth session.

*38th meeting
30 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/26

The right to development

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations and the core human rights instruments,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Reaffirming also Human Rights Council resolutions 4/4 of 30 March 2007 and 9/3 of 17 September 2008, and recalling all Commission on Human Rights, Council and General Assembly resolutions on the right to development,

Recognizing the renewed commitments to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by their target date of 2015, as set out in the outcome document adopted at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁴²

Emphasizing the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone,

Taking note of the commitment declared by a number of United Nations specialized agencies, funds and programmes and other international organizations to make the right to development a reality for all and, in this regard, encouraging all relevant bodies of the United Nations system and other international organizations to mainstream the right to development into their objectives, policies, programmes and operational activities,

Stressing the primary responsibility of States for the creation of national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development,

Recalling that 2011 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Stressing that, in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, the Assembly decided that the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

⁴² See General Assembly resolution 65/1.

shall be, among others, to promote and protect the realization of the right to development and to enhance support from relevant bodies of the United Nations system for this purpose,

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the panel entitled “The way forward in the realization of the right to development: between policy and practice” during the eighteenth session of the Human Rights Council as part of the series of events commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development;

2. *Takes note* of the note by the Secretariat⁴³ informing the Human Rights Council that the consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development, in compliance with General Assembly resolution 65/219 of 21 December 2010, would be submitted to the Council at its nineteenth session, and that the twelfth session of the intergovernmental open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development was scheduled for 14 to 18 November 2011;

3. *Notes* the efforts under way in the framework of the Working Group on the Right to Development, with a view to completing the tasks entrusted to it by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 4/4, and reaffirms the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group agreed at its eleventh session;⁴⁴

4. *Also notes* the work of the high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development, the mandate of which ended in 2010, including its consolidation of findings and the list of right to development criteria and corresponding operational sub-criteria;⁴⁵

5. *Recalls* that the Working Group on the Right to Development will consider at its twelfth session the two compilations of views received from Governments, groups of Governments and regional groups, and from other stakeholders, on the work of the high-level task force;

6. *Decides:*

(a) To continue to act to ensure that its agenda promotes and advances sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and, in this regard, lead to raising the right to development, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, to the same level and on a par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) That the criteria and corresponding operational sub-criteria mentioned in paragraph 4 above, once considered, revised and endorsed by the Working Group, should be used, as appropriate, in the elaboration of a comprehensive and coherent set of standards for the implementation of the right to development;

(c) That the Working Group on the Right to Development shall take appropriate steps to ensure respect for and practical application of the above-mentioned standards, which could take various forms, including guidelines on the implementation of the right to development, and evolve into a basis for consideration of an international legal standard of a binding nature through a collaborative process of engagement;

7. *Encourages* the High Commissioner to pursue her efforts, in fulfilment of her mandated responsibility, to enhance support for the promotion and protection of the realization of the right to development, taking as reference the Declaration on the Right to Development, all General Assembly, Commission on Human Rights and Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to development, and agreed conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group;

8. *Decides* to review the progress of the implementation of the present resolution as a matter of priority at its future sessions.

⁴³ A/HRC/18/22.

⁴⁴ A/HRC/15/23, paras. 45–47.

⁴⁵ See A/HRC/15/WG.2/TF/2 and Add.1 and 2.

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 45 to none, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay

Abstaining:

United States of America]

18/27

From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 56/266 of 27 March 2002, in which the Assembly endorsed the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 57/195 of 18 December 2002, in which the Assembly assigned responsibilities to the relevant United Nations institutions to ensure the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the international level,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2002/68 of 25 April 2002 and 2003/30 of 23 April 2003, and Human Rights Council resolution 9/14 of 24 September 2008,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 65/36 of 6 December 2010, containing the programme of activities for the International Year for People of African Descent,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 65/240 of 24 December 2010,

Underlining the fact that the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action represents an important opportunity for the world community to reaffirm its political will and commitment to the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that maximum efforts should be made to celebrate the anniversary in all regions through a wide range of activities,

Welcoming the political declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 22 September 2011,⁴⁶ which reaffirmed the political commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, and their follow-up processes at the national, regional and international levels,

Stressing the importance of a consistent global effort to inform the public about the contribution that the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action has made in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Appreciating the contributions of the Durban follow-up mechanisms to the tenth anniversary commemorations as well as the contributions of non-governmental organizations,

⁴⁶ General Assembly resolution 66/3.

which were broad-based, regionally balanced and consistent with the objectives of the commemoration,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in its constructive work aimed at the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, as well as the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, including by increasing efforts to complement the work of other Durban follow-up mechanisms with a view to achieving better coordination and synergy with other human rights mechanisms, thereby avoiding duplication of initiatives;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;⁴⁷

3. *Welcomes and acknowledges* the importance and significance of the work of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent in examining the current situation and conditions and the extent of racism against Africans and people of African descent and, in this regard, takes note of the report of the Working Group;⁴⁸

4. *Welcomes* the political declaration adopted by the General Assembly during its High-level Meeting to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,¹ held in New York on 22 September 2011, which reaffirmed the political commitment to and mobilized the political will for the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

5. *Calls for* renewed efforts to mobilize political will for the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement fully paragraphs 53 and 57 of General Assembly resolution 65/240, on the establishment of an outreach programme and a public information campaign for the commemoration and follow-up thereto, including by distributing copies of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action widely and with translations thereof;

7. *Decides* that the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action should convene its tenth session from 8 to 19 October 2012;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the Human Rights Council at its twentieth session his progress report submitted to the General Assembly pursuant to Assembly resolution 65/36;

9. *Encourages* the High Commissioner to initiate consultations with various international sporting and other organizations, enabling them to contribute to the struggle against racism and racial discrimination;

10. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts in building support for the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in the follow-up to the commemoration of its tenth anniversary;

11. *Decides* to remain seized of this important issue.

*38th meeting
30 September 2011*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 35 to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

⁴⁷ A/HRC/16/64.

⁴⁸ A/HRC/18/45.

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland]

18/28

Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2002/68 of 25 April 2002 and 2003/30 of 23 April 2003,

Bearing in mind paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Reaffirming the obligations of States under relevant international human rights instruments, in particular the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2106 (XX) of 21 December 1965,

Recalling all previous resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in particular Council resolution 9/14 of 18 September 2008 on the mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building of the Council, and 5/2, on the code of conduct for special procedures mandate holders of the Council, of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Stressing the imperative need for the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent to accomplish its mandate, including in accordance with paragraphs 5 to 7 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent for a further period of three years, in accordance with the terms of reference contained in Human Rights Council resolution 9/14;

2. *Also decides* that the Working Group shall undertake a minimum of two country visits per year;

3. *Requests* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Working Group in the discharge of its mandate, including by responding promptly to the Working Group's communications and by providing the information requested;

4. *Requests* the Working Group to submit an annual report to the Human Rights Council on all activities relating to its mandate;

5. *Requests* States, non-governmental organizations, relevant human rights treaty bodies, special procedures and other mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, national human rights institutions, international, financial and development institutions, and specialized agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations to collaborate with the Working Group,

including by, inter alia, providing it with the necessary information and, where possible, reports in order to enable the Working Group to carry out its mandate, including with regard to field missions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Working Group with all the human, technical and financial assistance necessary for the effective fulfilment of its mandate;

7. *Recalls* the establishment of a voluntary fund to provide additional resources for, inter alia, the participation of people of African descent, representatives of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, non-governmental organizations and experts, in the open-ended sessions of the Working Group, and invites States to contribute to that fund.

*38th meeting
30 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

II. Decisions

18/101

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Belgium

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Belgium on 2 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Belgium which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Belgium (A/HRC/18/3), together with the views of Belgium concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/3, chapter VI).

*18th meeting
21 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/102

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Denmark

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Denmark on 2 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Denmark which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Denmark (A/HRC/18/4), together with the views of Denmark concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/4/Add.1).

*18th meeting
21 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/103

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Palau

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Palau on 3 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Palau which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Palau (A/HRC/18/5), together with the views of Palau concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/5/Add.1).

*18th meeting
21 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/104

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Somalia

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Somalia on 3 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Somalia which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Somalia (A/HRC/18/6), together with the views of Somalia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI).

*20th meeting
21 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/105

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Seychelles

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Seychelles on 4 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Seychelles which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Seychelles (A/HRC/18/7), together with the views of Seychelles concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI).

*20th meeting
21 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/106

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Solomon Islands

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of the Solomon Islands on 4 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on the Solomon Islands which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on the Solomon Islands (A/HRC/18/8 and A/HRC/18/8/Corr.1), together with the views of the Solomon Islands concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI).

*20th meeting
21 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/107

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Latvia

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Latvia on 5 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Latvia which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Latvia (A/HRC/18/9), together with the views of Latvia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/9/Add.1).

21st meeting
22 September 2011

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/108

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sierra Leone

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Sierra Leone on 5 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Sierra Leone which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Sierra Leone (A/HRC/18/10), together with the views of Sierra Leone concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/10/Add.1).

21st meeting
22 September 2011

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/109

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Singapore

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Singapore on 6 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Singapore which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Singapore (A/HRC/18/11), together with the views of

Singapore concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/11/Add.1).

21st meeting
22 September 2011

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/110

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Suriname

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Suriname on 6 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Suriname which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Suriname (A/HRC/18/12), together with the views of Suriname concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/12/Add.1).

23rd meeting
22 September 2011

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/111

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Greece

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Greece on 9 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Greece which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Greece (A/HRC/18/13), together with the views of Greece concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/13/Add.1).

23rd meeting
22 September 2011

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/112**Outcome of the universal periodic review: Samoa**

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Samoa on 9 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Samoa which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Samoa (A/HRC/18/14), together with the views of Samoa concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/14/Add.1).

*23rd meeting
22 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/113**Outcome of the universal periodic review: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 10 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Saint Vincent and the Grenadines which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (A/HRC/18/15), together with the views of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/15/Add.1).

*25th meeting
23 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/114**Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sudan and South Sudan****18/114****A. Outcome of the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan**

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of the Sudan on 10 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on the Sudan which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on the Sudan (A/HRC/18/16), together with the views of the Sudan concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1).

18/114

B. Outcome of the Universal Periodic Review: South Sudan

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of South Sudan on 10 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on South Sudan which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on South Sudan (A/HRC/18/16), together with the views of South Sudan concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI).

*25th meeting
23 September 2011*

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/115

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Hungary

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Hungary on 11 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Hungary which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Hungary (A/HRC/18/17), together with the views of Hungary concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/17/Add.1).

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/116

Outcome of the universal periodic review: Papua New Guinea

The Human Rights Council,

Acting in compliance with the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, and in accordance with the President's statement PRST/8/1 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process of 9 April 2008,

Having conducted the review of Papua New Guinea on 11 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1,

Adopts the outcome of the universal periodic review on Papua New Guinea which is constituted of the report of the Working Group on Papua New Guinea (A/HRC/18/18 and A/HRC/18/18/Corr.1), together with the views of Papua New Guinea concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (A/HRC/18/2, chapter VI and A/HRC/18/18/Add.1).

38th meeting
30 September 2011

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/117

Reporting by the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty

At its 34th meeting, on 28 September 2011, the Human Rights Council decided to adopt the following text:

"The Human Rights Council,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and articles 6 and 37 (a) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/59 of 20 April 2005 and Human Rights Council decision 2/102 of 6 October 2006,

Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Human Rights Council, in consultation with Governments, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non governmental organizations, a yearly supplement to his quinquennial report on capital punishment and the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, paying special attention to the imposition of the death penalty on persons younger than 18 years of age at the time of the offence, on pregnant women and on persons with mental or intellectual disabilities."

[Adopted without a vote.]

Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

At its 35th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the Human Rights Council decided to adopt the following text:

“The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, and Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007, and 16/21 of 25 March 2011,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 65/281 of 17 June 2011, in which the Assembly adopted the text entitled ‘Outcome of the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council’,

Recalling further that, in paragraph 30 of the above-mentioned outcome document, the Human Rights Council strongly rejects any act of intimidation or reprisal against individuals and groups who cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights, and urges States to prevent and ensure adequate protection against such acts,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 12/2 of 1 October 2009 and all relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, the last being resolution 2005/9 of 14 April 2005,

Taking note of the latest reports of the Secretary-General on this question,⁴⁹

1. *Urges* States to take all necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of reprisals and intimidation, bearing in mind that free and unhindered contact and cooperation with individuals and civil society are indeed indispensable to enable the United Nations and its mechanisms to fulfil their mandates;

2. *Also urges* States to investigate any alleged acts of intimidation or reprisal, and encourages them to inform the Human Rights Council, on a voluntary basis, of all measures taken to address acts of intimidation or reprisal, including preventive actions and investigative efforts, as well as, where confirmed, on remedies provided, including prosecution, and to share best practices in this regard;

3. *Decides* to convene, within existing resources, at its twenty-first session, a panel discussion under agenda item 5 on the issue of intimidation or reprisal against individuals and groups who cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights;

4. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a report on the outcome of the panel discussion in the form of a summary;

5. *Encourages* Members and observers of the Human Rights Council to address the issue of cooperation of individuals and groups with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights in the general debate under agenda item 5.”

[Adopted without a vote.]

⁴⁹ A/HRC/14/19 and A/HRC/18/19.

18/119**Panel on freedom of expression on the Internet**

At its 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the Human Rights Council decided to adopt the following text:

“The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, in particular Council resolution 12/16 of 2 October 2009,

Noting that freedom of expression on the Internet is an issue of increasing interest as the rapid pace of technological development enables people all over the world to use new communications technology,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its seventeenth session, on freedom of expression on the Internet,⁵⁰

1. *Decides* to convene, within existing resources, at its nineteenth session, a panel discussion on the promotion and protection of freedom of expression on the Internet, with a particular focus on the ways and means to improve its protection in accordance with international human rights law;

2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with relevant special procedures, States and other stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, with a view to ensuring multi-stakeholder participation in the panel discussion;

3. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the outcome of the panel discussion in the form of a summary.”

[Adopted without a vote.]

18/120**Human rights and unilateral coercive measures**

At its 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the Human Rights Council decided to adopt the following text:

“The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling also all previous resolutions on human rights and unilateral coercive measures adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly,

Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights and, in this regard, reaffirming the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all human rights,

Expressing its concern at the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on human rights, development, international relations, trade, investment and cooperation,

⁵⁰ A/HRC/17/27.

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 15/24 of 6 October 2010, in which the Council requested the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a thematic study on the impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, including recommendations on actions aimed at ending such measures, taking into account all previous reports, resolutions and relevant information available to the United Nations system in this regard, and to present the study to the Council at its eighteenth session,

Taking note of the note by the Secretariat⁵¹ informing the Human Rights Council that the above-mentioned thematic study was under preparation, required additional time for its completion and would therefore be submitted to the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth session,

Decides to examine this question in accordance with its annual programme of work under the same agenda item.”

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 34 to 12, with no abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America]

18/121

Procedural decision on the annual cycle of the Advisory Committee

At its 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the Human Rights Council decided to adopt the following text:

“The Human Rights Council,

Recalling its resolution 16/21 of 12 April 2011, on the review of the work and functioning of the Human Rights Council and, in particular, section III of the annex to that resolution, entitled ‘Advisory Committee’, providing for the annual report of the Advisory Committee to be submitted to the Council at its September session and to be the subject of an interactive dialogue with the Committee Chairperson,

Taking note of the letter addressed by the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee to the President of the Human Rights Council on 12 August 2011 concerning the Committee cycle,

1. *Decides* that the cycle of the Advisory Committee shall be adjusted to run from 1 October to 30 September, to ensure that the annual reporting of the Committee to the Council and the interactive dialogue thereon will take place at the end of the cycle;

2. *Also decides* that, as a transitional measure, the period of office of members of the Advisory Committee ending in March 2012 will be exceptionally extended until 30 September 2012.”

[Adopted without a vote.]

⁵¹ A/HRC/18/28.

III. President's statements

PRST 18/1

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Haiti

At the 37th meeting, held on 30 September 2011, the President of the Council read out the following statement:

“Upon the request of the authorities of Haiti, the Human Rights Council has decided to technically extend the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti until the nineteenth session of the Council.”

PRST 18/2

At the 38th meeting, held on 30 September 2011, the President of the Human Rights Council read out the following statement:

“The Human Rights Council,

Acknowledging the need for constructive dialogue between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, and recognizing the progress already made by the High Commissioner in presenting information on sources and allocation of funding to her Office in her annual report,

Emphasizing the importance of further enhancing cooperation of the Office of the High Commissioner with the Human Rights Council in fulfilling its mandate, and noting the need for regular and transparent exchanges of information in this regard,

Reaffirming that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters,

Invites the High Commissioner to include in her annual report detailed information on:

- (a) Allocations of the regular budget, according to programme and mandates;
- (b) Voluntary contributions received by the Office of the High Commissioner and their specific allocation;
- (c) Allocation of earmarked and unearmarked contributions, according to programmes and mandates;
- (d) Allocation of funding for the special procedures;

which would be considered at a mutually agreed forum.”

Part Two: Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its eighteenth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 12 to 30 September and on 21 October 2011. The President of the Council opened the session.
2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the eighteenth session was held on 26 August 2011.
3. The eighteenth session consisted of 38 meetings over 16 days.

B. Attendance

4. The session was attended by representatives of States Members of the Council, observer States of the Council, observers for non-Member States of the United Nations and other observers, as well as observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations (see annex I).

C. Agenda and programme of work of the session

5. At its 1st meeting, on 12 September 2011, the Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the eighteenth session.

D. Meetings and documentation

6. The Council held 38 fully serviced meetings during its eighteenth session.
7. The text of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council is contained in Part One of the present report.
8. Annex I contains the list of attendance.
9. Annex II contains the agenda of the Council, as included in section V of the annex to Council resolution 5/1.
10. Annex III contains the list of documents issued for the eighteenth session of the Council.
11. Annex IV contains the list of special procedures mandate holders appointed by the Council at its eighteenth session.

E. Visits

12. At the 1st meeting, on 12 September 2011, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, Luis Almagro, Minister of Plantation Industries and Special Envoy of the President on Human Rights of Sri Lanka, Mahinda Samarasinghe, and Minister of Justice, Legislation and Human Rights of Benin, Maitre Maire-Elise Gbedo, delivered statements to the Council.

-
13. At the 3rd meeting, on 13 September 2011, Foreign Minister of Myanmar, Wunna Maung Lwin, and the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Luzolo Bambi Lessa, delivered statements to the Council.
 14. At the 11th meeting, on 16 September 2011, Minister of Justice of the Sudan, Mohamed Bushara Dousa, delivered a statement to the Council.
 15. At the 12th meeting, on 19 September 2011, State Secretary for European and International Affairs of Austria, Wolfgang Waldner, delivered a statement to the Council.
 16. At the 14th meeting, on 19 September 2011, the President of Costa Rica, Laura Chinchilla Miranda, delivered a statement to the Council.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Reporting of the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty

17. At the 34th meeting, on 28 September 2011, the representative of Belgium introduced draft decision A/HRC/18/L.28, sponsored by Belgium and co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Benin, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Andorra, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Nicaragua, South Africa, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.
18. At the same meeting, the draft decision was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II, decision 18/117).

Resumption of rights of membership of Libya in the Human Rights Council

19. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Libya introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.35, sponsored by Morocco (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and co-sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Botswana, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Ghana, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palestine, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America and Yemen joined the sponsors.
20. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Ecuador, Italy, Maldives and Uruguay made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.
21. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/9).

G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

22. At its 38th meeting, on 30 September and 21 October 2011, the Council appointed special procedures mandate holders in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1, 6/36 and 16/21 (see annex IV).

H. Adoption of the report of the session

23. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), France, Honduras, the Netherlands, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements as observer States.

24. At the same meeting, the Rapporteur and Vice-President of the Council made a statement in connection with the draft report of the Council (A/HRC/18/2) and the annual report of the Council to the General Assembly.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Council adopted the draft report *ad referendum* and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

26. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) and the observers for Amnesty International and International Service for Human Rights made general remarks in relation to the session.

II. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

A. Update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

27. At the 1st meeting, on 12 September 2011, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update of the activities of her Office.

28. During the ensuing general debate at the same meeting, and at the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Non-aligned Movement and the Group of Arab States), India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Philippines, Poland (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Serbia and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam;

⁵² Observer of the Council speaking on behalf of Member States and observer States.

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network (also on behalf of the European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation), France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Indian Council of South America, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, Lawyer's Rights Watch Canada, Mouvement contre le racism et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP), North-South XXI and United Nations Watch.

B. Interactive dialogue on human rights in Yemen

29. At the 12th meeting, on 19 September 2011, the Deputy High Commissioner presented the report by the High Commissioner on her Office's visit to Yemen (A/HRC/18/21).

30. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the concerned country.

31. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Benin, China, Czech Republic, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), India, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Kuwait, Netherlands, Slovakia, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;

(d) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, Amnesty International, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Human Rights Watch and Worldwide Organization for Women (also on behalf of Union of Arab Jurists).

32. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen answered questions and made concluding remarks as the concerned country.

33. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. Reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General

34. At the 8th meeting, on 15 September 2011, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented thematic reports prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General.

35. At the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the Council held a general debate on thematic reports presented by the Deputy High Commissioner (see Chapter III, D).

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Transparency in funding and staffing of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

36. At the 38th meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.14, sponsored by Cuba, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and co-sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Indonesia, Malaysia, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Honduras and Nicaragua joined the sponsors.
37. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of sponsors of the draft resolution, announced that the draft resolution would be deferred.
38. Also at the same meeting, in consideration of the deferral of the draft resolution by the sponsors, the President of the Council made a statement in relation to the funding of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.
39. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba and the Russian Federation made comments in relation to the deferral of the draft resolution and the President's statement.
40. For the text of the President's statement, see part one, chapter III, PRST/18/2.

III. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

A. Special Representative of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict

41. At the 2nd meeting, on 12 September 2011, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and armed conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy, presented her report (A/HRC/18/38).
42. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 3rd meeting, on 13 September 2011, the following made statements and asked the Special Representative questions:
 - (a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt⁵² (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America and Uruguay;
 - (b) Representatives of the following observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chad, Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Morocco, New Zealand, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian State of) and Viet Nam;
 - (c) Observer for Palestine;
 - (d) Observer for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;
 - (e) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;
 - (f) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Colombian Commission of Jurists, Defence for Children International, International Muslim Women Union and International Save the Children Alliance.

-
43. At the same meeting, the Special Representative answered questions and made her concluding remarks.
 44. At the 4th meeting, on 13 September 2011, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Russian Federation made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
 45. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

B. Interactive dialogue with special procedures

Independent expert on human rights and international solidarity

46. At the 4th meeting, on 13 September 2011, the independent expert on human rights and international solidarity, Virginia Dandan, presented her oral report.
47. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting the following made statements and asked the independent expert questions:
 - (a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation) and United States of America;
 - (b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);
 - (c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;
 - (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Federation of Cuban Women, International Association of Peace Messenger Cities, International Institute for Peace, North-South XXI and United School International.
48. At the same meeting, the independent expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the right of peoples to self-determination

49. At the 4th meeting, on 13 September 2011, the Chairperson of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the right of peoples to self-determination, Faiza Patel, presented the Working Group's reports (A/HRC/18/32 and Add.2-4).
50. At the same meeting, the representatives of Equatorial Guinea, Iraq and South Africa made statements as concerned countries.
51. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson of the Working Group questions:
 - (a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Argentina, China, Cuba, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland and United States of America;
 - (b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Honduras, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);
 - (c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;
 - (d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Federation of Cuban Women, North-South XXI and United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation.

52. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery including its causes and consequences

53. At the 6th meeting, on 14 September 2011, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery including its causes and consequences, Gulnara Shahinian, presented her reports (A/HRC/18/30 and Add.1 and 2).

54. At the same meeting, the representatives of Peru and Romania made statements as concerned countries

55. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Botswana, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), United States of America and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;

(e) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(f) Observer for one non-governmental organization: Franciscans International.

56. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights

57. At the 6th meeting, on 14 September 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights, Calin Georgescu, presented his reports (A/HRC/18/31 and Add.2).

58. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland made a statement as the concerned country.

59. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire⁵² (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Romania, United States of America and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Morocco and South Africa;

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for one non-governmental organization: Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

60. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

61. At the 8th meeting, on 15 September 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque, presented her reports (A/HRC/18/33 and Add.1-4).

62. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan, Slovenia and United States of America made statements as concerned countries.

63. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Cuba, Ecuador, Germany⁵² (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Croatia, France, Maldives, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain and Uruguay), India, Indonesia, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Morocco, Portugal, South Africa, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for Palestine;

(d) Observer for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;

(e) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(f) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Corporate Accountability International, European Disability Forum, Franciscans International, Indian Council of South America and Worldwide Organization for Women.

64. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people

65. At the 16th meeting, on 20 September 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people, James Anaya, presented his reports (A/HRC/18/35 and Add.1-8).

66. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Trust Fund for Indigenous Populations, Melakou Tegegn, made a statement.

67. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Guatemala, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden made statements as concerned countries.

68. At the same meeting, the representatives of national human rights institutions of Guatemala, New Zealand and Norway made statements.

69. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting and at the 19th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Russian Federation, United States of America and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;

(d) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Defensoria del Pueblo, Peru;

(f) Observer for non-governmental organizations: France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action Aboriginal Corporation, Indian Law Resource Centre, International Association of Schools of Social Work, International Committee for the Indians of the Americas (INCOMINDIOS Switzerland), International Indian Treaty Council, Saami Council and VIVAT International .

70. At the 19th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

71. At the same meeting, Wilton Littlechild, member of the Expert Mechanism of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Panels

Panel discussion on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protest

72. At the 5th meeting, on 13 September 2011, the Council held a half-day panel discussion on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protest, in accordance with Council decision 17/120. The Deputy High Commissioner made opening remarks for the panel.

73. At the same meeting, the President of Maldives, Mohamed Nasheed, made a statement as a keynote speaker.

74. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Maina Kiai, Santiago Canton, Michael Hamilton, Lake Tee Khaw and Bahey el-din Hassan.

75. During the first segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe), Costa Rica, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Indonesia, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) and Switzerland,;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Brazil, Nigeria and Turkey;

(c) Observer for Palestine;

(d) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues.

76. During the second segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Cuba, Norway, Thailand and United States of America;

(b) The representative of an observer State: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for one non-governmental organization: Press Emblem Campaign.

77. At the same meeting, the following panellists answered questions: Maina Kiai, Santiago Canton, Michael Hamilton, Lake Tee Khaw and Bahey el-din Hassan.

Panel discussion on the realization of the right to development

78. At the 7th meeting, on 14 September 2011, the Council held a panel discussion on the realization of the right to development in accordance with Council decision 16/117. The High Commissioner made opening remarks for the panel.

79. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ariranga G. Pillay, Virginia Dandan and Joseph K. Ingram.

80. Also at the same meeting, Tamara Kunanayakam, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development made a statement.

81. During the first segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), India, Qatar, United States of America and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Brazil, Germany, Honduras (also on behalf of Costa Rica) and Morocco;

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Indian Council of South America and North-South XXI.

82. During the second segment of the ensuing discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Belgium, Ecuador, Italy, Norway, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Saudi Arabia and Thailand;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), South Africa and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Development Programme;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Hope International and Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme.

83. At the same meeting, the following panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks: Ariranga G. Pillay, Virginia Dandan and Joseph K. Ingram.

Panel discussion on the realization of the right to health of older persons

84. At the 10th meeting, on 16 September 2011, the Council held a half-day panel discussion on the realization of the right to health of older persons, in accordance with Council resolution 15/22. The High Commissioner made opening remarks for the panel.

85. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Anand Grover, Chung Chinsung, Alexandre Kalache, Helena Nygren-Krug and Bridget Sleep.

86. During the first segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Indonesia (on behalf of member States of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Argentina, Brazil and Nepal;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: European Disability Forum and Federation for Cuban Women.

87. During the second segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Bangladesh, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Qatar, Russian Federation, Spain and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Australia, Germany, Israel, Kuwait, Morocco, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: International Association for Democracy in Africa and International Institute for Peace.

88. At the same meeting, the following panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks: Anand Grover, Chung Chinsung, Alexandre Kalache, Bridget Sleaf and Helena Nygren-Krug.

Panel discussion on the role of languages and culture in the protection of well-being and identity of indigenous peoples

89. At the 17th meeting, on 20 September 2011, the Council held a half-day panel discussion on the role of languages and culture in the protection of well-being and identity of indigenous peoples, in accordance with Council resolution 15/7. The Deputy High Commissioner made opening remarks for the panel.

90. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: James Anaya, Vital Bamanze, Lester Coyne and Javier Lopez Sanchez.

91. During the first segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Norway and Peru;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, and Nepal;

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for one national human rights institution: Human Rights Commission of Malaysia;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages and International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs.

92. During the second segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representative of a State Member of the Council: Russian Federation;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Denmark, Finland, Honduras, New Zealand, Panama and Paraguay;

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: International Committee for the Indians of the Americas (INCOMINDIOS Switzerland) and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples.

93. At the same meeting, the following panellists answered questions: James Anaya, Vital Bambanze, Wilton Littlechild, Lester Coyne and Javier Lopez Sanchez.

D. General debate on agenda item 3

94. At the 8th and 9th meetings, on 15 September 2011, the Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Argentina, Bangladesh, Poland (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Cuba, Hungary, Indonesia, Norway, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Egypt, Namibia, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sudan;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Population Fund (also on behalf of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund);

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Agence Internationale pour le Développement, Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Human Rights, Peace and Advocacy, Centrist Democratic International, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Defence for Children International (also on behalf of International Save the Children Alliance), European Union of Public Relations, Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Incomindios, Indian Council of South America, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru (also on behalf of World Peace Council), International Association against Torture, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Educational Development, Inc., International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Institute for Peace, International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations, International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers Rights Watch Canada, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Press Emblem Campaign, Save the Children International, Society for Threatened Peoples, Union de l'action féminine, United Schools International, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Environment and Resources Council and World Muslim Congress.

95. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2011, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of China.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

96. At the 34th meeting, on 28 September 2011, the representatives of Germany and Spain introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.1, sponsored by Germany and Spain and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uruguay and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Botswana, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ireland, Latvia, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Qatar, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Yemen joined the sponsors.
97. At the same meeting, the representative of Ecuador made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.
98. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of the vote before the vote.
99. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/1).

Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights

100. At the 34th meeting, on 28 September 2011, the representatives of Burkina Faso, Colombia and New Zealand introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.8, sponsored by Burkina Faso, Colombia and New Zealand and co-sponsored by Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Andorra, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, Chad, Cyprus, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lithuania, Malaysia, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and United States of America joined the sponsors.
101. At the same meeting, the representative of New Zealand orally revised the draft resolution by modifying operative paragraph 5.
102. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Benin, Mauritius and Senegal made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.
103. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.
104. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/2).

Panel to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

-
105. At the 35th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Austria introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.7 sponsored by Austria and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Andorra, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Iceland, Madagascar, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sweden and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined the sponsors.
106. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.
107. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/3).

The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

108. At the 35th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.11, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palestine, Russian Federation, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Egypt, Iraq, South Africa and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.
109. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
110. Also at the same meeting, at the request of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution was adopted, by 31 votes to 11, with 4 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay;

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, United States of America;

Abstention:

Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Switzerland.

111. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/4.

Human rights and international solidarity

112. At the 35th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.12, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Congo, Cuba,

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

113. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

114. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

115. At the same meeting, at the request of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution was adopted, by 33 votes to 12, with 1 abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay;

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America;

Abstention:

Mauritania.

116. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/5.

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

117. At the 35th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.13, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

118. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution by modifying operative paragraph 12.

119. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Poland introduced amendment A/HRC/18/L.33 to the draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.13. Amendment A/HRC/18/L.33 was sponsored by Poland.

120. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba introduced amendment A/HRC/18/L.34 to amendment A/HRC/18/L.33. Amendment A/HRC/18/L.34 was sponsored by Cuba.

121. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America moved that an amendment be made to draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.13.

122. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba and Peru made general comments in relation to the draft resolution and amendments.

123. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution and the amendments.

124. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ecuador, Guatemala and Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on amendment A/HRC/18/L.34.

125. Also at the same meeting, at the request of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/18/L.34. The amendment was adopted by 23 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda;

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America;

Abstention:

Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay.

126. At the same meeting, the Council decided not to take action on draft amendment A/HRC/18/L.33.

127. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Cuba, a recorded vote was taken on the amendment proposed by the United States of America. The amendment was rejected by 19 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America;

Against:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Uganda, Uruguay;

Abstention:

Botswana, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Guatemala, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Peru, Thailand.

128. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised and amended by A/HRC/18/L.34.

129. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised and amended by A/HRC/18/L.34. The draft resolution, as orally revised and amended by A/HRC/18/L.34, was adopted by 29 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay;

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America;

Abstention:

Chile, Costa Rica, Mauritania, Mexico, Peru.

130. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/6.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

131. At the 35th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representatives of Argentina, Morocco and Switzerland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.22, sponsored by Argentina, Morocco and Switzerland and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Armenia, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, Ghana, Israel, Japan, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Somalia, Suriname, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United States of America and Yemen joined the sponsors.

132. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina orally revised the draft resolution by modifying operative paragraph 1.

133. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, the Russian Federation and Uruguay (on behalf of MERCOSUR) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

134. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

135. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/7).

Human rights and indigenous peoples

136. At the 35th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Guatemala introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.23, sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Armenia, Botswana, Canada, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Ghana, Iceland, Israel, Libya, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Somalia, Suriname, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United States of America and Yemen joined the sponsors.

137. At the same meeting, the representative of Ecuador made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

138. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

139. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/8).

Panel on freedom of expression on the Internet

140. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Sweden introduced draft decision A/HRC/18/L.27, sponsored by Sweden and co-sponsored by Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Japan, Maldives, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

141. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba made general comments in relation to the draft decision.

142. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft decision.

143. At the same meeting, the draft decision was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II, decision 18/119).

Human rights and issues related to terrorist hostage-taking

144. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.3, sponsored by Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka and Turkey joined the sponsors.

145. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) orally revised the draft resolution.

146. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

147. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

148. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/10).

Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste

149. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.6, sponsored by Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Austria, Costa Rica, Maldives, Portugal, Romania and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

150. At the same meeting, the representatives of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

151. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

152. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/11).

Human rights in the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice

153. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Austria introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.9, sponsored by Austria and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, Panama, Republic of Korea, San Marino and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia joined the sponsors.

154. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/12).

The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights

155. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.21, sponsored by Ukraine and co-sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Latvia, Morocco, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Maldives, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Sweden, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

156. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine orally revised the draft resolution by modifying operative paragraph 3.

157. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/13).

Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

158. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Belgium introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.29/Rev.1, sponsored by Belgium and co-sponsored by Armenia, Croatia, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia, Spain and Thailand. Subsequently, Australia, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Estonia, Montenegro, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia and South Africa joined the sponsors.

159. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

160. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/14).

Panel on the promotion of multiculturalism as a means of protecting human rights and combating xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance

161. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Egypt introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.17, sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Bangladesh, Cuba, Malaysia, Morocco and Pakistan. Subsequently, Algeria, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Djibouti, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Sri Lanka, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

162. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt orally revised the draft resolution.

163. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba and Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

164. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

165. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

166. At the same meeting, at the request of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 37 votes to 1, with 8 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay;

Against:

United States of America;

Abstention:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Switzerland.

167. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/20.

Human rights of migrants

168. At the 37th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.10/Rev.1, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Serbia, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Philippines and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

169. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution.

170. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ecuador, Italy, Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

171. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/21).

Human rights and climate change

-
172. At the 37th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representatives of Bangladesh and the Philippines introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.26/Rev.1, sponsored by Bangladesh and the Philippines and co-sponsored by Algeria, Benin, Djibouti, Indonesia, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Singapore, Spain and the Sudan joined the sponsors.
173. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Maldives and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.
174. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.
175. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/22).
176. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September, the representative of Switzerland (also on behalf of Slovenia) made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The right to development

177. At the 38th meeting on 30 September 2011, the representative of Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.15, sponsored by Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement) and co-sponsored by Brazil, Serbia and Uruguay. Subsequently, China and Nicaragua joined the sponsors.
178. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement) orally revised the draft resolution.
179. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
180. At the same meeting, at the request of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 45 votes, with one abstention. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay;

Abstention:

United States of America.

181. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/26.

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

182. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representative of Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement) introduced draft decision A/HRC/18/L.16, sponsored by Egypt (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement).

183. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

184. Also at the same meeting, at the request of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on the draft decision. The draft decision was adopted by 34 votes to 12. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Republic of the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay;

Against:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America.

185. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II, decision 18/120.

IV. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

A. Interactive dialogue on country situations

Interactive dialogue with the International Commission of Inquiry on Libya

186. At the 12th meeting, on 19 September 2011, Philippe Kirsch presented an oral report on behalf of the International Commission of Inquiry on Libya.

187. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the concerned country.

188. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting and at the 13th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), India (also on behalf of Brazil and South Africa), Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Qatar, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam;

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Human Rights Watch, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru (also on behalf of World Peace Council), International Human Rights Association of American Minorities and Press Emblem Campaign.

189. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the concerned country.

190. Also at the same meeting, Philippe Kirsch answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

191. At the 14th meeting, on 19 September 2011, the Deputy High Commissioner presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic.

192. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the concerned country.

193. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, India, Indonesia, Italy, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Australia, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, International Commission of Jurists, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples and Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

194. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in Belarus

195. At the 15th meeting, on 20 September 2011, the Deputy High Commissioner presented the oral report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Belarus.

196. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the concerned country.

197. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 19th meetings, on 21 September 2011, and at the 22nd meeting, on 22 September 2011, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United States of America and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Myanmar, Pakistan, Slovakia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights House

Foundation, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru (also on behalf of World Peace Council) and International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of World Organization Against Torture).

198. At the 22nd meeting, on 22 September 2011, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the concerned country.

199. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with special procedures

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

200. At the 14th meeting, on 19 September 2011, the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Mohammed Chande Othman, presented his reports (A/HRC/18/40 and Add.1).

201. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Sudan and South Sudan made statements as concerned countries.

202. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 15th meeting, on 20 September 2011, the following made statements and asked the independent expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, China, Czech Republic, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), India, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Netherlands, Oman, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Al Zubair Charitable Foundation (also on behalf of Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization and Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies), Amnesty International, Comité International pour le Respect et l'application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, Human Rights Watch and Maarif Foundation for Peace and Development (also on behalf of Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization and Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies).

203. At the 15th meeting, on 20 September 2011, the representatives of the Sudan and South Sudan made statements as concerned countries.

204. At the same meeting, the independent expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. General debate on agenda item 4

205. At its 22nd meeting, on 22 September 2011, and at its 24th and 26th meetings on 23 September 2011, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Norway, Poland (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Romania, Spain, Switzerland and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Australia, Belarus, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Morocco, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Agence Internationale pour le Developpement, Amnesty International, Arab Lawyers Union (also on behalf of General Arab Women Federation, International Educational Development, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Union of Arab Jurists and United Town Agency for South), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Baha'i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environment and Management Studies, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centrist Democratic International, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization (also on behalf of Child Development Foundation, International Women Bond, Society studies center and Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies), Espace Afrique International, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (also on behalf of Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Indian Council of South America, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Committee for the Indians of the Americas, International Educational Development, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Institute for Peace, International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (also on behalf of Lawyers Rights Watch Canada), Liberation, Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (also on behalf of France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, International Educational Development, Inc. and Women's Human Rights International Association), Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Society for Threatened Peoples (also on behalf of International Educational Development, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples and Rencontre africaine pour la defense des Droits de l'Homme), Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale-OCAPROCE Internationale, Syriac Universal Alliance, Tchad agir pour l'environnement, Union de l'action feminine, United Nations Watch, United Town Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, Women Human Rights International Association, World Environment and Resources Council, World Federation of Trade Unions and World Muslim Congress.

206. At the 23rd meeting, on 22 September 2011, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe.

207. At the 26th meeting, on 23 September 2011, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Algeria, Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Morocco, Myanmar, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

208. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of a second right of reply were made by the representatives of Algeria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Japan and Morocco.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Complaint Procedure

209. At the 11th meeting, on 11 September 2011, and at the 29th meeting, on 27 September 2011, the Council held two closed meetings of the complaint procedure.

210. At the 30th meeting, on 27 September 2011, the President made a statement on the outcome of the meetings, stating: “The Human Rights Council has in closed meetings examined the human rights situations in Tajikistan and in the Democratic Republic of the Congo under the Complaint Procedure established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, and has decided to discontinue its consideration of the human rights situation in Tajikistan and to keep under review the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo as well as to recommend that the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights provide the Democratic Republic of the Congo with technical cooperation, capacity-building, assistance or advisory services as needed in both situations examined under the Complaint Procedure.”

B. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

211. At the 16th meeting, on 20 September 2011, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Vital Bambanze, presented the reports of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/18/42 and A/HRC/18/43).

212. At the same meeting, and at the 19th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council held an interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous peoples (see paragraphs 65-71).

C. General debate on agenda item 5

213. At its 19th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Latvia⁵² (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Norway (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Maldives, Mexico, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Poland (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine) and Republic of Moldova;

(b) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre for Human rights and Peace Advocacy, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Commission of International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (also on behalf of Earth Justice), France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand Incomindios, Indian Council of Education, Indian Council of South America, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

214. At the 35th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Hungary introduced draft decision A/HRC/18/L.19, sponsored by Hungary and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Andorra, Belgium, Brazil, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Japan, Lithuania, Maldives, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

215. At the same meeting, the representative of Hungary orally revised the draft decision by modifying the fifth preambular paragraph.

216. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft decision.

217. At the same meeting, the draft decision, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II, decision 18/118).

Annual cycle of the Advisory Committee

218. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the President of the Council introduced the procedural decision on the annual cycle of the Advisory Committee.

219. At the same meeting, the decision was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II, decision 18/121).

VI. Universal periodic review

220. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Council resolution 5/1 and President's statements PRST/8/1 and PRST/9/2 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process, the Council considered the outcome of the reviews conducted during the eleventh session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review held from 2 to 13 May 2011.

A. Consideration of universal periodic review outcomes

221. In accordance with paragraph 4.3 of President's statement 8/1, the following section contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome by States under review, Member and Observer States of the Council, as well as general comments made by other relevant stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

Belgium

222. The review of Belgium was held on 2 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Belgium in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/BEL/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/BEL/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/BEL/3).

223. At its 18th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Belgium (see section C below).

224. The outcome of the review of Belgium comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/3), the views of Belgium concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group.

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

225. His Excellency Ambassador Roux of Belgium expressed his gratitude to the delegates of the Troika and the UPR Secretariat for their commitment, support and cooperation during the review of Belgium. He referred to the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Steven Vanackere during the UPR Working Group that showed Belgium's commitment to human rights and the importance it attached to the UPR.

226. Ambassador Roux referred to the commitments made by Belgium during its election to the Human Rights Council to engage to promote and protect human rights, convinced that civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and intrinsically linked.

227. Belgium's aim during the UPR was to accept as many recommendations as possible and, as reflected in the Working Group report, Belgium immediately accepted the vast majority, 85 out of 121. Moreover, Belgium noted that 26 of the accepted recommendations had been implemented already or were being implemented.

228. These recommendations include, inter alia: the ratification of international instruments, the fight against racism, asylum and migration policies, the penitentiary system, violence against women, the fight against sexual exploitation of children, LGBT rights, and disability rights.

229. Belgium has accepted to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, the strengthening of its asylum and migration policies, the revision of its penitentiary conditions, and the ratification of four of its international instruments, notably the Convention on Forced Disappearances, the OPCAT, the Optional Protocol to ICESR, and the Third Protocol to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949.

230. Since May 2011, the Belgian authorities have turned their attention to the follow up on these recommendations.

231. Hence on 2 June 2011, Belgium ratified the Convention on Forced Disappearances. The process of the ratification of the Optional Protocol to ICESR and the OPCAT is on-going, and a working group has been created for the establishment of a national human rights institution under the direction of the Federal Justice Service. Meanwhile, other federal and

federated institutions have taken the lead on the implementation of the other recommendations.

232. With regard to pending recommendations, Belgium was currently not in a position to accept recommendations 102.1, 2 and 3 regarding the lifting of its reservations on the ICCPR. A more thorough analysis on lifting parts of the reservations to ICCPR and other human rights Conventions was underway. At the same time, Belgium agreed to reconsider the interpretative declaration made under Article 4 of ICERD.
233. It was also not possible for Belgium to withdraw the declaration made under article 2 of the CRC (recommendation 102.7), regarding non-discrimination. It considered this declaration to be in conformity with the interpretation of article 2 given by its Constitutional Court, the European Court for Human Rights, and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.
234. Belgium did not accept to elaborate a National Action Plan for human rights (recommendations 102.5 and 6) as it has developed a sectorial approach to the promotion and protection of human rights by having drawn up several action plans on priority areas. The establishment of a national human rights institution, as accepted during the UPR Working Group, will not be done via a national plan. The institution will be established bearing in mind the division of competencies and the institutional reality of the federal structure.
235. Belgium rejected recommendation 102.9 to modify its Criminal Code, explaining that sexual violence was already defined as a crime under Title VII of the Criminal Code and had no incidence over the priority given to the prosecution and investigation of that crime. The requested modification would therefore have only a symbolic effect and would be difficult to implement in the legislative process. Belgium did, however, accept to extend its national action plan against domestic violence and all forms of violence against women and girls (recommendations 102.10 and 12). It explained that certain forms of violence, committed in other contexts, were already addressed in the national action plan against human trafficking.
236. Belgium also accepted to circulate and implement the Bangkok rules in the framework of its reform of the judicial system (recommendation 102.13).
237. With regard to the renewal of its Action Plan against the sexual exploitation of children for commercial purposes (recommendation 102.8), Belgium reiterated that this issue was linked to trafficking of human beings as well as sexual tourism. An Action Plan against trafficking of human beings that focuses particularly on minor victims had been adopted in 2008. A working group on “minors travelling alone” had also been established in the Asylum and Migration Department. The Belgian authorities therefore consider that the adoption of a specific action plan on that subject may present a risk of overlapping with the latter mechanisms and therefore did not support this recommendation.
238. On issues related to minorities (recommendations 102.4 and 11), Belgium had made a reservation to the concept of “national minority” upon signing the “Convention-cadre” for the protection of minorities. Meanwhile, a working group has been convened but until today no agreement had been reached on a definition.
239. Finally, Ambassador Roux, stressed that Belgium has voluntarily committed itself to submit a mid-term report to the Human Rights Council in 2013, to provide an overview on the progress achieved.
240. He also referred to the closing remarks made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Vanackere on 2 June 2011, regarding the continuous efforts of the authorities to work closely with civil society on the implementation of the UPR recommendations, as testified by the meeting held with NGOs on 21 June 2011.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

241. Algeria noted with satisfaction that Belgium accepted many recommendations. Algeria also highly valued the fact that Belgium accepted two of its recommendations. Considering that the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families set up the most extensive international framework for the protection of this group, Algeria recommended that Belgium adhere to it. Algeria hoped that Belgium would reconsider the rejection of this recommendation, taking into account Recommendation 1737 of 17 March 2006 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.
242. Belarus hoped that Belgium would successfully implement all accepted recommendations and improve its measures aimed at combating trafficking in persons. Belarus regretted that some recommendations were not accepted, such as those relating to the elimination of discrimination against migrant workers, the excessive use of force by the police during mass events or the deportation of foreigners. Belarus further regretted that Belgium rejected a recommendation to prevent acts of xenophobia and racial intolerance. It called upon Belgium to take measures to prevent discrimination against ethnic and racial minorities and to introduce a legislative prohibition of organisations and political parties propagating hatred and racial discrimination.
243. Morocco noted with satisfaction the existence of a mechanism to follow up on forced deportation and assistance to asylum seekers and the actions taken to combat racism notably by the Centre for Equal Opportunities. Morocco considered as best practices the National Commission on the Rights of the Child and the measures taken to promote equal opportunity and combating domestic violence. Morocco appreciated the measures taken by Belgium to protect migrants, freedom of religion. It praised the efforts made by Belgium to improve human rights education. Morocco hoped that Belgium would consider implementing the recommendations it had made on human rights education and training for public officials.
244. Iran (Islamic Republic of) regretted that most of the recommendations it made had been rejected although they aimed at protecting human rights of ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities. Iran referred to the 2011 anti-Hijab law, which violated the right of women to practice their religion and aggravated the Islamophobic atmosphere prevailing in Belgium. Iran called upon Belgium to abolish that law. It remained concerned regarding racism and racial discrimination and the rights of migrants and other minorities in Belgium. It urged Belgium to reconsider its position towards unaccepted recommendations on these issues.
245. Romania welcomed the fact that Belgium prepared its national report with a broad participation of civil society. It stated that Belgium had the legal and institutional mechanisms to meet its current human rights challenges. Romania noted the institutional and legal framework aimed at combating discrimination and human trafficking and protecting the rights of the child. Romania welcomed Belgium's acceptance to create a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

246. The Islamic Human Rights Commission (IHRC) expressed concern at the discrimination experienced by women wearing face-veil or headscarf. It stated that banning girls from wearing headscarf at schools might lead to increased educational exclusion and social deprivation. IHRC further stated that sanctioning women for wearing face-veil in public spaces by fines or imprisonment was in violation of the Belgian Constitution. While recalling the consistent jurisprudence of the European Court of Human on the right to freedom of religion, IHRC added that Belgium should comply with human rights standards

that they were party to. IHRC urged Belgium to provide their citizens the right of practice their religion without government interference or approval and to abolish all unreasonable laws against women.

247. The European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (ILGA-Europe) encouraged Belgium to eliminate discrimination based on gender identity by developing awareness raising programmes and addressing this issue in school curricula. It also recommended Belgium to explicitly include sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds for discrimination in its Constitution. ILGA-Europe also recommended that Belgium abolish the requirement of surgery leading to sterilisation for transsexual people. It encouraged Belgium to share best practices on the fight of discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation and to continue to use the Yogyakarta Principles.

248. The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) welcomed the fact that Belgium accepted many recommendations on the rights of asylum seekers. ICJ stated that their implementation warranted urgent attention and recalled that the European Court of Human Rights had ruled that Belgium had violated the principle of non-refoulement in automatically transferring an asylum-seeker to Greece. While Belgium froze this procedure in October 2010, ICJ stated that Belgium should take steps to formally abolish mechanisms of automatic expulsion that failed to take into consideration the non-refoulement principle. ICJ also urged Belgium to reconsider its position on the ratification of International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

249. Amnesty International (AI) welcomed Belgium's commitment to involve civil society in its UPR follow-up. AI also welcomed the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations and the commitment to present a progress report in 2013. AI applauded Belgium for accepting the establishment of a national human rights institution and welcomed its support for the ratification of OP-CAT and OP-ICESR. AI noted that Belgium accepted the recommendation to provide shelter and assistance to asylum-seekers, while over 1,400 of them were homeless in 2011. It expressed concern at the fact that asylum-seekers, who apply for asylum at the border, were still routinely detained contrary to what Belgium ascertained. AI urged Belgium to use detention as a measure of last resort and to reflect such a provision in law.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

250. In his concluding remarks, Ambassador Roux thanked the Troika, the secretariat and the intervening delegations. He addressed two points that were discussed during the session and were contained in the Working Group report. First, with regard to the issue of migrant workers, he referred to paragraph 36 of the UPR Working Group report that explained Belgium's position. This was a matter of concern not only to Belgium but to the European Union as a whole. Second, in reply to the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Human Rights Commission on the question of the veil, Ambassador Roux mentioned paragraph 42 of the Working Group report. He highlighted the openness of Belgian society and the challenges it faced due to its multiculturalism.

251. Ambassador Roux stressed the existence of structures and mechanisms to ensure that civil society exercised its rights and that federal and federated authorities take into account its views. Bearing in mind the evolving situation in Belgium, he committed to come back to the Human Rights Council 2013 for a mid-term review.

Denmark

252. The review of Denmark was held on 2 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Denmark in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/DNK/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/DNK/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/DNK/3).

253. At its 18th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Denmark (see section C below).

254. The outcome of the review of Denmark comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/4), the views of Denmark concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/4/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

255. The delegation was honored to address the plenary meeting devoted to the adoption of the outcome of Denmark's first Universal Periodic Review (UPR). It has been their privilege to be given this opportunity to engage in an open and constructive dialogue with members of the Human Rights Council and observer states on the human rights situation in Denmark.

256. The delegation emphasized its strong support of the UPR mechanism and having taken part in the process, they now have an even better understanding of the important role the UPR plays in promoting human rights domestically and internationally.

257. The delegation discussed the UPR as a mechanism with a true potential to improve human rights on the ground for the benefit of all individuals around the world. They believed it provided each involved state with a clear target and a tool box for the development of the domestic human rights agenda, and it represented a unique opportunity to states to undertake an open and candid debate on human rights among peer states and with civil society. For particularly those reasons, Denmark strongly supports the UPR mechanism.

258. The delegation emphasized the fact that the UPR process had received considerable attention and without doubt raised the general awareness of human rights in Denmark. The attention was important and constituted a key element in the continuous improvement of the human rights situation in Denmark as well as in other states.

259. The delegation took the opportunity to thank all members and observers of the Human Rights Council for their active contribution to a meaningful and credible dialogue on the Danish domestic human rights situation and their efforts to meet their international obligations in this respect. The recommendations and constructive input received from other peer states and civil society organizations are the result of hard work and knowledge. In this regard, the delegation highlighted the particular role of civil society. From the outset of the process, and in line with the guidelines of the Human Rights Council, it has been their ambition to present a national report that was reflective of society as a whole and not merely a product of various government offices. Looking back at the entire process, the inclusion of civil society has proven to be one of its strongest features and has added significant value to the Danish process.

-
260. Denmark received 133 recommendations of which 82 have been agreed to while 51 have not been accepted. In many cases, the reason for not agreeing to a recommendation does not pertain to substance. The recommendations focus on 9 over-all thematic issues: International obligations, the rights to equality and non-discrimination, human rights of migrants, legal rights and detention, freedom of expression, women's rights, children's rights, development policy, and Greenland and the Faroe Islands. The delegation informed that all recommendations have been subject to careful scrutiny and all relevant authorities have been involved.
261. The delegation draw the attention of the Human Rights Council to the fact that last week general elections were held in Denmark and that a new government had not yet taken office.
262. The delegation acknowledged that human rights challenges existed in Denmark – as they do elsewhere – and that the UPR process continued to be an important factor in addressing those challenges.
263. The delegation highlighted the role of civil society involvement, including public hearings in the largest cities in Denmark and in Greenland and the Faroe Islands, as this had been a vital part of the Danish Government's initial scrutiny of the recommendations received.
264. The delegation expressed its gratitude to all parties involved for their invaluable support during the UPR process and thanked the Troika and the Secretariat for the constructive and effective cooperation.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

265. Algeria noted the acceptance of 82 of 133 recommendations, in different areas of human rights protection. Algeria was pleased to see the willingness of the government to employ supplementary efforts to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerances associated to it. It was pleased with the acceptance of its recommendations concerning the taking of appropriate measures to ensure that search and arrest zones were not established based on racial, ethnic or religious considerations, which could be assimilated to racial, ethnic, or religious profiling. Algeria appreciated Denmark's decision not to abrogate article 266b of the criminal code guaranteeing that racial hate, hate speech, did not remain unpunished. It took note of the decision not to accept the recommendation to adhere to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. If Denmark aligned itself with recommendation no. 1737 of 17 March 2006 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Algeria would encourage Denmark to ensure that the migrants have their fundamental rights adhered to.
266. The Islamic Republic of Iran thanked Denmark for its report delivered to the Council. Fortunately, a number of the recommendations provided by different delegations during the UPR Working Group, including Iran hoped that a number of recommendations that had been examined by the Government would be implemented by Denmark. Iran remained concerned over a number of human rights violations in the country, especially with regard to the lack of respect for other religions, prevalence of hate speech as well as incitement to hatred and defamation of Islamic religious symbols and personalities and Islamophobia, the forcible return of asylum-seekers to third countries where they may face the danger of persecution or serious harm and the lack of legislations protecting women, who are victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse. Iran called upon the government to continue its efforts to prevent and combat violence against women and domestic violence, in particular in the Faroe Islands and Greenland and to incorporate international human rights instruments, to which is a party into the legal system as well as to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their families.

267. Romania acknowledged the high level of respect for human rights upheld by Denmark and expressed its appreciation for the open and transparent way in which the country approached the UPR exercise as Denmark prepared the UPR in close cooperation with civil society, as well as with the involvement of the authorities in Greenland and Faroe Islands. Romania commended the openness of the Danish delegation in answering the issues raised in the interactive dialogue, showing full availability of the Danish authorities to tackle the outstanding issues and to implement the accepted recommendations. Romania was looking forward to see progress in the implementation of recommendations related, in particular, to combating discrimination of women and protection of victims of domestic violence.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

268. The Danish Institute for Human Rights acknowledged Denmark's dedication to the UPR process but regretted that it accepted only 82 of the 133 recommendations it received, focusing on matters Denmark considered already addressed. It encouraged Denmark to reconsider its position regarding the following: a systematic approach to promotion and protection of human rights, including a national action plan; ratification of core conventions, incorporating them into Danish law and accepting individual complaint mechanisms under international law; setting up strong and independent institutions including an Ombudsperson for children; adequate funding for national institutions, including in Greenland and the Faroe Islands; and specifying how accepted recommendations would be implemented. It indicated that it would strive to ensure that the questions and recommendations from the Human Rights Council would be included in further dialogues in Denmark.

269. The Islamic Human Rights Commission highlighted the continuous discrimination towards Muslim citizens in Denmark. It noted that Muslims have been removed from boarding flights and held by police on the basis of reading books on Islam. It noted the European Convention prohibited discrimination in article 14. It highlighted Muslim women in Denmark faced prejudice through employment because of wearing headscarf, noting this was a violation to article 11 of CEDAW. It quoted article 1 of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development on discrimination. It noted prejudice attitudes towards Muslims citizens as common, such as the publication of a controversial cartoon of the prophet Muhammad. It urged Denmark to comply with human rights laws that they were party to and take measures providing their citizens a better understanding of Islam by promoting acceptance of its Muslim citizens and re-establishing tolerance towards them.

270. The European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation commended Denmark for its constructive participation in the UPR process and appreciated the positive steps taken to ensure the full equality of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and took note of stakeholders' submissions indicating that Denmark required hormonal or surgical sex reassignment before legal recognition of gender identity was possible. It noted this practice breached the right to privacy and health. It noted that the Human Rights Commissioner of the Council of Europe was of the view that these laws should be abolished and recommended Denmark takes the necessary steps in this regard. It encouraged Denmark to include gender identity explicitly in its anti-discrimination legislation. It strongly urged Denmark to consider applying the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as a guide to assist in policy development.

271. Save the Children regretted that Denmark did not to accept the recommendations calling for the establishment of an Ombudsman for Children. It called on Denmark to implement the CRC recommendation to conduct an evaluation of the current monitoring system and to apply the findings to establish an independent body with the mandate, competence and authority to monitor the realization of children's rights. It reminded Denmark of the Committee on CRC's deep concerns on the issue of age of criminal responsibility and referred it to General Comment no. 10, concerning the age of criminal responsibility. It

urged Denmark to meet rehabilitation and restorative justice objectives in dealing with children in conflict with the law. It noted Recommendation no. 106.119 that called the Government to revise the amendments to the Danish Aliens Act with respect to unaccompanied and separated children seeking asylum. It deeply regretted that Denmark chose not to revise the law and calls to ensure that the best interest of the child was enforced as the guiding principle in the Act in finding a durable solution for separated children or for children in asylum-seeking families. It welcomed Denmark's acceptance that the detention of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers is applied only as a last resort.

272. Amnesty International was disappointed that most accepted recommendations were of very general in nature and that substantive recommendations were rejected. It urged the new Government to keep those recommendations under review. It appreciated the involvement of civil society in the preparation of the national report while key input was absent from the final version of the report and urged the authorities to ensure that future consultations are more substantive. It welcomed Denmark's commitment to observe the principle of non-refoulement and to not resort to diplomatic assurances to circumvent it. It noted in this regard a recent decision by Danish courts regarding the case of the halting of the extradition of a Danish national. It regretted that Denmark rejected recommendations to conduct an evidence-based review of anti-terrorism legislation and noted its serious concerns about unfair procedures for terror-suspects in deportation proceedings and weakened legal safeguards for the protection of privacy. It urged Denmark to bring legislation on rape in line with international law and was disappointed that Denmark rejected the recommendation to create an Ombudsman for children rights.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

273. The delegation concluded by expressing their sincere thanks for the comments made during the plenary session, whether from members, observer states or from civil society. The head of delegation made a personal remark with regards to the general elections that had taken place last week. Negotiations were still ongoing for the formation of a new government, but the process could be expected to end in a couple of a days. Whatever the outcome of the negotiations, the head of delegation was sure that he could say also on behalf of a new government that it would take all recommendations seriously, and follow-up to them both according to HRC-procedures, as well as in other relevant fora. Once again the delegation thanked the secretariat and the troika for their support in the process.

Palau

274. The review of Palau was held on 3 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Palau in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/PLW/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/PLW/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/PLW/3).

275. At its 18th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Palau (see section C below).

276. The outcome of the review of Palau comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/5), the views of Palau concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that

were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/18/5/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

277. Mr. Jeffrey Antol, Director, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Palau, thanked the President of the Council, the many States that participated constructively in the Working Group for Palau's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the Troika, namely: Ecuador, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, the Secretariat and in particular, Palau's own civil society, for their hard work and many contributions to Palau's review.
278. Palau had found the UPR to be a useful tool in assessing how it could improve in achieving its human rights goals and had found the UPR process to be a uniting agent for government and civil society. The UPR process had allowed Palau to identify human rights priorities and to take the necessary steps to ensuring that fundamental human rights are not only realized but also promoted and protected in the Republic of Palau.
279. Palau referred to the recently concluded 42nd Pacific Island Forum Leaders meeting held in New Zealand, which had welcomed the successful participation of all Forum members in the first round of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) at the Human Rights Council as a major regional achievement. According to the Forum Leaders, the development of this cooperation and the networks created by this activity represented an important source of human rights expertise for the entire region.
280. The Forum Leaders welcomed the presence of the United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon. They expressed deep appreciation for the valuable contribution made by the United Nations to the Pacific region and highlighted the importance of the United Nations' continuing support. In their discussions, Leaders also re-affirmed the shared values and principles of the Pacific Islands Forum and the United Nations, including important commitments to human rights, the rule of law, good governance and democracy.
281. On 20 September 2011, at the margins of the 66th United Nations' General Assembly in New York, Palau's President, His Excellency Johnson Toribiong, signed the remaining core United Nations human rights treaties to which Palau was not a party, namely the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICRMW), Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED). This was a monumental accomplishment for Palau as it was a State party only to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
282. Palau proceeded to acknowledge the assistance of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Secretariat of the Pacific Community Regional Rights Resource Team and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Pacific Regional Office, for their support in the UPR process for Palau.
283. Palau recalled that during the Working Group it had received 106 recommendations and already responded to 64 of them. Further consultation and consideration was required to respond to the other 42 recommendations made. A consultation was held recently with relevant government agencies and civil society to assess the various recommendations.
284. Palau reported back to the Council on its official response to those recommendations. It noted the recommendations made to accede to or ratify human rights treaties in general and specific treaties. Palau was consulting and working towards public awareness about

these instruments and determining Palau's capacity and resources to fulfill its obligations under those treaties.

285. On the establishment of a national human rights institution (NHRI), Palau accepted this recommendation. Palau continued to work with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat and Asia Pacific Forum through consultations to develop awareness and determine the capacity and resources of Palau to fulfill its obligations under this institution. A consultation on this matter was conducted in August 2011 with the assistance of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Asia Pacific Forum and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The consultation consisted of key government officials particularly members of the National Congress as well as relevant government Ministries and Agencies. The outcome of that consultation would determine the move towards establishing an NHRI.
286. On the status of children born of foreign parents, Palau noted this recommendation. Palau clarified that its legislative body may address this issue. Palau accepted the recommendation on the minimum age of criminal responsibility. Palau took note of the recommendation on the treatment of female prisoners. Palau explained that its prison system had standards protecting women prisoners in line with the Bangkok Rules. The recommendations relating to the sexual exploitation of children and child labour were accepted by Palau, which explained that it would apply its obligations under the CRC. Palau accepted the recommendations to modify or amend its current legislation, on the criminalization of sexual relations of consenting adults of the same sex, in line with international standards. It accepted recommendations on the age of marriage and would take appropriate measures to modify or amend legislation in line with international standards. Lastly, Palau accepted the recommendations relating to refugees and asylum seekers and would take appropriate measures to enact appropriate legislation in line with international standards.
287. Palau looked forward to sharing its progress on the promotion and protection of human rights in four years' time. Palau was fully committed to its human rights obligations and responsibilities and reiterated its appeal to the international community to assist Palau, both technically and financially, in its efforts to carry out its human rights responsibilities in the implementation of human rights treaties, and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

288. Algeria expressed satisfaction with Palau's encouraging human rights record. Algeria acknowledged Palau's challenge to implement all the accepted recommendations. Algeria highly appreciated Palau's decision to sign core human rights instruments during the General Assembly, demonstrating its engagement to implement the recommendations received. Algeria appealed to the international community to provide adequate assistance to Palau to fulfill its human rights obligations. Algeria recommended that Palau further review the possible ratification of the human rights instruments, to which it was not a party, and establish a national human rights institution. As such action would further consolidate the progress made on the promotion and protection of human rights, including food security, Millennium Development Goals, combating human trafficking and discrimination and improving the situation of migrant workers.
289. Morocco noted Palau's exemplary cooperation with the Universal Periodic Review. Morocco welcomed Palau's acceptance of more than 64 recommendations during the Working Group, three of which were made by Morocco. Morocco had invited Palau: to continue consultations for the establishment of a national human rights institution; to continue promoting and protecting vulnerable persons and activities for the elaboration of a national policy for persons with disabilities; and to study the possibility of adopting a law addressing domestic violence and creating structures for sheltering and protecting victims of violence. Morocco congratulated Palau's commitment to achieve the

Millennium Development Goals, despite the difficulties faced, notably a lack of human and financial resources. Morocco supported Palau in its efforts to improve its human rights situation.

290. New Zealand was pleased that Palau accepted many recommendations and that it pledged to extend a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders. It commended Palau for starting work on building awareness of and assessing resources needed to fulfil its obligations under the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Palau was also implementing New Zealand's recommendation to enact laws to protect married women from rape; ensure that women were not discriminated against in family inheritance; and protect women from domestic violence. The provision of facilities for temporary shelter and protection for women who were victims of domestic violence was noted. New Zealand indicated that work was underway to implement its recommendation to improve enforcement of regulations to protect foreign workers and extend coverage of minimum wage requirements to include foreign workers. It also welcomed Palau's commitment and work in progress to establish a national human rights institution.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

291. Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network commended Palau's commitment to equality and non-discrimination, particularly its acceptance of the recommendation to decriminalize sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex and to amend current legislation to bring it into line with international standards. It asked about the timetable proposed for this reform. Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network welcomed Palau's acceptance of the recommendation to combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people through political, legislative and administrative measures and encouraged Palau to work together with civil society on this matter. It called on Palau to provide sensitivity training to police, judicial and other authorities in order to promote respect for all persons, including on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity; and to ensure that lesbian, gay and transgender citizens are treated equally by State authorities. Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network urged Palau to consider applying the Yogyakarta Principles to assist in policy development.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

292. Palau thanked the previous speakers for their interventions, comments and support, which were noted and would be considered. The President of Palau's signing all the remaining core human rights treaties in New York yesterday was viewed as monumental progress for the country. The Human Rights Council and member States were thanked for their support.

Somalia

293. The review of Somalia was held on 3 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Somalia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SOM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SOM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SOM/3).

294. At its 20th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Somalia (see section C below).

295. The outcome of the review of Somalia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/6), the views of Somalia concerning the

recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group.

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

296. The delegation of Somalia, headed by H. E. Ambassador Yusuf M. I. Bari Bari, stated that the on-going famine, caused by the worst drought in sixty years, was aggravating the already dire situation of the Somali people, especially in the south-central regions of Somalia. Apart from the failure of the rain season, it was important to mention other factors contributing to the famine, including traditional agro-pastoralists abandoning their fields due to the insecurity or being recruited to fight for Al-Shabab, severe deforestation for charcoal production, and harsh living conditions under Al-Shabab. Access to renewable sources of energy, together with a new culture of planting trees and protecting biodiversity, will be critical in addressing this issue. Somalia repeatedly warned the international community about the risk of a potential crisis and humanitarian disaster, but no one paid attention to the information Somalia provided.
297. The prolonged internal armed conflicts of over two decades has weakened Somalia's legal, political and social infrastructure. However, Somalia has recently made important achievements. On 6 September, following consultations with all relevant stakeholders, the Transitional Federal Government (TFG), the regional Administrations of Puntland and Galmudug, and the Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a movement adopted a Roadmap for ending the Transition. The Kampala Accord of 9 June 2011 permitted a one-year extension to the transitional federal institutions, and the Roadmap sets out the steps to implement the Accord. The Roadmap contains four priority tasks for ending the transition before 20 August 2012, namely: security; constitution; reconciliation; and good governance. The TFG and other stakeholders also agreed that the Roadmap will be implemented in line with the principles of: Somali ownership; inclusivity and participation; and monitoring and compliance with the benchmarks and timelines in accordance with the Kampala Accord.
298. The Government of Somalia is committed to continuing this pattern of consultation and inclusivity. The second consultative meeting under the Roadmap will take place in Puntland in October, and will focus on the draft constitution. The Government has also invited Al-Shabaab to lay down their arms and join the table for peaceful negotiations and dialogue without preconditions.
299. The Government of Somalia praised the civil society working in Somalia for their valuable contributions. For example, the newly-constituted National Disaster Management Agency is made up entirely of individuals from Somali civil society. The Government of Somalia reiterated its commitment to engaging proactively with civil society and encouraged civil society to continue to work with the Government to support the national agenda for change.
300. Despite all the constraints and challenges, Somalia has engaged pro-actively with the United Nations Human Rights Council for the past three and half years resulting in the adoption of five important resolutions and the outcome of the stand-alone interactive dialogue on technical assistance to Somalia. Another key achievement of Somalia in the year 2011, in terms of its engagements with the international human rights mechanisms, has been the submission and presentation of Somalia's Universal Periodic Review national report in Geneva on 3 May 2011. That was the first time that Somalia has been able to develop a national report and engage with a human rights mechanism, productively and cooperatively, since 1984.
301. However, the lack of engagement for the past 25 years should not be read as a lack of interest or a lack of respect for human rights. The Somali culture is imbued with humanitarianism and respect for human rights. In times of hostilities, the Biri-Ma-Geydo (Spared from the Spear), i.e. Somalia's own "Geneva Conventions", which existed long

before the adoption of The Hague and Geneva Conventions – mitigated and regulated the conduct of clan hostilities and the treatment of immune groups.

302. Somalia is committed to making human rights the foundation of the transition for a new Somalia based on democratic values. Nonetheless, implementation of human rights cannot be achieved by Somalia alone and cooperation and technical assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights is essential to make progress. It is critical that the key tasks in the Roadmap be accomplished on time, with the strong political will in Somalia and the support of the international community.
303. The Government called on states to continue to provide urgent assistance to enable the Government to extend the territory under its control and to deliver services, and prevent warlords from re-emerging to fill the vacuum left by Al-Shabab's withdrawal. Sustained bilateral cooperation and deployment of military engineering corps will be crucial to better deliver the much-needed basic social services, in particular: the drilling of water boreholes; the opening of humanitarian corridors; expanding and maintaining humanitarian spaces; and training and equipping the new Somali civil and environmental protection units, at the national and sub-national level.
304. The Government appealed to friendly countries for support and assistance, at national and sub-national level, to better coordinate the significant bilateral humanitarian aid and assistance currently underway in Somalia. Better coordination of aid efforts will ensure that the assistance reaches the most vulnerable and most in-need throughout Somalia, and will also help to protect humanitarian and aid workers. The recently-agreed Roadmap indeed provides a unique framework and benchmarks for coordinating bilateral cooperation on aid, rehabilitation and development – at national and sub-national level – to assist with Somalia's emergence from transition.
305. The Government of Somalia paid the utmost attention and respect to each and every recommendation, and it was pleased to accept, or accept in-part, all of the 155 recommendations received. In document A/HRC/18/6/Add.1, Somalia had also identified and explained the areas where it urgently requests bilateral assistance and capacity building in order to progress to implement these recommendations.
306. Somalia took its participation in the UPR exercise as an important opportunity to reflect and take stock of its situation of human rights and anticipate the progress that hopefully it will be able to show in four years' time. Both the National Report presented in May and A/HRC/18/6/Add.1 were entirely Somali-developed and owned. The adoption of Somalia's UPR report marked the end of one cycle and the beginning of a new one.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

307. Algeria commended Somalia for having accepted all the recommendations it had received. In consultation with Somalia, the international community should try to find lasting solutions to the humanitarian crisis. The limited assistance to combat famine would not be sufficient unless donors help the country to increase its institutional capacity to managing crisis.
308. Cuba referred to a number of challenges that Somalia faced, including the internal conflict, the lack of food and recent droughts, the lack of adequate health infrastructures etc. It noted that all those problems would have a negative impact in the implementation of the recommendations put forward during the universal periodic review. Therefore, international cooperation is necessary to help Somalia to address challenges and to meet Somalia's call for international assistance.
309. The United States of America welcomed Somalia's acceptance of all recommendations made and urged the delegation to provide additional information relating to recommendations partially accepted. Long-term peace and stability in Somalia laid in the establishment of effective governance based on a process of inclusive political dialogue

and reconciliation. USA welcomed recommendations on violations of human rights in the conduct of war and TFG's commitments to them. It also underlined recommendations focused on the use of children in armed conflicts and looked forward to receiving any update that Somalia could provide during the second cycle.

310. Saudi Arabia commended Somalia for its commitment to protect and promote human rights, which was demonstrated by, inter alia, the cooperation of Somalia with all human rights mechanisms. It noted that despite the existing challenges, Somalia put efforts to guarantee fundamental rights, including the right to food. Saudi Arabia appreciated the positive cooperation of Somalia with international and regional institutions to address the crisis of the past few months.
311. Mauritania commended Somalia for the way it prepared for its UPR, particularly since the country was going through extremely difficult circumstances. It called on international organizations to urgently intervene and assist millions of children, women and elderly people who are daily threatened with death, and forced to leave the country because of the economic and social situation.
312. Qatar commended Somalia for its efforts to strengthen the human rights protection by, inter alia, cooperating with the UN human rights mechanisms. It highlighted the need for the international community to grant technical and financial assistance to Somalia to address the serious crisis the country is facing and strengthen its capacity to implement the recommendations put forward during the working group. Qatar also called on all parties in Somalia to take the responsibility to end the conflict and ensure peace and security.
313. Morocco stated that Somalia needs assistance and aid in order to reconstruct the country and its institutions, and complete the process of reconciliation, stability and peace. Morocco appealed to countries, international organizations and the private sector to help the Somali people to protect its right to life which is the basis of all other rights.
314. Bahrain commended Somalia for its efforts made in a number of areas, including the access to health, education and water. While noting changes in the situation in the country, Bahrain stated that many challenges still remained and that constructive dialogue among all parties was necessary to address those challenges. It called on the Government to respect its commitments under the international human rights and humanitarian law. Bahrain also urged the civil society organisations to make serious efforts in cooperation with the Government to help those in need.
315. Israel appreciated the submission of the national report to the 11th session of the UPR, especially in light of the difficulties and challenges Somalia is facing. The OHCHR should ensure all efforts were undertaken to provide assistance to Somalia. In this regard, Israel looked forward to the OHCHR High Level technical mission. Israel reiterated its willingness to assist in efforts to restore peace and prosperity in Somalia and urged the members of the international community to provide support to the TFG in the areas of technical assistance and capacity building.
316. The United Arab Emirates noted the political will and determination demonstrated by the Government to strengthen human rights protection. It also appreciated the efforts of the Government to involve the civil society in the implementation of the recommendations. The United Arab Emirates highlighted the necessity to provide assistance to Somalia to address its challenges, and implement its human rights obligations and fulfil the Millennium Development Goals.
317. Italy stated it was heartened by the fact that Somalia had accepted, fully or partially, all the 155 recommendations received. This acceptance conveyed a strong political signal about the resolve of the Somali authorities to uphold the cause of human rights. Italy encouraged the TFG to continue along this path. It remained actively involved in international efforts aimed at achieving reconciliation and stabilization in Somalia as well as social and economic development of its people.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

318. The Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO) underlined that Somalia found itself in a terrible situation facing several huge challenges. RADDHO suggested that very urgent humanitarian assistance be provided to those people affected by the conflict and the holding of an international conference for the reconstruction of Somalia. It finally declared that AMISON should have more means.
319. The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies welcomed the acceptance by Somalia of the recommendations regarding the establishment of a mechanism to investigate war crimes and crimes against humanity and called on the authorities to ensure that those responsible for atrocities were brought to justice in fair trials. It also urged Somali authorities to carry out effective and impartial investigations into killings of and attacks against journalists and civil society actors in the areas under their control, as well as to ensure that human rights defenders and journalists carry out their activities freely.
320. Human Rights Watch (HRW) stated that it continued to document cases of children associated with the TFG armed forces and TFG-aligned militias and urged the TFG to urgently establish effective and systematic age vetting procedures, and develop with the assistance of the United Nations a concrete plan to eradicate the use of child soldiers. The request made by the TFG seeking the assistance of the OHCHR and concerned countries to improve accountability mechanisms should promptly be acted upon. HRW called on the TFG to impose a moratorium on death penalty immediately.
321. Amnesty International, while welcoming the acceptance by Somalia of the recommendations to guarantee freedom of expression, referred to two cases of killings of and attacks against journalists. It stated that despite the expressed commitment to establish a moratorium on the use of death penalty, two individuals had been executed and seventeen were sentenced to death by the military court.
322. International Educational Development stated that the Somali Government should be honoured for its commitment to promote and protect human rights in Somalia even in the midst of war. Because Somalia was at a breaking point, the international community should act outside its purview. It is difficult then for Somalia to apply UPR recommendations, and the first responsibility of the international community was to provide immediate and adequate humanitarian aid and to undertake all possible measures to deliver it to those in need.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

323. In response to the intervention of some stakeholders, the delegation of Somalia stated that the Government was in the process of ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which was signed in 2002, and its Protocol on the involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.

Seychelles

324. The review of Seychelles was held on 4 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:
- (a) The national report submitted by Seychelles in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SYC/1);
 - (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SYC/2);
 - (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SYC/3).

325. At its 20th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Seychelles (see section C below).

326. The outcome of the review of Seychelles comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/7), the views of Seychelles concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group.

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

327. Seychelles indicated that, reflecting on the way ahead of the nation, President James Michel stated, *“Our destination is clear; we should work harder, we should be more productive in order to live a happier life in the beautiful little country that it is ours. A reinvigorated economy will bring more benefits and opportunities to our young people so that they can go further.”* He then added, *“Measures and strategies divorced from the human element have no real sense.”*

328. In Seychelles, the concept of a great nation was not defined by its budget surplus or bank reserves, but by the happiness index of each one of its citizens, which is called “people-centred development.” It meant a development that took into consideration the individuals that made up the workforce and that also took special care of other people.

329. Concomitant with the development in tourism, fisheries, financial services and others, Seychelles, since the beginning and without failure, provided the required elements for the development of the most valuable resource a country could have: the human resource.

330. Seychelles stated that its legislative framework encompassed the necessary mechanisms to secure economic growth and the implementation of social programs while the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people were safeguarded.

331. In this endeavour, Seychelles welcomed the assistance of numerous partners, from friend States to regional and international organizations such as the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights and the European Union. Seychelles conveyed its special gratitude to the Human Rights Council for being one of these partners. The Human Rights Council provided guidance throughout the whole procedure of the Universal Periodic Review and even assisted with funds for the participation of its delegates in the sessions.

332. The delegation stated that Seychelles accepted the recommendations on ratification or accession to international human rights treaties. In general, the Government found no impediments to accede to or ratify these international instruments, however, noted that it would maintain its policy, which entailed that treaties would be submitted for approval in accordance with the “Seychelles Procedure for Execution of Treaties”, whereby, by implementing the appropriate provision of the Constitution, all relevant ministries, departments and national stakeholders would be consulted, the concerned treaty would be submitted to the scrutiny of the executive and the legislative, and the recommendations for approval would be based on national socio-economic conditions, plans, priorities, etc.

333. Seychelles accepted recommendations in relation to the national human rights institution. The delegation indicated that its National Human Rights Commission already abide by some of the Paris Principles, which are contained in Resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993 of the United Nations General Assembly. A change on the scope of its functions, powers and membership would require an amendment to the “Protection of the Human Rights Act, 2009”. It might also entail other administrative measures such as budget allocation, or its increase. The Government would review the proposal in due time.

334. Seychelles accepted the recommendations in relation to the elections. More specific comments on them would be published in the statement which will be posted on the Extranet of the Human Rights Council. As to the recommendation for the National Human Rights Commission to monitor the elections, the delegation stated that they could be invited to do so.

-
335. Seychelles also accepted the recommendations on media.
336. The delegation stated that the recommendations concerning reporting commitments under international human rights treaties were accepted. Further steps to ameliorate the implementation of the strategy to address the preparation and submission of outstanding reports to Treaty Monitoring Bodies were being taken by the Government and works in the preparation of some outstanding reports had been initiated. Work had already started for the preparation of the national reports under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
337. Seychelles accepted the recommendation which would allow Special Rapporteurs to visit Seychelles to monitor and report on human rights issues in the country. The standing invitation to the United Nations Special Procedures would be extended.
338. The recommendations on gender were accepted, and there would be further clarifications in the more comprehensive statement which would be posted on the Extranet of the Human Rights Council.
339. The recommendations on domestic violence and protection of women and children were also accepted. Statutory laws against domestic violence and for the protection of women and children were already in place. Also in place were the mechanisms for review of these laws so as to make them more adapted to the needs of protecting women and children. Moreover, the Government approved the recommendation of the Department of Social Affairs to give full and due support and commitment to ensure the realization of the National Gender-Based Violence Strategy and of the funded plan of action that was especially linked to training of stakeholders, such as judiciary and the police, and to responding to the holistic needs of victims and perpetrators, etc.
340. The delegation stated that it would not accept the recommendations concerning the age of criminal responsibility, however, indicated that it was open to review them again in the future. The delegation added that Section 15 of the Penal Code expressly provided that a person below the age of seven was not criminally liable, while those in between the age of seven and twelve would be liable if they knew that they should not do the acts giving rise to the offences. The delegation also stated that this principle of limited liability depending on one's mental capacity is universal, and at the same time, there is no universally accepted age of criminal responsibility. Seychelles considered that the relevant provisions in the Penal Code should remain as they were. Therefore, for the time being, Seychelles would not raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility.
341. Seychelles accepted the recommendations on youth. The standards set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child referred to the "United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice" ("The Beijing Rules") approved on 29 November 1985. The Government of Seychelles recommended, as an immediate measure, that there be dissemination of these rules, in particular to the institutions and agencies directly involved in juvenile justice. In due time, the content of the *"United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice"* would be separately submitted to the Executive so as to obtain their formal approval and guarantee their introduction and implementation.
342. The recommendations on the judiciary were accepted. Further comments would be available in the more comprehensive statement which would be posted on the Extranet of the Human Rights Council.
343. The recommendations in relation to sexual orientation were accepted. The delegation stated that the Constitution of Seychelles made provision for all persons to be free from discrimination on all grounds. Article 27 of the Constitution stated that "Every person has a right to equal protection of the law including the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set out in this Charter without discrimination on any ground except as is necessary in a democratic society." The one provision in the Penal Code for "sodomy" did not directly discriminate homosexuals as it was intended for penalizing the offence of sodomy as such. This provision had never been applied to anyone. Seychelles stated that its Government would decide as to when and to what extent the legislation could be amended to better

guarantee the Constitutional precept that lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual persons were not to be discriminated in Seychelles.

344. Seychelles accepted the recommendations on health. Additional explanations would be found in the more comprehensive statement which would be posted on the Extranet of the Human Rights Council.
345. The recommendations on water were accepted. Provisional statistics from the 2010 Census indicated that most households received treated water from the Public Utilities Company's mains supply. However, during periods of prolonged low rainfall, the Company implemented its emergency plans, which entailed restrictions at different intervals and areas to ensure a reasonable stock of water. The Company was also expected to set up seven desalination plants which would increase the capacity supply to 17 million litres of water per day. One was already being connected, which would yield one million litres of water and the rest were expected to be connected and be ready to produce water within the next two months. Parallel to this, the Company was also implementing its Drought Action Plan which was aimed at completing projects which would maximise the use of the country's water resources.
346. On other various miscellaneous recommendations, the delegation indicated the positions of Seychelles:
347. Seychelles accepted the recommendations to implement the recommendations of the 2008 Constitutional Review.
348. Seychelles also accepted to bring, in the context of the Constitutional Review, the Public Order Act governing public assemblies in line with the principles of the Constitution.
349. Seychelles accepted the recommendation to continue the adoption and implementation of public policies aimed at protecting the persons with disabilities and ensure their equal access to dignified housing, employment and health.
350. Seychelles accepted the recommendation to consider the possibilities of adopting non-custodial sentences where feasible as well as measures to reintegrate the prison population into society. Works to reintegrate offenders into society were undertaken by specialized staff at the prison. Also, the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act of 1996 afforded an offender the opportunity to start afresh after a period of abstention from crime as it prohibited the unauthorised disclosure of the convictions in respect of these offences.
351. Seychelles did not accept the recommendation to put in place an independent Police Complaints Commission. The Government was of the view that, presently, there was no necessity to establish a dedicated Police Complaints Commission, as complaints against the Police were largely on the grounds of poor service delivery, rather than abuse of powers by the Police.
352. Seychelles accepted the recommendation to put in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure that individuals and members of the political opposition would be able to take part freely in public rallies and peaceful demonstrations, and to express their views without fear of reprisals, including via all forms of media.
353. Seychelles accepted the recommendation to consider devising and implementing a national strategy for Human Rights Education which would cover both the formal educational sector and a wider public for enhancing human rights awareness.
354. Seychelles accepted the recommendation to request necessary technical assistance and cooperation for implementation of the recommendations accepted in the Universal Periodic Review.
355. Seychelles' first Universal Periodic had been a very fruitful and enriching experience from various aspects, including the wide national consultation undertaken during the preparation of the National Report and the detailed scrutiny of the National Report made by the participants in the Working Group, which submitted 77 recommendations. These recommendations, together with an Information Note providing the steps in the process, were presented to the Cabinet of Ministers, including the Vice-President and the President

of Seychelles. The delegation indicated that Seychelles had made full use of this important process and learned more about good practices in the implementation and enforcement of human rights.

356. The objective of increasing human rights' awareness at all levels had been achieved and the Government had been once more convinced of the need to keep in place the mechanisms that would allow continuity in human rights dissemination. Neither the adoption of the outcome of the Seychelles in the Council plenary nor the publication of the report on Seychelles' Universal Periodic Review would be the end of the process. Seychelles would be attentive to the views and recommendations of its national and international partners.

357. The delegation thanked the Human Rights Council, the representatives of the participating member states, observer states and the United Nations Agencies for accompanying Seychelles in the construction of the small great nation that it was. Seychelles looked forward to working together in order to make its second Universal Periodic Review another rewarding and fruitful experience.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

358. Algeria took note of the responses provided by Seychelles to the recommendations which it had received during the UPR Working Group, including to the three recommendations made by Algeria in relation to the accreditation and strengthening of the national human rights institution, the submission of reports to the treaty bodies, and the strengthening of efforts to fight social ills such as the consumption of drugs. Algeria reiterated its satisfaction with the progress accomplished in the realization of the Millennium Development Goals, which had a positive effect on the enjoyment of human rights. This was of particular importance for an island developing nation, also in light of its vulnerability to climate change. Algeria further expressed its solidarity with Seychelles in its fight against piracy.

359. Cuba noted that Seychelles was a small country that had suffered from colonialism and had been faced with a number of limitations and challenges, including those in connection with globalisation, climate change and piracy. Nevertheless, by pursuing a development approach focused on the human being, it had made considerable progress in the area of human rights. For example, Seychelles had achieved most of the Millennium Development Goals and reached a 100 per cent enrolment rate in primary education, as well as very high rates of literacy and immunization of children. Its social indicators were among the highest in the region. Cuba noted that it had made a modest contribution to these efforts through long-standing cooperation, and it encouraged the Seychelles to further pursue its socio-economic development plans.

360. Morocco indicated that the realization of the Millennium Development Goals and the level of human development in Seychelles should encourage the specialized international institutions to provide Seychelles with technical assistance that it deemed necessary to accompany its national efforts in meeting the challenges leading to the vulnerability of its economy. International cooperation was particularly desirable in the fight against piracy and with regard to the scourges of climate change, both of which had a negative impact on human rights. Morocco highlighted certain initiatives such as the creation of the Media Commission, the Strategic Plan of the Judiciary, and the Code of Judicial Conduct. Morocco welcomed the fact that Seychelles had accepted a large number of recommendations, including those made by Morocco with respect to gender mainstreaming in public policies, reintegration of prison population in the society, and the right of universal access to drinking water and sanitation.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

361. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO) noted with satisfaction the progress made by Seychelles towards achieving the Millennium

Development Goals. RADDHO also welcomed the creation of the Gender Secretariat and the National Commission for Child Protection. RADDHO observed, however, that rape and domestic violence remained important problems and that the number of persons affected by HIV/AIDS was on the rise. Improvements could still be made with regard to freedom of expression in the media so as to leave space for diverging views. External factors such as climate change and acts of piracy had a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights. Noting that the economy was to a large extent dependent on fisheries and tourism, RADDHO invited the international community to provide constructive assistance to mitigate the consequences of climate change. Finally, it welcomed advances made in health care and the reduction of child and maternal mortality as well as the high level of other social indicators.

362. Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network welcomed the confirmation provided by Seychelles that article 27 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination on any grounds, including sexual orientation. It remained concerned, however, by the fact that Section 151 of the Criminal Code penalises sexual activity between consenting adults. It reiterated its recommendation that the relevant provision be repealed in order to bring current legislation in line with international standards and asked Seychelles to indicate a timeframe for this action. The Network welcomed the provision of the Employment Act which protects individuals from discrimination based on sexual orientation and enquired what other steps were being taken or planned to advance non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. Finally, it encouraged Seychelles to consider adopting the Yogyakarta Principles on the application of international human rights law in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

363. Answering the questions from the Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, the delegation indicated that Section 151 of the Criminal Code could be repealed within a short period of time. Seychelles was aware that this provision was obsolete.

364. Concerning the other question on the steps being taken or planned in order to advance non-discrimination on the grounds of both sexual orientation and gender identity, the delegation stated that, the first step could be to repeal the referred Section in the Penal Code. Then, the Government's position on LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) people could be disseminated.

365. The fact that the outcome of the Universal Periodic Review, including the recommendations from other States and the positions of the government, would be published in a report would be a very important step for the disseminating efforts Seychelles could undertake in order to ensure that there would be better guarantees that these people would not be discriminated.

Solomon Islands

366. The review of Solomon Islands was held on 4 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Solomon Islands in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SLB/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SLB/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SLB/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/11/SLB/3/Corr.1).

367. At its 20th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Solomon Islands (see section C below).

368. The outcome of the review of Solomon Islands comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/8), the views of Solomon Islands concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group.

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

369. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and External Trade of Solomon Islands, Hon. Peter Shanel Agovaka, acknowledged the contribution of all stakeholders to the review, including Pacific regional agencies such as the Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

370. The delegation recalled that it needed time to consult with relevant stakeholders, both from within and outside of government, on some recommendations. It further stated that a consultation did take place with relevant government agencies and civil society to assess these recommendations, the results of which were to be presented to the Council.

371. Solomon Islands received, in total, 115 recommendations. 57 were accepted, 49 of which were considered to be already implemented or in the process of implementation. The Government's position on 58 recommendations was postponed.

372. Regarding deferred recommendations that enjoyed the support of the Solomon Islands, the delegation stated that the Government was deeply committed to international human rights standards and principles set out in UN Conventions and Treaties. Therefore, recommendations 81.1 – 81.17, related to ratification or accession of international treaties and conventions, enjoyed the support of the Government.

373. The delegation recognized that for international human rights standards and principles to become a reality for Solomon Islands, it was necessary to incorporate them into domestic laws. It also recognized that the process of treaty reporting provided further guidelines for the implementation of human rights. Solomon Islands supported Recommendations 81.18, 81.33-81.35 and 81.38 on reporting to Conventions and Treaties, and the implementation of human rights.

374. The Solomon Islands' Law Reform Commission had terms of references to review the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code which would address many of the recommendations on areas of violence against women, sexual offences and sexual violence, rape, corporal punishment and criminal responsibility. The Commission also had a reference to review the Islander's Marriage Act. As such Solomon Islands was already progressing towards strengthening its legal framework to promote and protect the rights of women and advance gender equality. Thus, it supported recommendations to promote and protect the rights of women (recommendations 81.19, 81.23-81.29, 81.47 and 81.52).

375. The Solomon Islands had ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and had, with the support of civil society and international organizations, progressed to consider means by which the standards and principles in the Convention could be implemented. Therefore it supported recommendations 81.39 – 81.41, 81.45, 81.48 and 81.56-81.58.

376. The Solomon Islands recognized the rights of persons with disabilities. However, the Government was conscious of resource constraints that could cause difficulties in implementing certain economic, social and cultural rights. It would, however, seriously consider the recommendations to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities (recommendations 81.30-81.32).

-
377. As an island state that had experienced some of the negative effects of climate change, the Solomon Islands supported recommendations 81.34 and 81.36 which called for measures to respond to climate change.
378. The Government committed to further facilitate the peace process set out in recommendations 81.42 and 81.43; as well as supported recommendations to consider the promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (recommendations 81.20, 81.22 and 81.37, 81.53-81.55) and recommendations on legislative and judicial reform (recommendations 81.44 and 81.46).
379. Concerning recommendations that were only partially accepted, the delegation stated that Solomon Islands could not fully accept at this time recommendation 81.21 that called for change the property and inheritance legal frameworks. The Government would consider amending the legal framework in regards to custody of children, but it was not yet ready to change the property and inheritance laws. Most of the perceived inconsistencies with internationally accepted standards of property ownership and inheritance were due largely to long defined customary laws, which viewed land ownership and inheritance very differently. To seek to change or amend the constitution to do away with such customary practices would require thorough nationwide consultation.
380. On recommendations that were not supported, the delegation said that, while the Government acknowledged and recognized international human rights standards, it would be too early, within the context of the Solomon Islands, to discuss decriminalizing sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex. Such an issue would require thorough national consultations to address Christian doctrines and cultural perspectives on the issue. Consequently it was not possible to support recommendations 41.49-81.51 on sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex.
381. In closing, the delegation recognized that the UPR consultation had given a unique opportunity to enhance and promote active dialogue between government and civil society. It valued the views from civil society groups and wished to acknowledge their invaluable input. The Government would continue to work hard to enhance this relationship. The UPR represented an important source of human rights expertise for the entire region; this was considered one of the big plus of the UPR process.
382. The Foreign Minister also reported that at the regional level there was already strong support towards the UPR which would help in the implementation of the various recommendations. The recent Forum Leaders' summit in Auckland recognized the UPR mechanism and supported governments in this initiative, acknowledging the wide partnerships formed in the process.
383. Furthermore, Pacific Leaders had put in the forefront the issue of Sexual and Gender Based Violence with the recent establishment of a Forum Reference Group to Address Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) based on a 2009 commitment to eradicate SGBV and ensure all individuals have equal protection under the law and equal access to justice.
384. At the national level the Solomon Islands had already begun discussions with regional agencies to look at carrying out a scoping study on the establishment of a Human Rights Institution, a first step to the eventual establishment of such an important institution.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

385. Algeria noted that, during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, the Solomon Islands had received 115 recommendations, eight of which had been immediately accepted and 49 of which were considered as implemented or the in process of implementation. During the dialogue, Algeria had expressed its satisfaction for the country's efforts in the fields of health and education and for its role in promoting regional human rights initiatives. Algeria noted that it had made a recommendation in favour of intensifying

efforts to ensure economic social and cultural rights. It thanked the delegation for providing a response to the remaining 58 recommendations and noted that, as a small island developing State, the country is facing challenges in the context of climate change and the world economic crisis. Algeria reiterated its call to the International community to support the country in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

386. Cuba noted that during the review at the Working Group the enormous challenges faced by the population of the Solomon Islands because of the global economic crisis and serious environmental problems and the unjust economic order, had been highlighted. Cuba indicated that the Government has made great efforts to minimize the negative impact of such circumstances and dedicated resources to developing human capital, placing an emphasis on basic education. Additionally, it has invested in the improvement of services to the population including in the area of assistance and through the provision of free medical services. Cuba noted that there is a Cuban medical brigade supporting such efforts in the country and that students from the Solomon Islands had gone to Cuba to support these aims. Cuba congratulated the Solomon Islands for accepting many of the recommendations made during the Working Group, including those it had formulated.
387. Morocco congratulated the Solomon Islands for its cooperation with the UPR and observed that, during the review, it had taken positive note of progress made in the area of human rights and measures taken in the area of constitutional reform, the independence of the judiciary and reinforcing the role of civil society. It stated that by accepting 11 of the 115 recommendations received the Government re-affirmed its commitment to human rights. Morocco indicated that it was aware of the difficulties that the country might face in the implementation of recommendations, in particular because of high unemployment, poverty and climate change in the region. Morocco considered that that the effective realisation of the objectives of the UPR could be ensured with the provision of technical and/or financial assistance for developing countries, as determined by Human Rights Council Resolution 5/1.
388. New Zealand warmly welcomed the Solomon Islands to the adoption of the UPR. It noted that it had made a recommendation that the country adopt specific legislation to address violence against women and children. It indicated that New Zealand was encouraged by the Government's commitment to put in place legal mechanisms to protect women and welcomed progress in proposing legislation to address trafficking, domestic violence and child abuse. It also welcomed steps toward increasing women's participation in Parliament. New Zealand added that the country's willingness to consider the establishment of a national human rights mechanism is a positive step. New Zealand continued to encourage the Solomon Islands to become party to the Convention Against Torture. It recognized that burden that can exist for small states not resident in Geneva and commended the Solomon Island for their positive participation in the process.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

389. Save the Children welcomed the Government's commitment to realising the rights of the child. It called on the Solomon Islands to prioritize commitments of resources with clear responsibilities and deadlines and appropriate budget allocations for 2012. Additionally, it called on the Government to ratify the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and to enact legislation to protect boys and girls from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and to protect children from violence in the home. It expressed disappointment at the Government's apparent unwillingness to consider the human rights of same-sex attracted people and stated that it is important to challenge stigmatisation and discrimination. It urged the Government to consider the decriminalisation of sexual acts between consenting adults.
390. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network expressed its disappointment that the Solomon Islands was not ready to accept recommendations to repeal provisions that criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults of the same sex. It noted that the Human Rights

Committee has confirmed that laws criminalizing same-sex activity violate the rights to privacy and to equality before the law without discrimination and inhibit measures to address HIV/AIDS, a position also confirmed by UNAIDS. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network took note that the recommendation by Norway to repeal laws that criminalize sexual relations between consenting adults in accordance with international law had been accepted. It asked how the acceptance of this recommendation was reconciled with the rejection of other similarly worded recommendations. Additionally, noting that the delegation had indicated that reform in this area would require national consultations, it asked the delegation to outline its plan for such consultations.

391. Marist International Solidarity and Franciscans International were encouraged by the Government's open invitation to all mandate holders, as well as its commitment to implement accepted recommendations. They urged the Government to continue on the path to provide free and compulsory Primary and Junior Secondary education and to make this a priority in its National Planning. They also called on the Government to ensure that corporal punishment in schools and in the home is prohibited and punished. It was noted that many teachers are currently under-qualified and that many schools lack basic resources and the Government was urged to address these deficiencies. The Government was also encouraged to include Human Rights education in the school curriculum.

392. Amnesty International welcomed the focus in the review on violence against women and called on the Government to implement fully its Gender Equality and Women's Development Policy, and the National Policy on Eliminating Violence Against Women. Amnesty International expressed concern at reports that the police may be reluctant to intervene in cases of domestic violence and that some lawyers have refused to represent victims unless they had visible injuries. Reference was made to the dire situation in informal settlements in Honiara, where few sources of clean water exist nearby and women and girls must walk long distances to collect water. The Government was urged to promptly implement the recommendation it had accepted regarding this issue. It was also noted that women and girls in the settlements risk physical and sexual violence when collecting water, bathing or using toilets at night.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

393. The delegation was grateful for all statements and either reiterated or elaborated the position of the Solomon Islands on the issues raised.

Latvia

394. The review of Latvia was held on 5 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Latvia in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/LVA/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/LVA/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/LVA /3).

395. At its 21st meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Latvia (see section C below).

396. The outcome of the review of Latvia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/9), the views of Latvia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that

were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/9/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

397. The Delegation of Latvia stated that the UPR had been an excellent occasion for the country to review its human rights record through an open and frank dialogue. The preparation process was done with relevant Government institutions and the Ombudsman's Office and with the participation of non-governmental organizations.
398. Latvia received 122 recommendations, of which 71 enjoyed its immediate support, 7 were rejected and 44 were left for further examination. Many of those recommendations that Latvia accepted have already been implemented or are in the process of implementation. While other countries welcomed several steps taken by Latvia to further the promotion and protection of human rights, Latvia appreciated that the peer review indicated areas, where improvement needs to take place.
399. The views on outstanding recommendations as well as the explanation of position on already rejected recommendations can be found in the addendum to the Working Group Report. Latvia is a committed member of the international community and has become a party to the core human rights instruments. Latvia wished to inform that the possibility of ratifying of the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women; to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, will be considered gradually in due course.
400. With regard to the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, Latvia referred to its domestic legislation, which is based on adherence and implementation of the requirements of universal human rights instruments as well as respective European Union regulations. Therefore, in the foreseeable future Latvia does not intend to sign and ratify this Convention.
401. Latvia accepted the recommendation towards the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in order to abolish the death penalty in times of war. To this effect, last July, the Government approved a legislative package on the accession to the Protocol No. 13 to the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances. Following the adoption of the whole package of draft laws by the Parliament and their entry into force, Latvia will assess the possibility of ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR in due course.
402. Latvia mentioned that numerous questions had been raised by delegations regarding the Ombudsman's Office and several recommendations were made in this regard. Latvia did not envisage enlarging the mandate of the Ombudsman as the established mandate is very broad and fully complies with the Paris Principles. While describing the mandate of this institution, Latvia stated that the Ombudsman's Strategy for 2011-2013 sets amongst the institution's priorities launching the procedure for its accreditation to the international coordination body of national human rights institutions.
403. Latvia stated that it will continue measures aimed at eliminating discrimination, including discrimination against vulnerable groups. The Constitution guarantees that human rights shall be implemented without discrimination of any kind and that all human beings in Latvia are equal before the law and the courts. The prohibition of discrimination and differential treatment has also been included in sectoral laws. National legislation provides for administrative and criminal responsibility for violation of the non-discrimination principle. Latvia will continue efforts to protect the rights of women,

children and those of persons with disabilities. Latvia recognized, however, that further action is still needed to achieve de facto equality. Latvia cannot agree with the recommendation to adopt a comprehensive gender equality law, since the anti-discriminatory provisions are incorporated into sectoral laws as an integral part of the overall legislative framework, a situation, which is ensuring expected results.

404. Latvian anti-discrimination norms apply also to eliminate discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. Domestic laws guarantee freedom of expression and peaceful assembly to everyone without discrimination, and no violence has been reported against LGBT persons as such.
405. Regarding the recommendations to amend the Criminal Law concerning hate crime, Latvia believed that the Criminal Law and other laws provide for adequate regulation. They criminalise actions of intentionally inciting national, ethnic or racial hatred or disharmony and the Criminal Law also defines racist motive as an aggravating circumstance. Moreover, racial discrimination is also effectively prohibited in other laws and the victims of such crimes are provided with accessible and effective mechanisms for protecting their rights. In recent years, Latvia has succeeded in cutting back on the number of instances of national, ethnic and racial hatred.
406. Latvia could not provide a definitive answer to the recommendations to sanction under the Criminal Law homophobic and transphobic crime or hate speech against LGBT persons. Currently no amendments to legislation have been planned and discussions on this issue have not yet taken place. However, the law enforcement agencies, within their mandate, will continue efforts in combating discrimination.
407. Latvia stated that a number of international organizations have recognized the important progress Latvia has achieved in the area of society integration. Latvia guarantees cultural autonomy for all its national minorities and provides significant support for strengthening their identities. State financed education is available in eight national minority languages. Thorough efforts are being undertaken to prepare the new National Identity and Society Integration Policy Guidelines by involving diverse stakeholders.
408. The State Language Law provides the integration of national minorities into Latvian society, securing their rights to use their native or any other languages while preserving, protecting and developing Latvian language. Latvia has always aimed to keep this balance. According to the Constitution, the Latvian language is the only official language whose use is defined in the Official Language Law. At the same time, the Latvian legislation provides for exceptions when information should be provided to a person in a language other than the official language.
409. Regarding the recommendations on granting certain rights to non-citizens, Latvia emphasised that non-citizens are granted economic, social and cultural rights, as well as a number of political. Latvia's position remains unchanged as to granting non-citizens the right to participate in municipal elections; the right to vote is seen as an inalienable attribute of citizenship. This position complies with international law and the existing state practice. At the same time, non-citizens are ensured practical and effective access to the naturalisation process, which so far has been used by more than 140,000 non-citizens. Latvia accentuated that non-citizen's status is a temporary status and thus obtaining citizenship is the most effective way of expanding the scope of an individual's rights.
410. With regard to the recommendations aimed at granting automatic citizenship to Latvia's non-citizen children, there had been positive developments since May. The Government Regulations on facilitation of registration of non-citizen children as citizens of Latvia at the time of registration of their birth had been approved on 5 July 2011.
411. The Latvian Government has made significant efforts in facilitating the naturalisation process by assessing on a regular basis the motivation of remaining non-citizens. Further

measures will be undertaken for the facilitation and optimization of the naturalization process, as well as for society integration.

412. Latvia is strongly committed to prevent and to combat human trafficking, including its various new forms, such as marriage of convenience. Latvia has accepted all recommendations on this subject and intends continuing active efforts in this field. Effective work of law-enforcement institutions and legislative regulation has already led to a decrease in the number of cases of human trafficking during the past few years.
413. Regarding the recommendations on living conditions in places of detention and prisons, Latvia has already made substantial efforts in order to improve these conditions to comply with international standards and will continue in this way. Over the past few years increased attention has been paid to planning the policy of execution of sentences, as well as to the implementation of the policy of resocialization of inmates. Training for the prison staff is also provided.
414. Latvia also emphasized the importance of increasing the population's knowledge on their rights. Therefore general information on human rights, anti-discrimination and tolerance related issues has already been included in the school curricula for several years. Awareness-raising campaigns on specific human rights or discrimination issues are being carried out in co-operation with the State institutions, Ombudsman, NGOs and mass media. Latvia noted that the role of NGOs in promoting human rights is essential.
415. The delegation concluded that, over twenty-one years after the restoration of its independence, Latvia has developed modern comprehensive legislation and an institutional system for the protection of human rights. Latvia stood ready to facilitate further improvements and will report on progress in the next cycle of UPR. Latvia attaches the greatest importance to its human rights commitments and believes that the Human Rights Council's members must lead by example. Therefore Latvia has put forward its candidacy for the Human Rights Council elections in 2014.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

416. Algeria praised the frankness of the Latvian delegation in describing the problems and shortcomings it faced. It appreciated the acceptance of a high number of recommendations, including two made by Algeria: to raise the status of the Ombudsman to that of a National Human Rights Institution and to pursue its efforts to combat human trafficking, particularly for women and children. Algeria referred to a third recommendation that was rejected regarding the ratification of the ICMW, hoping that Latvia will further review its position given the importance of this legal instrument for this vulnerable category of people and in accordance with the recommendation No 1737 adopted by the Council of Europe Parliament Assembly on 17 March 2006.
417. The Russian Federation was surprised that Latvia rejected the recommendations to (rapidly) eliminate the system of non-citizenship and to simplify naturalization procedures for children and retired persons. It also referred to the partial rejection to grant immediately the right to the non-citizens to fully participate in the political life. Russia noted that codifying the prohibition against xenophobic and racist propaganda and instituting criminal liabilities for such activities, as well as ensuring the rights of minorities to get information in their native language were not being implemented as stated by Latvia. It called on Latvia to review its position on recommendations made by the international community and take all the necessary measures to fully observe the rights of national minorities and eliminate the system of non-citizenship, the structural discrimination and racial hatred and intolerance.
418. Estonia thanked the Republic of Latvia for its open and constructive cooperation with the UPR process. Estonia was pleased to note that Latvia has already implemented or intended to implement a high number of recommendations including those on the continuation of

measures for the protection of rights of children and disabled persons and the promotion of gender equality. It also noted a continued improvement of conditions in prison, and in combating racism, hate crimes and human trafficking. Sharing a similar historical experience with Latvia, Estonia wished to emphasize that the creation of a modern institutional system for human rights protection and promotion in a short period of 20 years since its independence was a substantial achievement. It commended Latvia for its continuous successful on promoting the issuance of standing invitations to Special Procedures.

419. Moldova applauded the constructive engagement of Latvia with the UPR. It welcomed Latvia's pledge to issue among the first states a standing invitation to the United Nations Special Procedures and to actively promote standing invitations. Moldova appreciated Latvia's acceptance of its recommendations and welcomed the commitment to ensure the compliance of the Ombudsman institution with the Paris Principles. It praised Latvia's commitment to earmark sufficient funds for all child protection programs. Moldova also noted with satisfaction Latvia's commitment to adopt appropriate measures in order to prosecute and punish perpetrators of trafficking in human beings and to develop effective systems for the timely prevention of the sexual exploitation and trafficking of children.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

420. European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (ILGA –Europe) commended Latvia for accepting recommendations to intensify efforts to combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity; to provide general information about anti-discrimination and reform the curriculum in schools as to provide information about gender equality, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and ethnic minorities; thus engaging in awareness raising activities. ILGA-Europe recommended that Latvia establish a concrete plan of implementation of the measures mentioned in close co-operation and consultation with civil society organisations. It raised concern about the rejection of a recommendation to recognize the diversity of family forms and recommended that Latvia reconsiders its position and ensures that equal rights between same sex and opposite sex couples in its legislation and policies. It also recommended that Latvia reconsiders its position to include sexual orientation and gender identity in its hate crime legislation. Finally ILGA recommended that the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity be applied as a guide to assist in policy-making.

421. Rencontre africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO) appreciated Latvia's cooperation with the Special Procedures. It raised its concerns with regard to the discrimination against migrants, Roma young women, Russian citizen workers and refugees. It referred to the legislation to combat human trafficking adopted in 2000 and requested the legislation to be more vigorous in combating violence and abuse against women. It mentioned that throughout the years, prison authorities have opened five investigation cases of the violent deaths of prison inmates. RADDHO stressed that the lack of access to attorneys for detainees should be considered. Finally it invited Latvia to continue to create mechanisms for human rights education of police and security forces and to ratify the CEDAW.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

422. In conclusion, Latvia underlined the enriching experience of the UPR leading to new steps to improve the human rights record. The delegation thanked all delegations and NGOs and looked forward to the second cycle of this exercise.

Sierra Leone

423. The review of Sierra Leone was held on 5 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Sierra Leone in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SLE/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SLE/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SLE/3).

424. At its 21st meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Sierra Leone (see section C below).

425. The outcome of the review of Sierra Leone comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/10), the views of Sierra Leone concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/10/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

426. The delegation, on behalf of President Koroma, reaffirmed the Government's commitment to promote and safeguard human rights in Sierra Leone, that it would shortly be seeking technical assistance to help it fast track the domestication of all international human rights and humanitarian instruments to which it is a party, and its commitment to the abolition of the death penalty.

427. Sierra Leone welcomed the opportunity of being reviewed in May and most especially, appreciated all recommendations made by States. 129 recommendations were put forward. The delegation addressed 101 of those recommendations adequately and promised to submit the outstanding 28 recommendations to the stakeholders and the people of Sierra Leone for the proper determination of its response.

428. On returning to Sierra Leone, the delegation presented its report to the President in Cabinet together with the recommendation for a nationwide consultation and presentation to stakeholders and citizenry. This was readily approved and with technical assistance from UNIPSIL (which is also the field office of OHCHR). Those consultations were conducted in August.

429. The consultations were planned and carried out by the Ministry of Justice and the Human Rights Secretariat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. Participants were drawn from a variety of groups: tribal heads, trades unions, prison officers, police, military, general citizenry, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations. The consultations were held in major cities, starting in the east and culminating in Freetown.

430. At the consultations the report of the review was presented, reasons were given for the position already taken on recommendations and an explanation provided on the need to hold interactive consultations throughout the country to discuss carefully the 28 outstanding recommendations and determine Sierra Leone's position on them. This approach was very successful as the turn out in all the consultations was higher than anticipated and the feedback carefully tallied so as to share the outcome with the Human Rights Council.

431. There were plans to hold the proposed high level consultation with cabinet Ministers and the higher echelons of the civil service almost immediately following the delegation's return to Freetown.

-
432. Sierra Leone's provided its position on the recommendations. It accepted recommendation 82.1 with the clarification that Parliament would have to consider the second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, at the earliest.
433. Sierra Leone accepted recommendations 82.2, 82.3, 82.4, 82.14-82.25 in principle, subject to constitutional review. Sierra Leone reminded participants that the Constitutional Review process had been suspended and that it intended to continue with the review process after the elections.
434. Sierra Leone accepted recommendations 82.5, 82.6, 82.10, 82.27 and 82.28. It accepted recommendations 82.11 with a clear call for technical assistance in the implementation of the National Gender plan and the National Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and 1820 (2008) as well as in formulating a strategy to combat violence against women. It also accepted recommendations 82.12 and 82.13 with a call for technical assistance. Recommendation 82.26 was accepted with the explanation that an existing Board could do with technical assistance and training for carrying out its mandate and informing the public. Sierra Leone rejected recommendations 82.7, 82.8 and 82.9.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

435. Algeria commended the constructive commitment of Sierra Leone in the framework of UPR and its rather spectacular acceptance of 126 recommendations out of 129. It expressed its confidence that, thanks to the identification of Sierra Leone's needs in terms of technical assistance and its requests to OHCHR, the Government would have the capacity to make up for the lag of time it had accumulated in the presentation of periodical reports to treaty body. Algeria underlined that the use of technical assistance would also help Sierra Leone to make possible the operationalization of the plans for the promotion of human rights. Algeria welcomed the acceptance of recommendations relating to combatting the violence against women and to improving the conditions of detention. Algeria called on the international community to support Sierra Leone in providing it with the technical assistance it had requested in order to meet its commitments in terms of human rights.
436. Morocco stated that the acceptance of the majority of recommendations, including the two made by Morocco on the protection of the rights of children and the promotion of women's role in the society, was an act of good will showing the commitment of Sierra Leone in the UPR process. It added that the legal and institutional measures, the good governance and the achievements in several human rights' areas showed the commitment of the authorities for the questions of human rights. Moreover, the Moroccan Delegation highlighted that national will and efforts of a country with a fragile economy that was emerging of a conflict, could not reach the results hoped for in terms of development and promotion of human rights. Therefore, Morocco called for solidarity in favour of Sierra Leone.
437. Mauritania congratulated Sierra Leone for its human rights accomplishments in a difficult socio-economic context. Sierra Leone's acceptance of the majority of recommendations made during the UPR, reflected its willingness and determination to be open to the promotion and protection of human rights, and called for the international community to provide the necessary assistance to enable Sierra Leone to implement its recommendations.
438. Nigeria commended Sierra Leone for its efforts to promote transparency and the reintegration of the various war victims. Nigeria recognized the Government's efforts to consolidate peace and stability and to harmonize domestic legislation with international human rights instruments. Nigeria commended Sierra Leone for its institutional reform including the establishment of the NHRC, Anti-Corruption Commission and the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee. Nigeria noted the promised steps to eliminate

child labour and forced labour, and to mobilize resources for the successful implementation of national programmes that support economic, social and cultural rights. Nigeria encouraged the Government to continue with and reinforce its programme of reconciliation and to improve living standards.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

439. The Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone, which had just been accredited with “A” status, held the view that positive steps would now be taken to use the Universal Periodic Review process to remedy Sierra Leone’s poor record of reporting on international human rights instruments. The Commission remained committed to providing technical support and monitoring the Government’s implementation of its recommendations, particularly on accession and ratification of international instruments, the signature and ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, as well as the passing of the Freedom of Information Bill, which were critical for human rights and the advancement of women and children. The Commission looked forward to: establishing strategic partnerships in order for progress in implementation to be reported on at the next review; and follow-up visits of special procedures. The Commission hoped that the development of action plan on human rights and the rights of children would include measures to implement the new UN Human Rights Council Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. With regard to the 2012 elections, the Commission called on the Government to prioritise the implementation of those recommendations facilitating the conduct of peaceful, free and fair elections. The Commission hoped that its new status would be reflected in increased Government support and response to its recommendations and activities.

440. World Vision Sierra Leone welcomed the Government’s acceptance of several recommendations concerning maternal and child health. World Vision, while recognizing the authorities’ implementation of the free health package, remained concerned that many pregnant women and children living in rural and remote areas continued to be denied access to care and medicines because of their inability to pay for the services and limited outreach of trained community-based health personnel. Health in rural communities was stated to be especially affected by insufficient water and sanitation facilities, continued lack of access to mosquito nets, insufficient number of health workers and inadequate birth registration facilities. World Vision called on the authorities to increase their annual expenditure for health to 15 per cent of the national budget, as committed to under the Abuja Declaration, and expressed its commitment to assist them in the implementation of health-related obligations.

441. Save the Children presented its statement on behalf of the Child Rights Coalition – Sierra Leone. The Child Rights Coalition commended the Government for immediately accepting 101 recommendations made by the working Group and the open attitude for collaboration with the Human Rights Commission and civil society towards the implementation of the recommendations. While commending the acceptance of recommendation 81.36, they called on the Government to put in place effective measures to address the inadequate implementation of the 2007 Child Rights Act (CRA), as key Child Protection structures such as Child Welfare Committees and Departments at Councils, were yet to be established. They strongly urged the Government to pass legislation to establish an independent and resourced National Commission for Children in line with its commitments. On recommendations 80.18, 80.19 and 80.20, they commended the Government for passing the legislation on banning FGM for children below 18 years, but remained concerned that the issue still prevailed particularly in rural communities. Children as young as five, were still initiated and circumcised, therefore, they urged the government to quickly sensitize the public about the new legislation and enforce laws for defaulters.

442. Amnesty International highlighted that thirteen states raised the issue of the death penalty during the review of, calling for a moratorium on executions, abolition of the death penalty, and ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR. It congratulated

Sierra Leone on accepting those recommendations and urged it to take immediately all necessary steps to abolish the death penalty in national law and to commute existing death sentences to terms of imprisonment. Amnesty International welcomed Sierra Leone's commitment to address causes of maternal mortality and its review of maternity healthcare policies and improving access to confidential family planning and sexual health and reproductive services. Amnesty International referred to reports by women and girls that drugs and medical supplies were not available at health facilities or they were charged for medicines and care that were supposed to be free. It called on the Government to reinforce transparency and accountability by monitoring and investigating shortcomings in the national health systems, and to respond robustly to allegations of corruption and systematic malpractice. It urged Sierra Leone to: make a grievance mechanism available within the health system and inform patients about their right to redress; and to promptly implement the many recommendations on the elimination, prohibition and the criminalization of FGM.

443. Rencontre Africaine pour la Defense des Droits de l'Homme (RADHO) recalled the atrocities committed during the war in Sierra Leone such as the countless amputations, mass rapes and forced recruitment of thousands of teenagers and children. It underlined that the indictment of Charles Taylor by the ICC gave hope to numerous victims of the conflict and stated that Colonel Khadafi must also be held accountable for his support to the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). Furthermore, RADHO highlighted that the authorities should make more efforts to meet the following challenges: combatting poverty and corruption, improving access to justice and promoting national reconciliation, reviewing all the questions relating to the preparation of the 2012 elections and combatting genital mutilations as well as discrimination against women and albino children, who were allegedly killed as part of occult practices.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

444. The delegation expressed appreciation to speakers for their contributions. All issues raised had been noted.

445. Sierra Leone reiterated its commitment to the advancement of human rights in all spheres of life in the country. The delegation briefly commented on the question of the death penalty. Sierra Leone in principle accepts the abolition of the death penalty. In April 2011, all death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. Since May 2011, there had been two more convictions. While there were moves to commute the sentences to life imprisonment, appeals on these cases were pending in the Court of Appeals.

446. Responding to questions raised, Sierra Leone considered the provision of free health care as "work in progress", appreciated the suggestions made on this matter and would consider them. Recently, a special body had been established specifically for monitoring the implementation of the free health care system. It was composed not only government functionaries but also civil society organizations and some development partners. Its work continued.

447. Sierra Leone was taking steps to ensure that children enjoyed their rights, particularly by ensuring that no child shared detention facilities with adult prisoners; and by establishing and strengthening the juvenile court system. The Commission for children was being restructured to make it more robust and active.

448. Access to justice was receiving active attention in Sierra Leone. It was recognized that 70 per cent of persons going through the justice system did so through the local courts which were not part of the formal justice system. Sierra Leone had now brought the local courts into the formal system under the auspices of the Chief Justice, as the recruitment and staffing of those courts was to be undertaken through that office.

449. The Government was committed and continued to implement the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

450. Sierra Leone made reference to recommendation 80.18 on the question of female genital mutilation and the Government's continued sensitization of persons connected with this practice. The Government accepted in principle that the practice ought to be abolished, but recalled that some traditions were deeply rooted and pleaded for implementation on a progressive basis.

451. The delegation totally rejected the idea of child killing for occult purposes and stated that this did not happen in Sierra Leone.

Singapore

452. The review of Singapore was held on 6 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Singapore in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SGP/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SGP/2); and

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SGP/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/SGP/3/Corr.1).

453. At its 21st meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review on Singapore (see section C below).

454. The outcome of the review of Singapore comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/11), together with the views of Singapore concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/11/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

455. The Singapore delegation reaffirmed that the UPR process had been a very instructive experience, in which all relevant government ministries had met regularly for more than a year to evaluate the effectiveness of its domestic policies and debate whether more could be done. The civil society had been regularly consulted. It emphasized that Singapore had entered the process with an open mind.

456. The delegation noted that, at the time of its review, Singapore had received 112 recommendations of which it had accepted 52, rejected 21 and deferred 39 recommendations. After careful consideration, Singapore had now decided to accept 23 of the pending recommendations in part, and 9 in full. This means that Singapore supported, either fully or partially, 84 out of the 112 (i.e. 75 per cent) of the recommendations received. Overall, most recommendations that Singapore was not ready to support related to crime and security issues, including with regard to the death penalty and corporal punishment for reasons already explained previously. Another cluster of recommendations that Singapore could not support related to the establishment of an NHRI, as Singapore preferred a decentralized but mutually reinforcing system of human rights protection. Similarly, it believed that the best way to protect child rights was through an integrated system of legislation, policies and services. Concerning the treatment of women prisoners, Singapore acknowledged in-principle the merits of the Bangkok rules but did not accept the recommendation to implement them as it believed that each country needed to determine its own best approach, taking into consideration its specific domestic situation and other relevant factors. The delegation also underlined that

in the Report of the UPR Working Group on Singapore, it had explained why Singapore did not see the need to establish an independent elections body as recommended. The delegation added that there were also a few recommendations that it was not able to support as they were based on incorrect assumptions or premises.

457. Singapore noted that it had also accepted in part the many recommendations to consider ratification of various international human rights instruments, in line with its policy to constantly review and consider accession to those instruments to which it is not yet a party. It informed that in June 2011, it had ratified the ILO Maritime Labour Convention, thus strengthening its commitment to bringing about decent work conditions for seafarers working on Singapore-flagged ships. In the same month, consistent with its policy of constantly reviewing the declarations and reservations which it had filed upon ratification of HR instruments, and following significant developments in the practice of sharia law in Singapore, Singapore partially withdrew its 1995 reservation to CEDAW. Furthermore, Singapore intended to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by the end of 2012.
458. Singapore further assured that it was committed to the fight against trafficking in persons and to protecting the rights of victims. The Government worked closely with a network of NGOs, hospitals and schools to ensure appropriate assistance, and it was engaging several foreign embassies to strengthen partnership and coordination to counter TIP. Singapore also looked forward to working closely with the anti-trafficking units of other ASEAN countries. It was in the process of developing a National Action Plan to step up efforts to fight trafficking.
459. With regard to children and women's rights, Singapore confirmed that it was committed to implementing the recommendations made by the CEDAW Committee and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, consistent with the treaty obligations applicable to it, noting that several recommendations received at the UPR in May affirmed Singapore's efforts in this area. In particular, Singapore informed that it had made further progress in enhancing the legal protection of children with recent amendments made to the Children and Young Persons Act relating to the licensing of children and young persons' homes. Similar progress had been made in enhancing the legal protection of women, with amendments to the Women Charter made in January 2011 with the aim of mitigating the impact of divorces on women.
460. Concerning recommendations related to racism and racial discrimination, Singapore reaffirmed that racial and religious harmony was of paramount importance to Singapore and that the Government would continue to support civic and community initiatives in this area. It also referred to its response, which had since been circulated as an HRC document, to the recommendations by the UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and xenophobia following his visit to Singapore in April 2010. Singapore similarly affirmed that it took the well-being of migrant workers seriously and was continually reviewing regulations to refine employers' responsibilities. For example, recruitment regulations were recently tightened to reduce migrant worker debt in Singapore.
461. Finally, the delegation acknowledged the role of civil society organizations in Singapore's follow-up to the UPR, noting that the Government appreciated their tireless efforts.

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

462. Viet Nam commended Singapore's positive reaction to many of the recommendations received, including three of its own recommendations, and welcomed Singapore's efforts to implement them. In particular, it highlighted efforts to continue strengthening the harmony between different ethnic and religious groups; to take steps to accede to international human rights instruments; and to establish a process for the follow-up of

recommendations. Viet Nam encouraged Singapore to continue implementing the recommendations in close cooperation with the UN mechanisms.

463. Brunei Darussalam congratulated Singapore on its constructive engagement with the United Nations human rights system and its continued commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It commended Singapore for the efforts made in this area, and for sharing its best practices in the fight against trafficking of persons. Brunei Darussalam stated that it would continue to work closely with Singapore as a regional partner through the ASEAN mechanism.
464. Algeria noted Singapore's achievements in economic and social development, which had a positive impact on the enjoyment of human rights. It hoped that Singapore would continue efforts to promote harmony between the different components of its diverse society. Algeria recalled its recommendations on the promotion of racial and religious tolerance and the advancement of women and it thanked Singapore for accepting its recommendations to ratify ICERD and ICRPD. At the same time, it requested a response concerning its recommendation for the ratification of ICMW.
465. Thailand welcomed Singapore's acceptance of a number of its recommendations, particularly concerning migrant workers and trafficking. It commended Singapore's efforts in protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, noting in particular increased budgetary allocations for the education of children with special needs. While some of Thailand's recommendations on national human rights institutions and the Bangkok Rules did not enjoy the support of Singapore, Thailand hoped that Singapore would continue to strengthen its independent mechanisms and give due consideration to the needs of women prisoners.
466. Indonesia noted Singapore's commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, which had contributed to prosperity, peace and stability in the region. It appreciated the acceptance of Indonesian recommendations concerning the ratification of human rights instruments; the preservation of family institutions and religious tolerance; and the elimination of discrimination against women and trafficking in persons. It highlighted the enactment of laws against trafficking in persons and welcomed Singapore's commitment to the well-being of migrant workers.
467. Lao PDR noted that Singapore had accepted large number recommendations and taken steps to implement these recommendations. It noted that Singapore's multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society lived together peacefully and appreciated Singapore's efforts to further advance the lives and well-being of its people. Lao PDR noted with appreciation the five fundamental principles governing Singapore's policy on human rights and commended Singapore's cooperation with UN human rights mechanisms.
468. Myanmar appreciated Singapore's constructive engagement with the UPR and was pleased that it had accepted numerous recommendations, including Myanmar's recommendations to provide foreign workers with appropriate legal channels to work in the country. Myanmar commended Singapore's commitment to strengthening interaction with the human rights mechanisms, including through an invitation extended to the Special Procedures mandate holders.
469. Malaysia welcomed Singapore's intention to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and was pleased that Singapore had accepted all its recommendations. Malaysia was aware of the need for Singapore to be afforded the necessary time and space to continue improvements in the promotion and protection of human rights and thanked Singapore for its constructive participation in the UPR process. It wished Singapore well as it embarked on the implementation of accepted recommendations.
470. Cambodia noted Singapore's commitment to human rights, its achievements in the areas of socio-economic development; health services, education and housing; as well as the

promotion of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly. Cambodia welcomed Singapore's cooperation with the international community in promoting and protecting human rights. Furthermore, it highlighted Singapore's policies aimed at maintaining political stability and promoting good governance. It looked forward to working with Singapore through the regional framework.

471. India thanked Singapore for its detailed responses to the recommendations set out in the Addendum to the Working Group report. It took positive note of the receptive, candid, cooperative and constructive manner in which Singapore was participating in the UPR process. It felt encouraged by Singapore's acceptance of a large number of recommendations and was confident that Singapore would further intensify its efforts to implement the accepted recommendations.
472. The United States of America welcomed the acceptance by Singapore of many recommendations and its intention to ratify CRPD, ICERD and OP-CRC-SC. While applauding the holding of presidential elections and the consideration given to the establishment of an independent elections body, it remained concerned about the ability of the people to change the government and encouraged the reform of electoral laws. It further encouraged efforts to fight human trafficking and assist victims, as well as ratification of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. It remained concerned about freedom of expression and the right of peaceful assembly, urging Singapore to repeal the 2009 public assembly law, and regretted Singapore's rejection of a moratorium on corporal punishment.
473. Saudi Arabia stated that Singapore's commitment to human rights was demonstrated by its cooperation with human rights mechanisms and its readiness to engage in a genuine dialogue on human rights. Singapore was a party to many international human rights instruments and had shown its eagerness to realise the human rights enshrined in these instruments. Saudi Arabia commended Singapore for its cooperative spirit and the efforts made in the protection and promotion of human rights.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

474. Article 19 and MARUAH referred to significant changes in Singapore since the review in May, noting that the outcome of the general election was indicative of the people's desire for increased space and freedom to express themselves, and a stronger say in policy-making discussions. However, the government had not accepted the recommendations concerning civil and political liberty, including with regard to ratification of ICCPR and ICESCR, the withdrawal of reservations to CEDAW and CRC, the establishment of a national human rights commission, a review of defamation laws, the Newspaper Printing and Publishing Act and laws for preventative detention, and concerning the death penalty.
475. Human Rights Watch regretted Singapore's refusal to repeal the Internal Security Act and other laws permitting detention without charge when claiming threats to national security and public order, and urged it to rescind preventive detention laws. HRW further urged Singapore to reject the use of the death penalty and to endorse a moratorium on the death penalty. HRW demanded that the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly be ensured. It noted Singapore's plan to ratify ICERD but urged ratification of all core human rights treaties and a commitment to ending the use of torture. Furthermore, HRW urged Singapore to ratify ILO Convention N° 189 and the ICRMW.
476. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), noting that its submission had not been reflected in the summary of stakeholder information in time for the review, stated that the issues raised in its submission included the non-recognition of the right of conscientious objection to military service and the repeated call-up of conscientious objectors. It expressed the hope that these issues would feature in Singapore's review during the second cycle and encouraged Singapore to address them in its national report for that cycle.

477. Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development urged Singapore to engage with a broader civil society selection in the follow-up process. It urged Singapore to revisit its position on capital punishment and preventive detention, reiterating the recommendation for a moratorium on the death penalty. It called on Singapore to repeal the Internal Security Act, which impairs the right to due process and judicial protection. It further asserted that no efforts had been made to bring Singapore's migrant labour regulation in line with international standards. In this regard it highlighted recommendations to ratify ICRMW and to amend some migrant labour acts. It urged the adoption of a rights-based approach in considering the minimum wage legislation.

478. International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) expressed disappointment at Singapore's rejection of 27 key recommendations, especially those relating to the protection of civil and political rights. It recommended the decriminalization of defamation and the reformation of laws such as the Newspaper and Printing Presses Act, the Public Order Act and the Undesirable Publications Act, so as to ensure their compliance with international standards. FIDH also recommended increased respect for fundamental freedoms in practice, and greater tolerance for criticism and opposition. It expressed regret that Singapore had rejected recommendations for the abolition of the death penalty and corporal punishment. It called on Singapore to repeal all provisions that provide for mandatory death sentencing and to implement an immediate moratorium on the use of capital punishment.

479. Amnesty International (AI) regretted Singapore's rejection of recommendations to end the use of mandatory death sentences; to impose a moratorium on the death penalty; and to end judicial caning. AI was disappointed that Singapore had not accepted recommendations regarding preventive detention. It urged Singapore to repeal the Internal Security Act and to ensure that criminal proceedings meet international fair trial standards. AI welcomed Singapore's intention to consider ratification of ICERD and urged the ratification of other human rights instruments, particularly ICCPR. AI welcomed Singapore's support for recommendations to protect migrant workers' rights. While noting that recent measures provided better protection, AI observed that migrant workers still faced difficulties and that labour laws continued to exclude migrant domestic workers from basic protection.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under Review

480. The Singapore delegation expressed its appreciation to all participants in the dialogue. The dialogue had generated valuable inputs that would help Singapore in its domestic efforts to constantly review and adjust its policies where necessary. Singapore hoped that, at the next UPR in 2016, it would be able to show progress in some of the areas in which further improvement was desirable.

Suriname

481. The review of Suriname was held on 6 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Suriname in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SUR/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SUR/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SUR/3).

482. At its 23rd meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Suriname (see section C below).

483. The outcome of the review of Suriname comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/12), the views of Suriname concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/12/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

484. Suriname thanked the members of the Human Rights Council for the recommendations made in response to its national report and stated that these recommendations had prompted an additional in-depth evaluation of its national human rights situation by the Government.

485. Suriname indicated that a significant number of the recommendations had been accepted after careful deliberations. It felt that these recommendations provided a sound foundation for the implementation of policy aimed at providing a more effective protection and enjoyment of human rights. Furthermore, they constituted a solid framework for the nation's human rights agenda. This framework encompassed socio-economic, political and cultural rights, as well as an outline of the necessary conditions for adequate enjoyment of said rights.

486. Even though the diversity of the recommendations which had been accepted, presented an additional challenge to Suriname, they would be dealt with by the State in a most positive manner.

487. The delegation stated that the recommendations accepted by the Government of the Republic of Suriname, were grouped under paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Addendum to the working group report.

488. The recommendations that could not be accepted related to issues which were currently being analyzed by the Government, in view of their prospective impact on society as a whole. Broad national discussion and consensus were needed.

489. One such issue was the claim to land rights. Subsequent governments had, each in their own way, tried to deal with the issue of land rights. In dealing with this issue, two things must be taken into account. On one hand, there was the claim made by the Maroon and Indigenous people on the land which they had lived on, cultivated and utilized for centuries. This claim was aimed at the State's recognition that they, the Maroon and Indigenous people, had a right to this land.

490. On the other hand, the Government deemed the entire territory of the Republic of Suriname to belong to the State, with the exception of those instances in which a third party could prove otherwise. Furthermore, the State decreed that each Surinamese citizen, including those of Maroon and Indigenous descent, was entitled to request land within the State's domain.

491. The delegation stated that, in the past decades, the issue had developed in such a way that it had assumed the nature of a conflict between Maroon and Indigenous people on one side, and the Surinamese State on the other side; thus a conflict between the government and a group of its citizens.

492. Due in part to different definitions of the issue, various interpretations of both the historical context as well as the result of the development process after its decolonization and the ambitions of the State, this matter could not be dealt with adequately and as yet no solution had been arrived at. The need for a satisfactory solution was more pressing than ever.

493. The delegation indicated that the government would need to identify an instrument through which the entire nation would come to realize that the issue of land rights was a

national issue. Against this backdrop, the land right conferences, which had been planned by the Government, strove to provide a platform for representatives from all areas of society, to arrive at a redefinition of the issue, thus laying the groundwork for an environment in which the rights of all citizens, including those of the Maroon and Indigenous people, might be respected and realized within the scope of the State's ambitions.

494. The delegation stated that another highly sensitive issue was that of specific recognition of the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) individuals. The Government felt that the constitution of the Republic of Suriname provided adequate protection from discrimination to all. The constitution stated that no individual might be discriminated against because of birth, sex, race, language, ancestry, education, political persuasion, economic status, social circumstance or any other status.
495. Notwithstanding the above, any attempt to embed specific rights for LGBT individuals in its legislation, was doomed to failure without the support of Parliament. Since Parliament was but a reflection of the people, any legislative initiative regarding such a highly controversial issue, must be preceded by a broad national discussion, in which the views of both the LGBT individuals, as well as those of other relevant groups in society, should have to be taken into account and respected.
496. Finally, the delegation stated that a number of protocols and conventions could not at this time be ratified since such decisions would require a broad national discussion, as should be the case for issues relating to the ILO Convention No. 169.
497. The recommendations which could not be accepted were grouped under Chapter IV of Suriname's addendum to the Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.
498. In conclusion, although a number of recommendations had not at this time been accepted by the Republic of Suriname, the government was very much aware of the fact that they provided a challenge to improving the overall human rights situation in Suriname. These recommendations would thus enjoy the continued attention of the government of the Republic of Suriname.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

499. Algeria congratulated Suriname for its acceptance of the majority of the recommendations received during the Universal Periodic Review, noting that more than 71% of these had been accepted. It expressed particular satisfaction that Suriname had accepted the four recommendations made by Algeria on: strengthening the participation of women in the political sphere; the fight against the trafficking and exploitation of children; the fight against poverty by paying specific attention to the economic, social and cultural rights of the most disadvantaged; and the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with international standards. Algeria expressed the hope that the broad process carried out for the preparation of the Universal Periodic Review would be maintained in the implementation phase. It stated that the international community should show understanding of the difficulties faced by the country and provide constructive assistance to help Suriname attain the Millennium Development Goals.
500. Cuba stated that Suriname had made great efforts to minimize the negative impact on human rights of the economic crisis and the unjust international economic order. It recognized the work of the Government in dealing with the complex issues stemming from a multi-ethnic and multi-religious society. It noted efforts to combat gender inequalities in the home and in society. Regarding health, Cuba highlighted the significant progress made in the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. It also underscored that Suriname heads the fight against malaria in the American continent and that the country is about to attain the second Millennium Development Goal by guaranteeing universal

primary education. Cuba congratulated Suriname for accepting many of the recommendations made during the Working Group, including those it had formulated in relation to continuing efforts to promote and protect the rights of women, children and juveniles and overcome their vulnerability, and continue implementing programmes and measures to enhance the enjoyment of the right to education and the right to health.

501. The United States of America expressed appreciation for the serious commitment with which Suriname had approached the Universal Periodic Review. It also appreciated the support given by Suriname to its recommendations to convene a conference on indigenous peoples and to continue working with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. The United States was also grateful for information provided on the recommendations related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons from discrimination. It welcomed a constructive dialogue on this issue and noted that, in its addendum, Suriname placed these recommendations in a distinctive category, apart from those it had supported or rejected. It urged the Government to continue to consider recommendations that legislations protecting LGBT persons from discrimination be adopted.

502. Uruguay thanked Suriname for the detailed information provided and noted that it had been part of the Troika which facilitated the country's review. Uruguay welcomed that fact that a considerable number of recommendations had been accepted. It noted, in particular, Suriname's commitment to concluding the ratification processes of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Uruguay also welcomed the Government's pledge to establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It urged Suriname to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment in schools and in the home and other establishments frequented by children. It also urged Suriname to definitively abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

503. UNICEF welcomed the endorsement by Suriname of the recommendations to conclude the ratification process of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to improve the quality and access to education, especially in the interior of the country. In line with the accepted recommendations, UNICEF called on Suriname to focus on the rights of the most vulnerable children living in the interior areas and those belonging to indigenous and minority groups. It also called on Suriname to prioritise the approval of key draft legislation such as the Wet Opvanginstellingen, the early child development standards, the draft law to create a child ombudsbureau in line with the 2006 Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF urged Suriname to submit its overdue combined 3rd and 4th periodic report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. UNICEF offered its technical support and looked forward to continued collaboration with Suriname.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

504. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network welcomed the fact that the Government would undertake steps to address concerns with regards to sexual orientation and identity. While agreeing that national legislation offered protection to all Surinamese citizens, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network urged Suriname to explicitly include sexual orientation in article 8.2 of the constitution as a ground for non-discrimination and effectuate this article by developing specific sanctions for violations. It also urged Suriname to establish cooperation with LGBT organizations in the country for the development of laws, policies and programs to combat discrimination; and to present a timetable identifying the steps that the Government would undertake. While agreeing that these issues may be sensitive and require dialogue, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network expressed the view that granting equal rights to LGBT citizens was not a matter of granting special rights but rather of applying existing human rights norms and principles to all.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

505. The delegation was grateful for the opportunities to respond to recommendations made by non-governmental organisations and States. With a view to clarifying the issues of LGBT individuals in Suriname, the delegation reiterated that the constitution of Suriname provided equal rights to all its citizens. The Government of Suriname had never received any report from any organization that LGBT persons were discriminated. The delegation stated that, should written reports on specific instances of discrimination of LGBT individuals be received by the Government, these would be investigated and dealt with.
506. The Government of Suriname was planning to update its human rights agenda primarily guided by the accepted recommendations. When implementing the agenda, the Government would solicit necessary technical assistance from different non-governmental organisations and countries. The delegation indicated that the Government appreciated respect for human rights for all its citizens and recognised nevertheless that, due to limited resources, it was not always able to enhance human rights in the way it would like to. The delegation once again thanked all the countries and delegations, who had commented on its report.

Greece

507. The review of Greece was held on 9 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:
- (a) The national report submitted by Greece in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/GRC/1);
 - (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/GRC/2);
 - (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/GRC/3).
508. At its 23rd meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Greece (see section C below).
509. The outcome of the review of Greece comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/13), the views of Greece concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/13/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

510. The delegation of Greece stated that the drafting of the national report was coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with all ministries involved in the promotion and protection of human rights. The report focused on issues which have been the subject of particular attention by human rights mechanisms at the universal and regional level, as well as NGOs. During the drafting period, a meeting was held with NGOs representatives, following an open-ended invitation to all civil society stakeholders, including the National Commission for Human Rights and journalists. Views expressed in the consultation process were duly taken into account in the finalization of the national report.
511. Greece noted that, out of one hundred twenty-four recommendations formulated, Greece was able to accept 97 recommendations immediately thus demonstrating the readiness of the Greek Government to improve the level of human rights protection. Greece subsequently provided in writing its responses for eighteen recommendations which were

left for further consideration: thirteen were accepted, three were rejected and two partially accepted and partially rejected as they refer to the signing and/or ratification of different human rights treaties.

512. With regard to ratification of core human rights instruments, Greece stated that preparatory work is underway on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its Optional Protocol, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances. Moreover, the competent authorities are actively considering the issue of the designation of the national preventive mechanism, which will allow the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. For the time being, Greece is not ready to sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Greece will closely follow the practice that will be developed by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and review its position at an appropriate stage.
513. Likewise, Greece did not accept the recommendation for the signature and ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) because some of its provisions are not in harmony with existing European Union and national norms and policies. Greece was fully aware of the importance that a number of delegations attach to the above convention and stressed that the situation of foreign individuals legally residents in the country is continuously improving, in a way that promotes their integration in the social, economic and public life of the country.
514. Regarding the situation of irregular migrants and asylum seekers, Greece stated that this problem needs to be tackled at the European Union level. Greece is already implementing the National Action Plan on Migration Management and a flexible and decentralized mechanism has been established for a transitional period, with the participation of the UNHCR, to clear the heavy backlog and to ensure a rapid review of asylum requests. Five asylum committees are already operative. A law adopted in January 2011 provides for the establishment of an asylum agency and of a First Reception Service for Immigrants. In the reception centres to be created, a new screening process will allow, identification of, and support and guidance to, persons entitled to international protection. Furthermore, Greece implements programs of assisted voluntary returns, co-financed by the European Return Fund, in close cooperation with the IOM. In the framework of the completion of the Common European Asylum System by 2012, Greece supports policies and initiatives based on the principle of fair sharing of responsibilities and solidarity, and strives to enhance its cooperation on migration governance.
515. Greece noted that the promotion of gender equality and the fight against domestic violence were recurrent issues in the UPR WG. The General Secretariat for Gender Equality has launched a national action plan for the period 2010-2013 with the goal of preventing and combating violence against women in their family and in private life, in the workplace and more broadly in the society. Among other best practices, it is worth mentioning the strengthening of supervision and monitoring of gender equality in all State's policies, the support to women's organizations and NGOs for the elaboration and the implementation of action plans in favour of gender equality, the elaboration of a manual aiming at the protection of women refugees.
516. Greece stated that the fight against trafficking in human beings continues unabated, based in particular on the prosecution of traffickers and the protection of victims. On the situation of Roma, Greece noted that the Integrated Action Plan for the social integration of Greek Roma (2002-2008) yielded positive results, in particular in the field of housing. Educational programs are implemented with a two-fold goal: to enhance the access of Roma children to the educational structures since a very early stage and to improve the education provided to Roma children. Another important measure is the establishment of Educational Priority Zones aiming at ensuring integration of students from areas with low

educational and socio-economic indicators, including Roma pupils. The legislative framework against hate speech and racism will soon be updated and strengthened through the inclusion of a relevant European Union Council Framework Decision into the Greek legal system. Procedure for the building of a mosque in Athens will be accelerated through the transformation of an existing building in a state owned plot.

517. With regard to accountability of law enforcement personnel, a new law was adopted in 2011 establishing, within the Ministry for Citizens' Protection, an office responsible for handling alleged instances of abuse by Police, Coast Guard and Fire Brigade officers.

518. Finally, the delegation of Greece stated that the outcome of the UPR will widely be disseminated to government authorities, relevant stakeholders and the general public. Civil society and national human rights institutions will closely be associated to the follow-up of activities, which will be undertaken in the future, in compliance with UPR recommendations.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

519. Algeria noted that during the inter-active dialogue of the Universal Periodic Review of Greece, it formulated recommendations related to the ratification of the CRPD, the efforts made in the area of combating racism and xenophobia; human trafficking and engagement in the field of international cooperation. Algeria thanked Greece for having accepted those recommendations and expressed the hope that Greece will reconsider its position on Algeria's recommendation on the ratification of the ICRMW, in line with recommendation 1737 of 17 March 2006 of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe. Algeria finally reiterated its appreciation for the contribution of Greece through Official Development Assistance despite its financial constraints.

520. Armenia stated that it appreciated Greece's efforts to overcome the phenomenon of irregular migration, inter alia, through the implementation of the National Action Plan on Migration Management. It was pleased to note that its recommendation concerning the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on Torture enjoyed Greece's support. Noting Greece's acceptance of recommendations on trafficking in persons, Armenia stated that they were confident that Greece will continue its efforts to prevent human trafficking.

521. The Republic of Moldova commended Greece's cooperation with civil society, private sector and United Nations human rights mechanisms. It applauded Greece for continuing its fruitful dialogue with civil society and the national human rights institution in UPR follow-up. It welcomed Greece's commitment to gender equality and acknowledged progress in combating human trafficking. It also acknowledged Greece's acceptance of a number of recommendations, including Moldova's four recommendations. It noted with satisfaction Greece's efforts to eliminate patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes regarding the roles of women and men. It was pleased that Greece increased efforts to combat trafficking in women and girls and transnational child trafficking and exploitation. It welcomed efforts to increase women's participation in public life, particularly in Parliament.

522. Iraq commended Greece's efforts to prepare its national report. It appreciated the efforts being made to protect and respect human rights and fundamental freedoms and wished Greece success in its efforts to improve the living standards of all categories of inhabitants, its citizens and their general prosperity. It noted that more than 120 recommendations had been presented within the framework of the UPR and noted Greece had accepted 97 recommendations, deferred 18 and refused others. It highlighted Greece's efforts despite the difficult economic situation it was undergoing.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

-
523. The Greek National Human Rights Institution, accredited with A status, appreciated the Government's engagement with the UPR. It reminded the context that determines the enjoyment of human rights in Greece, noting segments of the population were affected by the consequences of the financial crisis and the government's extremely harsh measures. It noted Greece responded positively to many recommendations and highlighted: the acceptance of recommendations regarding National Action Plan for the reform of the asylum system and migration management; the pledge to progress on ratification of OPCAT and ensure appropriate conditions of detention. It approved Greece's support to recommendations regarding the ratification of CRPD and its pledge to strengthen prevention of discrimination and incitement to hatred, and Greece's commitment to improve police accountability.
524. The European Region for the International Lesbian and Gay Federation was pleased Greece accepted a recommendation to include sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds for protection in anti-discrimination. It encouraged Greece to extend this protection to fields of education, healthcare and access to goods and services. It underlined that sexual orientation and gender identity were separate concepts and recommended Greece include gender identity and expression explicitly in its legislation. It urged Greece to consider using the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity. It commended Greece for considering the recognition of same-sex couples and asked about the time-frame to effectuating this recommendation.
525. The International Commission of Jurists highlighted the crisis faced by the Greek asylum system, though this could not justify delays and noted Greece's commitments to address these violations, including through its National Action Plan for Asylum Reform and Migration Management and notably with asylum procedure legislation adopted in 2011. It urged Greece to take prompt action to: review detention conditions for asylum seekers, ensure adherence to the principle of non-refoulement and that deportation is carried out only after exhaustion of legal remedies; ensure conditions of detention comply with international human rights standards; strengthen protection for the human rights of unaccompanied minor asylum-seekers. It urged Greece to positively respond to the recommendation to accede to ICRMW.
526. Human Rights Watch shared the concern expressed during Greece's UPR about its efforts to reform asylum and migration management and expressed concern at detention conditions and the situation of unaccompanied migrant children. It welcomed that Greece accepted all related recommendations and urged it to take the necessary steps for their implementation. It noted that Greece continued to argue that instances of police misconduct were isolated cases and expressed concern over the limited mandate of the Ministry of Citizen Protection. It urged Greece to comply with the relevant recommendations and create a complaints mechanism in conformity with international standards. It noted that Greece's acceptance of recommendations to take steps to prevent attacks against migrants should lead to concrete measures. It noted that racist and xenophobic violence was a serious problem in Greece, highlighting events in Athens in 2011.
527. Amnesty International welcomed Greece's commitment to ratify OPCAT and called on the Government to establish a mechanism to periodically review places of deprivation of liberty in order to prevent torture and ill-treatment. It welcomed Greece's support of recommendations to establish an asylum system with international and regional standards and urged Greece to ensure its early and effective establishment. It noted a rise in racially-motivated crimes against third-country nationals in Greece, including refugees and asylum-seekers and called on it to act on accepted recommendations to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia. It expressed deep concern at the treatment of unaccompanied minors and welcomed UPR's focus on the issue. It highlighted the need to abolish in legislation and practice, the detention of unaccompanied asylum-seeking or

migrant children. It expressed concern over Greece's failure to ensure that police respect and protect human rights. It encouraged Greece to establish an independent and effective police complaints mechanism. It welcomed Greece's support to a recommendation on recognition of same-sex couples.

528. Conscience and Peace Tax International regretted that in Greece's report there was no mention of conscientious objection to military service, despite three stakeholders' submissions on the subject. It noted that in 1997, Greece was the last of the members of the European Community to introduce legislation for conscientious objectors to military service. Several provisions still fall short of regional and international norms and highlighted, *inter alia*, that information about applying for recognition as a conscientious objector was not readily available and the application procedure was rigid and complicated. It noted that the alternative civilian service available was of disproportionate duration and some other conditions were punitive. It encouraged states, moving to UPR's second cycle, to ensure covering as full a range as possible of the human rights issues identified for a State.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

529. The delegation of Greece stated that they took note of all comments and additional recommendations. With regard of comments made by ILGA, Greece stated that complaints on sexual discrimination can be addressed to the Ombudsman. On comments made by Conscience and Peace Tax International, Greece noted that the Government has reduced the duration of the civil service for conscientious objectors and that the majority of the members of the Special Committee deciding on conscientious objection matters are not in the Army. Greece reiterated that, despite the severe economic crisis, it will continue working on the improvement of its human rights situation and cooperating with the Human Rights Council.

Samoa

530. The review of Samoa was held on 9 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Samoa in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/WSM/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/WSM/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/WSM/3).

531. At its 23rd meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Samoa (see section C below).

532. The outcome of the review of Samoa comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/14), the views of Samoa concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/14/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

533. Pursuant to Samoa's request and on its behalf, the President of the Human Rights Council stated that, as previously announced, Samoa was not in a position to send a delegation to Geneva on time for the session of the Human Rights Council. Samoa had submitted an addendum to the Working Group report which was circulated to the Council in accordance

with the usual procedure. The addendum provided additional information and, where applicable, clarification of Samoa's position taken on all 43 recommendations which required further consideration after the review of 9 May 2011. It also conveyed the commitment of the Government of Samoa to the promotion of human rights as well as its efforts to overcome challenges inter alia through co-operation with international and regional organizations active in the area of human rights.

534. In addition Samoa, in response to a note verbale from the secretariat, had submitted a table indicating, for each and every recommendation, its position. Out of these 43 recommendations, the Government of Samoa accepted 34 and noted 9.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

535. Algeria acknowledged the efforts made by Samoa to make progress towards the realization of human rights in spite of the objective constraints that it faced such as the fragile ecosystem, the adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters. Algeria had been encouraged to note that a majority of recommendations were accepted by Samoa, including those put forward by Algeria. Algeria's recommendations were related to accession to international human rights instruments, protecting human rights of persons with disabilities, economic, social and cultural rights, fighting all forms of racial discrimination, fighting social problems, in particular domestic violence and juvenile delinquency. Algeria hoped that with adequate technical and financial assistance, the Government of Samoa would soon be in a position to complete the establishment of a national human rights institution. The contribution of that institution would certainly reinforce the Government actions to promote and protect human rights.

536. Cuba recalled that Samoa's review was an opportunity to understand the challenges faced by this country, including financial constraints, climate change and climate phenomena such as hurricanes. The review also showed the programs undertaken by the Government to promote and protect human rights. For instance, community plans, awareness programs on health, water, sanitation, sexual and reproductive health, were mentioned. Cuba commended the Government of Samoa for accepting many of the recommendations received during the Working Group, including those put forward by Cuba. These included calls for the maintenance of strategies and plans of socioeconomic development, and of measures to guarantee universal health and education services.

537. Morocco congratulated the Samoan Government for the spirit of openness that it showed throughout its UPR. Morocco noted with satisfaction the significant number of recommendations accepted by Samoa which reflected its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Morocco acknowledged that four of its recommendations were accepted by Samoa, related to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the establishment of a national human rights institution, the guarantee of free and mandatory primary education and the signing of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Morocco took note with interest of the efforts by the Government to improve the human rights situation in Samoa in spite of the difficulties that the country had to face relating to climate change and natural disasters. Therefore, Morocco called for the solidarity and cooperation of the international community with Samoa to enable it to implement the recommendations it accepted.

538. New Zealand noted with satisfaction the acceptance of all recommendations but five by Samoa. It was also pleased to learn that Samoa started the process of drafting legislation to establish a national human rights institution and initiated the enhancement of family safety and support to victims of domestic violence. New Zealand noted the implementation of prison reforms which included the establishment of a prison authority separate from the Police. It also welcomed the policies to combat the problems of access to education and child street vendors and to ensure that school-age children are fully engaged in compulsory education.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

539. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network welcomed the support of Samoa to the joint statement on ending acts of violence, criminal sanctions and related human rights violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity delivered in March 2011 to the Human Rights Council. However, it regretted that Samoa, in spite of such support, rejected the recommendations to repeal laws that criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults. Therefore, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network urged Samoa to reconsider its position to those recommendations and bring its legislation into conformity with its international commitments to equality and non-discrimination by repealing provisions which might be applied to criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults. It also urged Samoa to take steps to protect all persons from discrimination on all grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity and apply the Yogyakarta Principles on the Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity as a guide to assist in policy making.

540. Nuanua O Le Alofa welcomed the commitment of Samoa to review the policies and legislation to ensure their consistency with the rights of persons with disabilities and the acceptance by the Government of a number of recommendations to improve the rights of the persons with disabilities. It also noted with satisfaction the Government's endorsement to establish the National Disability Task Force Committee and adopt the National Disability Policy. However, Nuanua O Le Alofa regretted that the Government rejected a recommendation to combat discrimination against persons with disabilities by introducing legal reforms. Additionally, it urged Samoa to: complete its inclusive education policy and strategy by 2012; train teachers to work with children with disabilities and request for international assistance to be targeted to the implementation of the rights of persons with disability.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

541. The President of the Human Rights Council expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Samoan authorities to present their position on recommendations in writing and regretted that they were unable to attend the session.

542. The summary of all statements delivered would be included in the Human Rights Council report and be drawn to the attention of the Samoan authorities.

St Vincent and the Grenadines

543. The review of St Vincent and the Grenadines was held on 10 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by St Vincent and the Grenadines in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/VCT/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/VCT/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/VCT/3).

544. At its 25th meeting, on 23 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of St Vincent and the Grenadines (see section C below).

545. The outcome of the review of St Vincent and the Grenadines comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/3), the views of St Vincent and the Grenadines concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the

plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/18/3/Add.1*)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

546. His Excellency Ambassador Lewis stressed that the history of St. Vincent and the Grenadines was shaped by colonialism, slavery and genocide. However they had done well since achieving Independence in 1979. Quoting Prime Minister Gonsalves, Ambassador Lewis stressed the quest “*to further ennoble the Caribbean civilisation in every sphere of human endeavour and build a Vincentian component of that civilization*”.

547. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines respect for human rights was not seen only through the lens of legislators, but through the inclusion of the cumulative components of the society – including the churches, the families, the parents, the schools, the media, nongovernmental organisations, and other communities.

548. Over the years, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, has signed and ratified conventions safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms of human beings. The Constitution of St. Vincent and the Grenadines explicitly protected the rights to life, personal liberty and freedom of conscience, among other rights. It provided protection from slavery, forced labour, and discrimination on the grounds of sex, race, colour or creed.

549. Ambassador Lewis referred to the 26 pending recommendations from the UPR Working Group Session. He stated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines could not accept recommendations which presupposed that discrimination was encountered by children of minorities and disabled persons. The Government was not in a position to accept the claim that discrimination existed in the criminal provisions of the laws of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines relating to lesbian, gays, bisexual and transgender, and heterosexual people. Moreover, the Government wished to acknowledge the fact that it was currently giving active consideration to the remaining 23 recommendations related to outstanding international conventions and protocols; improvement of facilities and policies concerning juvenile offenders and the continued implementation of measures focused on children’s development.

550. Ambassador Lewis mentioned the sensitivity of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines economic problems that was often lost and the two swords challenges it faced – one man-made, the other by nature, referring to the Climate Change and its devastating effects. The time frame, had also a connection with other underlying factors. These underlying factors include the mechanism to monitor the obligations to additional Treaties and Conventions; the role of the Parliament in the scrutiny of legislation on any additional human rights obligations; the need to have a Committee to advise Ministers as to whether or not statements they make are compatible with certain Human Rights Treaties and Conventions; and the relationship between certain human rights and the Constitution. Ambassador Lewis reiterated the doctrine of the ‘margin of appreciation’ as applied in decisions relating to the European Convention of Human Rights where member States are given an element of discretion as to how they apply Convention standards in domestic law . These were some of the underlying factors which confronted a small developing State like Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as it considered the various recommendations.

551. With regard to the pending recommendations, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have submitted a document containing its response (A/HRC/18/15/Add.1). Regarding the recommendations as set out in paragraph 78 of the document, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had accepted recommendations 78.8, 78.9, 78.15, 78.17 and 78.19.

552. The recommendation in paragraph 78.16 was categorically rejected. The recommendations which Saint Vincent and the Grenadines could not accept at this time will receive consideration.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

553. Algeria welcomed the fact that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had accepted most of the recommendations received during the UPR. Algeria welcomed the acceptance of its recommendation on the possibilities provided by the international cooperation to strengthen its capacities, particularly to combat poverty and to continue development programs. Algeria encouraged Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to consider the possibility of establishing a National Human Rights Institution. Algeria stated that on the basis of the principle that no State was free from shortcoming in the enjoyment of human rights, the international community should go beyond the presentation of recommendations to provide technical assistance as required for the implementation. Algeria mentioned that this was particularly true for the States with limited human and financial resources, such as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

554. Cuba welcomed the delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and thanked for the additional information they provided on the pending recommendations. During the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the UPR Working Group, it was clear that despite the lack of financial and human resources, exacerbated by the consequences of the world crisis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was committed to the promotion and protection of human rights. Cuba also highlighted that the “Adult Literacy Crusade”, carried out in the entire country, had made possible to bring a substantial reduction in the illiteracy figures. In the health sector, important steps had also been taken. Cuba highlighted some actions to combat the scourge of HIV/AIDS, to which the Government has attached particularly importance and the building and remodeling of health assistance centers. Cuba appreciated that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines accepted many of the recommendations made during the UPR Working Group, including those made by Cuba to continue applying strategies and socio-economic development plans, particularly those towards combating poverty; and to continue applying programs and measures aimed at guaranteeing universal health and education services for their people.

555. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela deeply appreciated the presentation made by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Venezuela welcomed with satisfaction the replies provided by the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines during the review, and in particular regarding the promotion of education at all levels, especially in the most disadvantage sectors, highlighting the adult education program, which has significantly reduced the illiteracy percentage in the country, as well as the construction of schools particularly in rural areas. In conclusion, Venezuela stated that despite the major challenges currently faced by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, it had made great efforts to fulfill its human rights commitments. Venezuela appreciated the will and effort shown by the Government to achieve this objective as it has been reflected during the review.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

556. Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network welcomed the stated commitment of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the principles of equality and non-discrimination. Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network was disappointed that the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines did not accept numerous recommendations to repeal laws that criminalize sexual activity between consenting adults. According to the Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network, this run counter to a specific recommendation of the UN Human Rights Committee, which in 2008 expressed regret that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines maintained laws criminalizing consensual same-sex relations and urged the Government to repeal section 146 of the Criminal Code. While Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network welcomed the measures described in the national report to address and reduce rates of HIV/AIDS, including the establishment of the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Alliance in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Human Rights Committee specifically emphasized that laws criminalizing consensual same-sex conduct impeded the fulfillment of HIV education and prevention efforts. The Canadian HIV/Aids Legal Network requested Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to

reconsider its rejection of recommendations 79.3, 79.12, 79.13, 79.14, 79.15, 79.16, 79.17, 78.18 and 78.26.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

557. In his concluding remarks, Ambassador Lewis welcomed the comments made by the intervening states and thanked them for their support. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines will consider the recommendations made by stakeholder throughout consultation with its society. Ambassador Lewis referred to the written statement provided by the Government on the recommendation 78.26 to repeal provisions against lesbian and gays. He stated that there were no discriminatory laws against gays, lesbian, bi-sexual and transgender people in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The constitution prohibited discrimination in all forms related to the enjoyment of people's rights and freedoms. In addition, prosecution of public indecency was not limited to homosexual acts but also related to heterosexual acts between consenting adults.

Sudan and South Sudan

558. The review of Sudan and South Sudan was held on 10 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Sudan and South Sudan in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SDN/1 and A/HRC/WG.6/11/SDN/1/Corr. 1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SDN/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/SDN/3 and A/HRC/WG.6/11/SDN/3/Corr.1).

559. At its 25th meeting, on 23 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Sudan and South Sudan (see section C below).

560. The outcome of the review of the Sudan and South Sudan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/16), the views of the Sudan and South Sudan concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as their voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/16/Add.1 and A/HRC/18/16/Add.1/Corr.1).

1. Views expressed by the Sudan on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

561. The delegation of the Sudan expressed its appreciation to all States that provided constructive recommendations during the interactive dialogue in an objective spirit, reflecting their commitment to promote and protect human rights in the Sudan.

562. The Sudan reminded that, at the moment of the review, the Sudan was one State with two systems in the North and South, which required that two reports to be submitted. Moreover, there were three types of recommendations addressed to the Government of Sudan; to Sudan and South Sudan; and to the Government of South Sudan.

563. The delegation informed that by declaring the results of the self-determination referendum on South Sudan on 9 July 2011, South Sudan became an independent state, and therefore it was incumbent on the Government of Sudan to be liable only to those recommendations addressed to the Government of Sudan, as well as to express its views on the recommendations directed to Sudan and South Sudan.

-
564. The Sudan had accepted 121 out of 160 recommendations and partially accepted 12 other recommendations. The delegation stated that this represented almost 84 per cent of all recommendations. Regarding the 29 recommendations put forward to Sudan and South Sudan, the Government had accepted 25 of them and partially accepted another one (almost 93 per cent). The delegation not only expressed its commitment for the full implementation of these recommendations but pointed out that many of them were already being implemented or in the process of implementation.
565. As an example, it was mentioned that in the field of constitutional and legal reforms, the legislation considered the human rights conventions of which the Sudan was a party as an integral part of the Constitution. The Sudan had conducted a comprehensive review of a large number of laws to bring them in consistency with the Constitution, human rights conventions and international humanitarian law. Notably a full chapter on war crimes and crimes against humanity and genocide had been added to the Criminal Act of 1991; the detention period had been reduced in the Law of National Intelligence and Security Services of 2009; a judicial oversight had been established; and a General Prosecutor had been appointed to specially follow-up the guarantees of the human rights of detainees.
566. The delegation highlighted new laws that were enacted such as the Child Act of 2010 raising the age of criminal responsibility to 12 instead of 7 years, preventing corporal punishment on child offenders and preventing more strictly the imposition of the death penalty on persons under eighteen. The Sudan had also passed a new law for the Armed Forces, in 2007, which included a number of principles contained in international humanitarian law providing special protection for civilians, including women and children and establishing individual responsibility in war crimes and crimes against humanity cases. Consultations to approve a permanent constitution had begun involving all the political spectrum, academics and jurists representing all segments of society.
567. The delegation referred to the signing of the Doha Document for peace in Darfur. It mentioned that the implementation of this agreement begun with a cease-fire and the return of the signatories to Sudan and the formation of joint committees for its enforcement. According to a statement of the Joint Special Representative of UNAMID, the security and humanitarian situation in Darfur in the past three years had led to the return of more than one million displaced people to their towns and villages. Efforts for justice in Darfur did not stop at the negotiations and the signing of agreements. An office of the Special Prosecutor for Darfur had been established in order to bring to justice those accused of crimes since the outbreak of the conflict. The Sudanese Government was making strenuous efforts to push institute tribal reconciliation, which had a significant role in sustaining peace and stability in the region.
568. Sudan informed that it took a number of national measures to protect women, particularly in conflict zones, and approved a national plan of action to combat violence against women and created a central Unit for Combating Violence against Women with sub-committees at the states level including Darfur.
569. Sudan clarified that the recommendations that had not been accepted related to topics that did not fall under Sudan's human rights treaty obligations. Sudan accepted other recommendations based on inaccurate assumptions following some corrections, but it was difficult to follow this approach in all cases.
570. Sudan had already started to implement a number of recommendations in cooperation with national and international partners, and urged the Human Rights Council to support Sudan on this endeavour.
571. The delegation concluded by reiterating the willingness of its Government to cooperate fully with the Council.

2. Views expressed by South Sudan on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

-
572. The delegation of South Sudan welcomed the work of the independent expert, his report and the call upon the parties to the comprehensive Peace Agreement to resolve their differences over the remaining issues through negotiations and dialogue.
573. As a new country in the international system, the delegation reiterated the commitment of the Government of South Sudan to promote and protect human rights and its willingness to cooperate with the Council. Moreover, the Administration was embarked on setting the bases of the rule of law, by putting in place strategies to transform the law enforcement agencies to be more professional and respect human rights.
574. In this direction, the delegation called for technical support and capacity building in the field of human rights education, promotion and in the setting of mechanisms of protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
575. After the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, an autonomous Government was formed in South Sudan. Since then, it had started building up its administration and institutions of governance. Among them, the South Sudan Human Rights Commission was empowered by a constitutional mandate to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms; systematically monitor the human rights situation across the country; and identify and investigate human rights violations. The Commission was actively making its presence felt and known to the Government and the general public. It had also started establishing itself across the territory of South Sudan.
576. Concerning issues raised in the report on the violation of human rights in South Sudan including inter-communal violence; the fighting between the SPLA and the rebel groups; and the abuses perpetrated by the security forces or South Sudan, the delegation made the following observations:
577. The government was not involved in any incident of human rights violations related to all the cases mentioned in the report.
578. The main causes of the inter-communal violence in some parts of the country were poverty, cattle rustling and the spread of weapons as a result of the long civil war. To address this problem, the Government had started to disarm the communities and organize peace meetings among them. The Government was also encouraging citizens to peacefully coexist.
579. The security forces, as an institution, did not violate human rights. The national army, the SPLA and police services were well known for their respect of human rights because the prisoners of war whom were captured during the battles of liberation struggle were handed over to the opponents after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, something that was rare in civil wars.
580. The individuals of the security forces that had committed crimes violating human rights on their own personal capacity were being investigated and promptly brought to justice.
581. To bring an end to the wars being waged by the rebel groups against the SPLA -which was fighting in self-defence- the Government had declared general amnesty in the country, and the President had called upon all the rebel leaders to put down their arms and accept the dialogue with the Government to find a solution to the differences. Some of the rebel groups had accepted the offer and negotiations were on-going to integrate them in the Government.
582. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan had devised strategies to foster peace and security in the country as a means to enhance development and alleviate the poverty affecting South Sudanese people. The Government had also devised ways to foster culture, pluralism and tolerance. It had also moved towards a more inclusive participatory, democratic, transparent and accountable Government that respects and protects the fundamental rights of people.

583.Despite not yet having acceded to the key international human rights treaties and conventions, South Sudan had articulated in its Constitution provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention against Torture and the entire Bill of Rights. These provisions had been part of the commitment of the leadership of South Sudan towards the promotion, protection and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

584.As the Republic of South Sudan was only two months old, the justice system and legal protection mechanism were still crawling and needed to be strengthened.

585.The Government was striving to enact domestic laws as part of its constitutional efforts to avail access to justice to the South Sudanese people.

586.The delegation concluded by bringing to the attention of the Council the abuse of human rights committed by the lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in South Sudan. The LRA had killed, abducted, rearmed, raped and tortured the people of Western Equatoria and Western Bahar Elghazel, states in South Sudan.

587.There were 200,000 people displaced in these two states and over 120,000 refugees had crossed in South Sudan from neighbouring countries. The Council and the international community should consider taking up seriously the issues of the LRA to bring this situation to an end.

3. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

588.Algeria underlined the intention of the Sudanese government to constructive dialogue with the international community, through its participation in the UPR and cooperation with other human rights mechanisms. Algeria expressed its support for converting the mandate of the independent expert into a technical cooperation program under item 10 of the agenda. It recognized Sudan for accepting Algeria's recommendations regarding children education and school systems; human rights training and programs to advance the status of women. Algeria welcomed the position of Sudan concerning the referendum for the South. It encouraged Sudan to continue its efforts in Darfur and to extend the rule of law to the entire country. Algeria requested the international community to provide for assistance to Sudan.

589.Cuba recognized the challenges faced by Sudan, aggravated by the world's economic crisis, international spoliation and conflicts. Poverty, illiteracy and the limited capacity of institutions were problems in which the Government was focused to solve. Sudan had registered progress in education for all and had established a national strategy towards 2031. On health issues, Sudan was fighting endemic diseases and improving reproductive health and family planning. It welcomed the acceptance of many recommendations including those put forward by Cuba.

590.The United States of America was troubled by on-going reports of human rights abuses, as well as restrictions on humanitarian access and assistance in Southern Kordofan and the Blue Nile and urged Sudan to fully cooperate with the Independent Expert. It commended Sudan's 2010 passage of the National Child Act and requested the Government to take greater measures to prevent and prosecute acts of sexual violence and unlawful recruitment of children for use in the armed conflict. It also urged Sudan to decriminalize the so-called "indecent and immoral" acts. It asked South Sudan to hold accountable perpetrators of ethnic and communal violence, and to enshrine human rights in the country's new constitution.

591.Egypt appreciated the information on the steps taken by Sudan to implement the results of its UPR. In the context of the political developments of the past years witnessed by Sudan, particularly last year's referendum, Egypt welcomed the signing of the Doha document for Peace and commended Sudan's keenness for supporting stability and justice in Darfur. Egypt acknowledged the acceptance of the majority of recommendations received by

Sudan and reiterated its confidence that its Government was able to implement them. Egypt recognized the immense difficulties in this regard and called for concerted efforts to step up technical assistance and support to both Sudan and South Sudan.

592. Mauritania welcomed the delegations of Sudan and South Sudan and appreciated the professional way in which the national report was prepared. It highlighted the positive engagement of Sudan with the UPR mechanism considering the difficult circumstances through which Sudan had been going through. Sudan had been able to overcome difficulties cooperating with the Independent Expert to put an end to tribal conflicts in certain areas. This reflected the commitment of Sudan to improve its human rights record. Among recent developments, it mentioned the referendum for the self-determination of South Sudan and the recognition by Sudan of the independence of the South. It reiterated a call for the Council to deal with Sudan's human rights situation in an objective and positive manner since Sudan had always cooperated with the Council and its mechanisms.
593. Sri Lanka welcomed Sudan's positive consideration of a number of recommendations, notably in the area of the education and cultural life. It also welcomed Sudan's acceptance of recommendations in relation to social security and to adequate standards of living. Sri Lanka expressed the hope that Sudan's commitment to the UPR process and its positive approach to its recommendations will help the country on its way to further development and stability.
594. Saudi Arabia highlighted Sudan's positive interaction with the UPR and the fact that it accepted most of the recommendations including the Saudi Arabian. It stated that Sudan cooperated with all UN human rights mechanisms, respected its commitments and declared its readiness to cooperate with the international community. This clearly showed that Sudan considered human rights important and was concerned with implementing them through legislative and institutional initiatives. It called upon the Sudanese government to work further to better ensure security and development in all provinces of the country.
595. Nigeria recognized the willingness of Sudan to cooperate with the Council. It urged Sudan to continue to take measures that would enhance peace, security and democracy, particularly in relation to Abyei, Southern Korodofan, Blue Nile and Darfur. It called for the urgent establishment of a national human rights commission, for which enabling legislation already existed. Nigeria recognised the commitment of South Sudan to the promotion and protection of human rights and commended the government for creating a Human Rights Commission. It encouraged South Sudan to work out agreeable terms for peace and security.
596. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the progress achieved by Sudan in the implementation of the UPR recommendations and voluntary commitments. It commended the constructive attitude adopted by Sudan during the review. It was confident that Sudan was advancing resolutely on the path of good governance and laying the foundation of rule of law. Hence it deserved every encouragement and appreciation in this regard. UAE hoped that the HRC and OHCHR would take into consideration and provide all the necessary assistance for the protection of human rights as well as technical assistance programs in order to enable Sudan to implement all recommendations and commitments undertaken, despite difficulties.
597. Qatar noted the spirit of cooperation and openness shown by Sudan and its engagement with the Council and its mechanism. On September 16th, Sudan further reiterated its commitment to cooperate with the Council and approved the majority of the recommendations it received during the review, including those put forward by Qatar. The Government showed great interest in these recommendations as they have been incorporated in a comprehensive national human rights plan. Qatar had great interest in the security and stability of Sudan; therefore it had sponsored the negotiations of Sudan and the armed movements of Darfur, which lead to the signing of Darfur peace agreement, on July 2011. Qatar called on the Council and the international community to support

Sudan's efforts, building on the steps that had been already taken and in accordance with the vision and national priorities of the Sudanese people.

4. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

598. The Comité international pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC) recalled that Sudan was committed to promote peace and reconciliation through notably the signature of Abuja and Doha Agreements. The holding of free elections in 2010 and of the self-determination referendum confirmed this commitment. However, challenges in the area of human rights remained, notably in South-Kordofan, Abyei and Darfur. CIRAC stated that the international community should support the various on-going human rights related reforms. It added that the independence of South Sudan was a major improvement but should not further jeopardize peace in the Great Lakes region. It called upon the international community and the Human Rights Council to provide assistance to Sudan and South Sudan.
599. Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization (ESWDO) stated that it worked in all parts of Sudan and that they would work towards the reunification of Sudan based on justice and equality, despite the referendum leading to the secession of South Sudan. ESWDO did not want to see new secessions and valued the Doha Agreement, which they considered as a right step to bring peace and stability in Darfur. ESWDO called upon the international community to bring pressure on armed groups to abide by the Doha Agreement and to provide financial and technical assistance to Darfur towards peace and stability.
600. Child Development Foundation along with International Peace and Development Organization (CCD/IPDO) stated that women leaders were present at all political and economic levels, such as the Parliament and the Judiciary. On the initiative of the civil society, legislation was enacted in Sudan providing women with all rights included in the international instruments ratified by Sudan. Civil society participated in the drafting of the 2010 Child Act. CCD/IPDO said that the work of civil society in the fields of children and women rights needed technical and financial support.
601. Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA) commended Sudan for the improvement of the freedom of the press as reflected in the number of political parties and independent newspapers. The National Council of the Press had however wide powers and SCOVA called for ordinary trials for journalists. While supporting the Child Act and the establishment of child courts and of the National Council for Children, SCOVA called on Sudan to raise awareness on children's rights and to support non-governmental organisations dealing with such rights. SCOVA commended efforts undertaken within the UPR process but underlined the need to enforce the implementation of recommendations and to support NGOs.
602. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS) stated that the humanitarian crisis in Sudan continued and escalated. Barely a week after its UPR, on May 21st, the Government led a military campaign on Abyei. The Armed Forces bombed four villages, indiscriminately shooting at civilians, displacing the entire population of the town, estimated at 60,000 people. CIHRS noted that in Sudan's presentation to the review it declared the completion of consultations in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, claiming that these provinces now enjoyed security, stability and development. Yet, a report issued by the OHCHR and UNMIS covering the period 5-30 June 2011, stated that the violations committed in South Kordofan in June alone could amount to crimes against humanity or war crimes. CIHRS stated that the Government had failed again to respect ceasefire agreements, and there were allegations of torture and rape in prisons and detention facilities. Freedom of expression was severely restricted. The independence of the judiciary was deeply compromised. The Government had largely ignored its UPR recommendations.

603. Society Studies Centre (SSC) stated that while commendable achievements had been made in the human rights situation in Sudan, violations continued to occur from time to time. It called for the review of laws such as the Press and Publications Law, and the passing of new law that could permit access to information. SSC appealed to the international community to assist Sudan and civil society organisations to improve the human rights situation.

604. CIVICUS, the Arab NGO Network for Development, the Sudanese National Civic Forum, the Human Rights and Legal Aids Network in Sudan, the Sudanese Gender Research Centre, the Child's Centre in Sudan, and the Sudanese Development Initiative were pleased that some recommendations had been accepted and called on Sudan and South Sudan to implement them. The tension between Sudan and South Sudan had been a major factor in the deterioration of political as well as economic and social conditions, which even after separation, continued to expose major sections of the population to insecurity and violation of their rights. These organisations urged Sudan and South Sudan to adopt a number of identified measures in pursuance of economic and social rights for its citizens.

605. The International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) and its partner organisation in Sudan, the African Centre for Justice and Peace Studies, stated that violations of human rights by state actors were a daily reality. Although the Southern separation proceeded peacefully, the process had unleashed volatility and violence in the three border areas traditionally contested by the north and the south. Fighting had broken out in Abyei, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, resulting in massive human rights killings. Agreements on Abyei and South Kordofan had been signed but they had been denounced by President Al. Bashir. Also, violence and insecurity persisted in Darfur.

606. Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development stated that in 2007 there was a scandal which gave rise to broad condemnation from organisations which realised that a French NGO abducted children from Darfur for adoption by French families. The suspects were given a sham trial and were sent back to France. The children had not been able to recover their rights of which they were deprived. The UPR was the last opportunity to remedy the wrongs inflicted on these children.

5. Concluding remarks by the Sudan

607. The delegation indicated that Sudan would continue to place human rights in the center of all policies and legislation to be adopted. It was aware that the path would be arduous but the Government did not lack will or determination to do what was best for the country. Sudan would continue to cooperate with the Council and with the international community in order to implement the recommendations it had accepted during the first cycle. Sudan would do its best to submit a periodic report on the implementation of the recommendations, with achievements and constraints. The delegation hoped that Sudan would receive the assistance that would enable the Government to achieve these goals.

6. Concluding remarks by South Sudan

608. The delegation of South Sudan stated that it was in agreement with all recommendations it received and looked forward to work with the Council.

Hungary

609. The review of Hungary was held on 11 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Hungary in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/HUN/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/HUN/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/HUN/3).

610. At its 25th meeting, on 23 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Hungary (see section C below).

611. The outcome of the review of Hungary comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/17), the views of Hungary concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (see also A/HRC/18/17/Add.1).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

612. The delegation of Hungary reiterated the Government's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights in its domestic and foreign policies and in particular, to the universal periodic review as a mechanism with a potential to make a difference on the ground, if recommendations were implemented. Furthermore, while referring to a number of meetings held with NGOs on several pertinent issues, the delegation acknowledged the contribution of the review process in the improvement of the Government's cooperation with civil society.

613. The delegation recapped that Hungary received 148 recommendations put forward during the working group. As a result of intensive consultations on the 29 pending recommendations which were left for further consideration after the working group held in May, Hungary accepted 122 out of the 148 recommendations. The delegation underlined that several recommendations did not receive the support of Hungary exclusively due to the fact that the suggested course of actions in those recommendations had already been completed and thus, there was no need for further consideration or actions.

614. The delegation provided explanation regarding to its position to 29 recommendations pending for its decision since the working group as well as referred to the addendum to the report of the working group for further information.

615. The delegation informed that the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights (Ombudsman) was accredited by the International Coordination Committee of the National Human Rights Institutions in 2011. It indicated that the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the CAT and the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance was in the process. Additionally, the government deemed it possible the harmonisation of the definition of torture with the CAT in the process of drafting of a new Criminal Code which had already kicked off.

616. The delegation indicated the readiness of the Government to examine the accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. However, as the process would take up a longer period, the Government was not in a position to guarantee that the accession process would be completed by the next universal periodic review of Hungary. Regarding to the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the delegation explained that the EU member states, including Hungary, did not join the convention since its several provisions were governed by the EU regulations. According to the delegation, the Hungarian legislative framework and practice regarding migration and refugees was fully in line with its international and regional obligations.

617. Hungary supported the efforts of Hungarians living abroad to preserve their cultural identity in line with international human rights standards and acted in line with the Bolzano Recommendations when supporting the Hungarian minorities living under the jurisdiction of another state. Regarding the Slovenian minority, Hungary expressed its commitment to implement the recommendations of the Slovenian-Hungarian Commission

to the maximum extent possible with the view that the full implementation would depend on the budgetary allocations.

618. With the view of the existing national human rights strategies in a number of areas, the adoption of a general human rights plan or program was considered having no added value.
619. The delegation stated that in view of the Government, the new laws on media were in conformity with its international human rights obligations. At the same time, Hungary remained ready for dialogue if there were specific questions and observations related to the provisions of those laws, as well as their implementation. Furthermore, the delegation informed that the annual public report of the Media Council would contain, among others, information on its regulatory activities.
620. The Hungarian legislation fully covered and prosecuted all acts falling under the scope of domestic violence. Additionally, spousal rape had been punishable since 1997. With the view of this legal basis, the Government planned to introduce new measures to address further the cases of domestic violence and marital rape. The delegation also explained that as the Act on Equal Treatment and the Promotion of Equal Opportunities provided women with protection against discrimination and guarantees for equal treatment, the adoption of a comprehensive law on gender equality and of a separate law on combating gender violence was not deemed essential.
621. The delegation stated that the recommendation on elevation of the status of the national machinery for the advancement of women had already been implemented as the status and the staff of the Equal Treatment Authority had been already strengthened.
622. Although the incompatibility of capital punishment with the Hungarian legal system was not explicitly enshrined at the constitutional level, several legal norms were in place to ensure that the practice of death penalty was prohibited.
623. The statutory regulation ensured freedom of choice in terms of abortion. At the same time, the Government was committed to provide women with the opportunity of offering the newborns for adoption as an alternative to abortion.
624. The Constitution prohibited discrimination based on various grounds, which was not meant to be exhaustive listing and thus, some categories that were not explicitly listed were also covered, including discrimination based on sexual orientation as stipulated by the consistent jurisprudence of the Constitutional Court and the Act on Equal Treatment and Promotion of Equal Opportunities.
625. The delegation mentioned that the Government considered other measures besides the financial support to fight poverty such as programs for the amelioration of the situation of children and families with children, scholarship programs to support students with multiple disadvantages, the development of the child-healthcare system, or reducing unemployment.
626. Hungary had been making every effort to gradually increase its ODA contribution despite austerity measures adopted since 2006. The government in the close cooperation with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs planned to organise the European Humanitarian Partnership Forum in October 2011 to address the current challenges facing the humanitarian and development actors.
627. In its statement, the delegation also provided updates regarding recent developments in human rights since the working group held in May 2011. It informed that the Budapest Human Rights Forum which was welcomed by many delegations was planned to take place in October 2011. The Foundation for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities, the establishment of which was commended by many delegations, was registered in 2011 and declared as one of its main objectives to narrow the gap between early warning and early action and facilitate the cooperation among the stakeholders

committed to the prevention of genocide and mass atrocities. The Foundation had decided to give priority to the Great Lakes Region in its activities.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

628. Algeria thanked Hungary for the clear responses provided on the 29 pending recommendations. It noted the acceptance by Hungary a vast number of recommendations that demonstrated the commitment of Hungary to further promote human rights. Algeria was encouraged by the acceptance of two recommendations regarding the existing mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights and the establishment of a national human rights institution. Algeria expressed its hope that Hungary would reconsider its position regarding the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to adhere to the Convention.

629. The United States of America appreciated Hungary's support for the recommendation regarding hate groups and looked forward to the development and implementation of the Roma Program. It welcomed the establishment of the Foundation for the International Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities and hoped that Hungary would combat anti-Semitism. The United States of America commended Hungary's establishment of a national coordination mechanism to combat trafficking and its cooperation with Switzerland, Italy and Romania on that issue. It also commended Hungary's commitment to strengthen measures for the rehabilitation of victims of trafficking. United States of America remained concerned about amendments to Hungary's Constitution as well as the passage of laws on the media and religion and those regarding judicial independence.

630. Slovakia welcomed Hungary's expressed commitment to addressing human rights issues. However, Slovakia remained concerned about the recent steps taken by Hungary in granting citizenship to persons living in neighbouring countries without a genuine link between the person concerned. Slovakia was of the opinion that such action was not in line with the principles of international law and the Bolzano Recommendations. It expressed its belief that the Slovak minority in Hungary and the Hungarian minority in Slovakia represented a bridge between the two countries.

631. Republic of Moldova commended Hungary for maintaining good cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights with civil-society, private sector and the UN human rights mechanisms as well as for its commitment to continue the dialogue with civil society and the national human rights institutions in the follow-up to the review. It also commended Hungary for the standing invitation to special procedures, the adoption of the National Strategy for the Promotion of Gender Equality and the progress made in combating trafficking in human beings. Republic of Moldova acknowledged the acceptance of a significant number of recommendations and it appreciated the acceptance of all its recommendations. Republic of Moldova welcomed the measures taken by Hungary to promote gender equality and prevent trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation.

632. Morocco noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Hungary the majority of the recommendations put forward in the working group, including its two recommendations to remedy a low participation of women in political life and to promote the rights of minorities and vulnerable groups. It welcomed the efforts of Hungary to fight against discrimination, xenophobia, racism, and intolerance as well as the initiatives that the Government had taken to integrate migrants into society, to protect their identity and to allow them to maintain links with their country of origin. Morocco reiterated its support to various efforts of the Government and wished the best in the implementation of the recommendations.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

633. European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation appreciated the acceptance of various recommendations by Hungary related to the protection of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people and asked about the timeframe envisaged for the implementation of those recommendations. It stated that discriminatory laws especially in the field of family law were still in place and that prejudice; discrimination and even violence on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity were widespread. Hungary had no specific programmes on promoting equal opportunities for LGBT people and there was a lack of dialogue with non-governmental organizations working on LGBT issues. It called on Hungary to take specific actions to address these issues and to consider using the Yogyakarta Principles as a tool in policy development.

634. Amnesty International welcomed Hungary's support for a number of important recommendations. Regarding the issue of hate crimes, Amnesty International emphasized that cases documented by non-governmental organizations illustrated that officials often failed to recognize racist, anti-Semitic or homophobic motivation in crimes and failed to apply the relevant legislation. Amnesty International referred to reports that Roma residents in the village of Gyongyospata had been racially abused by far right vigilante groups in military outfits. Amnesty International welcomed Hungary's support of recommendations to strengthen hate crime legislation and its implementation and to undertake public awareness campaigns involving law enforcement officials. It urged Hungary to ensure that such crimes were fully and effectively investigated and those responsible prosecuted under laws providing for sanctions which reflect the gravity of the human rights violations.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

635. In its concluding remarks, the delegation provided answers to several questions. The adoption of the new Constitution in April 2011 was preceded by a broad national consultation process with civil society and opposition parties. The recently adopted legislation on freedom of religion and conscience was in line with international human rights law and the religious communities that were not registered as a church by the new law were entitled to the right to manifest their religion, including conducting religious ceremonies and other services and to receive state subsidies for their functioning. After events of March 2011, the Civil Code was improved to prohibit demonstrations by paramilitary organisations that threaten public safety. Participation of elections of the Hungarian citizens living abroad was in line with international standards and the guidelines of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe.

636. As to the follow-up to the review, the delegation informed that the Government held the meeting with the representatives of the civil society on the modalities of the implementations of the recommendations put forward during the review. It also informed about Hungary's intention to submit mid- term report to recap the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

Papua New Guinea

637. The review of Papua New Guinea was held on 11 May 2011 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in Council resolution 5/1, and was based on the following documents:

- (a) The national report submitted by Papua New Guinea in accordance with the annex to Council resolution 5/1, paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/PNG/1);
- (b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/PNG/2);
- (c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/11/PNG/3).

638. At its 38th, on 30 September 2011, the Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea (see section C below).

639. The outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/18/18 and A/HRC/18/18/Corr.1), the views of Papua New Guinea concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and replies presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group (*see also A/HRC/18/18/Add.1*).

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions as well as on its voluntary commitments and on the outcome

640. Pursuant to Papua New Guinea's request and on its behalf, the President of the Human Rights Council presented Papua New Guinea's views on the recommendations as Papua New Guinea could not be present in the meeting. Papua New Guinea submitted its position and views on the recommendations in writing which could be found in the addendum to the report of the UPR working group.

641. The Government of Papua New Guinea indicated that it was pleased with the preparation of the first UPR Report and its subsequent presentation to the Human Rights Council. It added that, following the presentation of the Report, Papua New Guinea's Delegation had been overwhelmed with the positive comments and recommendations of the Council Members.

642. It was noted that the Human Rights Council made 146 recommendations, 75 of which had been accepted and 2 rejected in Geneva in May by the delegation. The other 69 recommendations were deferred for further consideration in Port Moresby.

643. Papua New Guinea explained that the Government deliberated on the 69 recommendations and accepted another 39 and rejected 30. This would mean that of the 146 recommendations made by the Council, 114 have been accepted and 32 rejected.

644. Papua New Guinea is a young democratic country, founded on the principles of democracy, good governance, and the rule of law. It was also recalled that the country's National Constitution accords all persons living in the country their basic rights and the fundamental freedoms that are commonly shared amongst humanity, irrespective of race, creed, religion or nationality.

645. Additionally, specific laws have been enacted to address the various human rights issues in the country. Papua New Guinea stated that it has also put in place institutional and administrative mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It was highlighted that the establishment of the Papua New Guinea National Human Rights Commission, which should come into operation in 2012, is a milestone achievement.

646. Papua New Guinea also indicated that international human rights treaties and conventions including the UN Declaration of Human Rights augments well with the National Constitution and relevant human rights laws of the country. Papua New Guinea added that it is committed to fulfilling its commitments and obligations under the various international legal instruments, such as the international conventions pertaining to racial discrimination, rights of the child, discrimination against women; and the international covenants on civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights.

647. It was also noted that, as a young country, Papua New Guinea is faced with many complexities that hinder its capacity to protect and promote human rights issues in the country. Issues of capacity and resource constraints as well as difficult geographical terrains, cultural diversity and lack of infrastructure seriously undermine the country's efforts to implement the human rights commitments and obligations.

648. Papua New Guinea explained that these factors, as well as issues of capacity and resource constraints, were the major considerations which have led it to reject 32 of the recommendations received. A few of those recommendations pertain to the country's laws on death penalty, which cannot be easily repealed by Parliament. It was underscored that despite the existence of this law, since its enactment it has never enforced by Papua New Guinea.

649. The core of our work pertains to the rights of women and children. In this regard, Papua New Guinea was pleased to inform the Council that the Government passed the first vote on a parliamentary bill that will provide for 22 reserved seats for women to contest in the General Elections.

650. Finally, Papua New Guinea stated that the successful completion of the process and eventually making it into law would pave the way for the increased representation of women in the highest political decision-making body in the country. It would be a great achievement for the country in terms of women's rights, gender empowerment, and equal participation of women in the development of the country.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the review outcome

651. Algeria welcomed the fact that Papua New Guinea accepted 114 out of 146 recommendations it received, including the recommendation made by Algeria relating to efforts aimed at combating HI/AIDS. It recalled that it made two other recommendations relating to the adherence to a number of international instruments (namely the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child) and on free and compulsory primary education. Algeria welcomed the fact that Papua New Guinea had accepted both. Algeria underscored that it had not referred to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, as appeared in the French and English versions of document A/HRC/18/18, nor to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as it appeared in the Arabic version of the same document.

652. Cuba recalled that Papua New Guinea faced major challenges such as improving education and health services or achieving the Millennium Development Goals. However, Papua New Guinea had made progress in the protection of human rights, as demonstrated in its universal primary education policy towards free and compulsory primary education, its National Health Plan or its National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS. Cuba welcomed that Papua New Guinea had accepted many of the recommendations received, including those made by Cuba on socio-economic development and on health and education. Cuba restated its solidarity with the people of Papua New Guinea.

653. The United States of America welcomed the acceptance by Papua New Guinea of many of the recommendations received, in particular those on human trafficking and to undertake a national awareness campaign on gender-based violence, as it remained concerned about these issues. Additionally, it welcomed that acceptance of recommendations on the involvement of women and ethnic minorities in matters of the State. In this regard, USA welcomed information on the passing of legislation to increase the representation of women in Parliament. While welcoming the acceptance of recommendations related to the professionalism of police forces, USA was disappointed that Papua New Guinea had not supported its recommendation on impunity as well as that relating to investment of adequate manpower and resources to improve prison conditions.

654. Indonesia stated that it shared some of the challenges faced by Papua New Guinea and lent its full support to the country with regard to the raising of the population's standard of living. Indonesia appreciated that Papua New Guinea accepted its recommendation

relating to the ratification of international instruments and looked forward to the acceptance of its recommendation on compulsory and free primary education. Indonesia welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution, which should take place in 2012, and offered its assistance. Indonesia also welcomed Papua New Guinea's robust anti-corruption strategy.

655. Morocco recalled that Papua New Guinea was facing many constraints due, notably, to its lack of capacity and infrastructure. Morocco noted that this had not prevented Papua New Guinea from engaging towards development, as demonstrated through, particularly, its efforts to enhance women's participation in the political life, its fight against domestic and sexual violence, the protection of children and youth and prison administration and rehabilitation. Morocco welcomed that Papua New Guinea accepted a high number of recommendation, including the one made by Morocco on the establishment of a national human rights institution. Morocco recalled its support to Papua New Guinea's efforts to enhance the human rights situation.

656. New Zealand welcomed that Papua New Guinea accepted 114 recommendations, including those made by New Zealand relating to the reduction of maternal mortality; the creation of safe places for women victims of gender violence, the greater representation of women in the Parliament and human rights training for senior police officers. New Zealand noted that it had recommended the ratification of the Convention against Torture and its optional Protocol and noted that this recommendation had been accepted. It urged Papua New Guinea to take early action regarding.

3. General comments made by other relevant stakeholders

657. Rencontre africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO) welcomed the establishment of a national human rights institution, which will notably contribute to ending police brutality. RADDHO called for more efforts to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates and remained alarmed by the increase of murders of old women and children accused of witchcraft. RADDHO encouraged Papua New Guinea to establish effective programmes to train and sensitize its security forces in order to stop impunity in this regard. RADDHO encouraged technical and/or financial assistance to help Papua New Guinea in meeting its human rights related development goals.

658. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network welcomed Papua New Guinea's commitment to equality and non-discrimination and endorsement for a review by the Constitutional and Law Reform Commission of existing laws governing sexual offences. It was disappointed that Papua New Guinea did not accept recommendations to repeal laws that criminalise sexual activity between consenting adults and to ensure protection from discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network recalled the positions of the Human Rights Committee and of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on these issues and welcomed the on-going national consultations carried out in Papua New Guinea in this regard.

659. Amnesty International stated that it shared the concerns raised by 18 States on discrimination and violence against women and welcomed Papua New Guinea's support of recommendations to eliminate this violence and to extend the legal framework to prevent it. AI referred to the killing of persons accused of sorcery and presented a case which occurred in 2009. AI urged Papua New Guinea to review the law on sorcery and to investigate all sorcery-relating killings. AI stated that, in 2009, it had investigated circumstances surrounding the forced evictions in Porgera, where the police violated both domestic and international human rights. AI called on Papua New Guinea to implement the recommendation to increase scrutiny over extractive and logging industries and to investigate forced evictions in Porgera. AI also regretted the rejected recommendation towards the total abolition of the death penalty.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

660. At its 25th meeting, on 23 September 2011, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, China, Cuba, Poland (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Republic of Moldova, Romania and Spain;

(b) Representative of an observer State: Republic of Korea;

(c) Observer for one national human rights institution: Human Rights Commission of Malaysia;

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International and Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru .

C. Consideration and action on draft proposals

Belgium

661. At the 18th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/101 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Denmark

662. At the 18th meeting, on 21 September 2011 the Council adopted draft decision 18/102 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Palau

663. At the 18th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/103 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Somalia

664. At the 20th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/104 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Seychelles

665. At the 20th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/105 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Solomon Islands

666. At the 20th meeting, on 21 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/106 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Latvia

667. At the 21st meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/107 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Sierra Leone

668. At the 21st meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/108 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Singapore

669. At the 21st meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/109 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Suriname

670. At the 23rd meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/110 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Greece

671. At the 23rd meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/111 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Samoa

672. At the 23rd meeting, on 22 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/112 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

673. At the 25th meeting, on 23 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/113 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Sudan and South Sudan

674. At the 25th meeting, on 23 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/114 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Hungary

675. At the 25th meeting, on 23 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/115 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

Papua New Guinea

676. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the Council adopted draft decision 18/116 without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter II).

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. General debate on agenda item 7

677. At the 28th meetings, on 26 September 2011, the Director of Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Bacre Ndiaye, presented reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner on the implementation of the recommendations of the Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict.

678. At the same meeting, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic as a concerned country, and the representative of Palestine as a concerned party;

(b) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States and the Non-Aligned Movement), India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain and Switzerland;

(c) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Brazil, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: League of Arab States and Organization of Islamic Corporation;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq - The law in the service of Man, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (also on behalf of the B'nai B'rith International), Hope International, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru (also on behalf of World Peace Council), Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme and United Nations Watch.

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. Panel discussion on integration of gender perspective

679. At the 27th meeting, on 26 September 2011, the Council held an annual panel discussion on the integration of a gender perspective in the work of the Human Rights Council, in accordance with Council resolution 6/30. The President of the Council made a statement. The Director the Human Rights Council and Special Procedures Division, Bacre Ndiaye, made opening remarks for the panel on behalf of the High Commissioner.

680. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Christin Chinkin, Savitri Goonesekere, Aparna Mehrota, Reine Alapini Gansou, Hala Ghosheh and Marcos Nascimento.

681. During the first segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Belgium, Chile, Cuba, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Russian Federation and Switzerland;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Argentina, Azerbaijan, Finland, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Slovenia;

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik and World Wide Organization for Women.

682. During the second segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: India, Indonesia and Maldives;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Brazil, Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Croatia, Paraguay and Turkey;

(c) Observers for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Population Fund (also on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund).

683. At the same meeting, the following panellists answered questions: Reine Alapini Gansou, Savitri Goonesekere, Aparna Mehrota, Hala Ghosheh, Marcos Nascimento and Christin Chinkin.

B. General debate on agenda item 8

684. At its 29th meeting, on 27 September 2011, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Poland (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), United States of America and Uruguay (on behalf of the Southern Common Market, MERCOSUR);

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Morocco and Slovenia.

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Action Internationale pour la Paix et le Développement des Grands Lacs, Agence Internationale pour le Développement, Comité Internationale pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, International Association Against Torture, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Harm Reduction Association, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations, Liberation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (also on behalf of France Libertés: foundation Danielle Mitterand, International Educational Development and Women's Human Rights International Association), Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale-OCAPROCE Internationale, Press Emblem Campaign, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Environment Resource Council and World Muslim Congress.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promoting awareness, understanding and the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through sport and the Olympic ideal

685. At the 37th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representatives of Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.18/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Andorra, Armenia, Bahrain, Botswana, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Iceland, Jamaica, Lithuania, Monaco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Qatar, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

686. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica and the Russian Federation made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

687. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

688. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/23).

IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

689. At the 30th meeting, on 27 September 2011, member of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Maya Sahli, presented report of the former Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Githu Muigai (A/HRC/18/44).

690. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt⁵² (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), India, Indonesia, Senegal (on behalf of Group of African States), Norway, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Russian Federation, Uganda, United States of America and Uruguay (on behalf of MERCOSUR);

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Center for Environmental and Management Studies, International Humanist and Ethical Union (also on behalf of World Union for Progressive Judaism) and International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

691. At the 30th meeting, on 27 September 2011, member of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Maya Sahli, presented report of the Working Group (A/HRC/18/45).

692. At the same meeting, the Council held an interactive dialogue with the Working Group (see paragraphs 689-690 above).

693. At the same meeting, Maya Sahli answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 9

694. At the 31st meeting, on 27 September 2011, Abdul Samad Minty presented the report of the Ad-Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards on its third session (A/HRC/18/36) on behalf of the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Ad-Hoc Committee.

695. At the same meeting, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Cuba, Guatemala, Kuwait, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Poland (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, United States of America and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, France, Germany, Morocco, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters, Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme, Association of World Citizens, Centre for Human rights and Peace Advocacy, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Espace Afrique International, Fraternité Notre Dame, Inc., Indian Council of South America, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Educational Development, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union (also on behalf of World Union of Progressive Judaism), International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Liberation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, North-South XXI, Ocaproce Internationale - Organisation Camerounaise de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Environment and Resources Council and World Muslim Congress.

C. Panel discussion on tolerance and reconciliation

696. At the 32nd meeting, on 28 September 2011, the Council held a high level panel discussion for the promotion and protection of human rights through tolerance and reconciliation to commemorate Nelson Mandela International Day. The Deputy High Commissioner made opening remarks for the panel.

697. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Mamadou Gnenema Coulibaly, Hieu Van Le Ao, Abdul Samad Minty and Maya Sahli.

698. During the first segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Ecuador, Pakistan⁵² (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Thailand and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, South Africa and Sri Lanka;

(c) Observers for the United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Expert Mechanism of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

(d) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: International Association Democracy in Africa and World Environment and Resources Council.

699. During the second segment of the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Chile, India, Indonesia, Norway, Qatar and Russian Federation;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Azerbaijan, Canada, Morocco, Namibia and Serbia;

(c) Observer for one national human rights institution: South African Human Rights Commission.

700. At the same meeting, the following panellists answered questions: Maya Sahli, Abdul Samad Minty, Hieu Van Le Ao and Mamadou Gnenema Coulibaly.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The incompatibility between democracy and racism

701. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representatives of Brazil and Uruguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.20, sponsored by Uruguay (on behalf of the Common Market of the South, MERCOSUR) and co-sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, France, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

702. At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay orally revised the draft resolution.

703. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

704. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/15).

From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

705. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representative of South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.31, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka and Thailand joined the sponsors.

706. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States) orally revised the draft resolution.

707. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Italy, Maldives, Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

708. At the same meeting, at the request of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 35 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay;

Against:

United States of America;

Abstention:

Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland.

709. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/27.

Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

710. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representative of South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.30, sponsored by South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States) and co-sponsored by Brazil, Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Chile, Haiti, Honduras and Jamaica joined the sponsors.

711. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa (on behalf of the Group of African States) orally revised the draft resolution.

712. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution, disassociating itself from the consensus on the draft resolution.

713. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

714. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/28).

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures

Independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

715. At the 33rd meeting, on 28 September 2011, the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Shamsul Bari, presented his report (A/HRC/18/48).

716. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the concerned country.

717. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the independent expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Bangladesh, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Kuwait, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Australia, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Morocco, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Human Rights Watch, International Educational Development and Worldwide Organization for Women.

718. At the same meeting, the independent expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

719. At the 33rd meeting, on 28 September 2011, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Surya Prasad Subedi, presented his report (A/HRC/18/46).

720. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the concerned country.

721. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Romania, Malaysia, Norway, Switzerland, Thailand and United States of America;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria, Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, Japan, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam;

(c) Observer for one intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of Organisation Mondiale Contre la Torture), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme and World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace.

722. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 10

723. At its 34th meeting, on 28 September 2011, the Deputy High Commissioner presented country-specific reports submitted under agenda item 10.

724. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cambodia and Côte d'Ivoire made statements as concerned countries.

725. During the ensuing general debate, at the same meeting, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Poland (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine), Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Maldives, Norway, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America and Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of the following observer States: Algeria and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association of World Citizens and Femme Afrique Solidarité.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance to the Sudan in the field of human rights

726. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.4, sponsored by Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Yemen joined the sponsors.

727. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) orally revised the draft resolution.

728. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the concerned country.

729. At the same meeting, the representative of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

730. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/16).

Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan in the field of human rights

731. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.5/Rev.1, sponsored by Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

732. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) orally revised the draft resolution.

733. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

734. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the concerned country.

735. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

736. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/17).

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

737. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representatives of Brazil, Morocco, Norway and Thailand introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.24/Rev.1, sponsored by Thailand and co-sponsored by Austria, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Algeria, Australia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Canada, Finland, France, Georgia, Haiti, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Panama, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Slovakia and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

738. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

739. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/18).

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

740. At the 36th meeting, on 29 September 2011, the representative of Yemen introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.32, sponsored by Yemen and co-sponsored by Canada, the Netherlands, Palestine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Maldives, Morocco (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), New Zealand, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Corporation), Poland, Portugal, Somalia and Turkey joined the sponsors.

741. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen orally revised the draft resolution.

742. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Kuwait, Maldives, Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council), Saudi Arabia and Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

743. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

744. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/19).

Technical assistance and capacity building for Haiti

745. At the 37th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the President of the Council made a statement in relation to technical assistance and capacity building for Haiti.

746. At the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made a statement as the concerned country.

747. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council), the Russian Federation and the United States of America made comments in relation to the President's statement.

748. For the text of the President's statement, see part one, chapter III, PRST/18/1.

Advisory services and technical assistance for Burundi

749. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.2, sponsored by Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States).

750. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) orally revised the draft resolution.

751. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

752. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

753. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Burundi made a statement as the concerned country.

754. At the same meeting, the draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/24).

Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia

755. At the 38th meeting, on 30 September 2011, the representative of Japan introduced draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.25, sponsored by Japan and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece,

Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

756. At the same meeting, the representatives of Poland (on behalf of Member States of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.
757. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the concerned country.
758. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.
759. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Malaysia, the Philippines, the Russian Federation and Switzerland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
760. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 18/25).

Annexes

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Angola	Guatemala	Peru
Austria	Hungary	Philippines
Bangladesh	India	Poland
Belgium	Indonesia	Qatar
Benin	Italy	Republic of Moldova
Botswana	Jordan	Romania
Burkina Faso	Kuwait	Russian Federation
Cameroon	Kyrgyzstan	Saudi Arabia
Chile	Libya	Senegal
China	Malaysia	Spain
Congo	Maldives	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Mauritania	Thailand
Cuba	Mauritius	Uganda
Czech Republic	Mexico	United States of America
Djibouti	Nigeria	Uruguay
Ecuador	Norway	

States members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan	Ethiopia	Myanmar
Albania	Finland	Namibia
Algeria	France	Netherlands
Andorra	Germany	Nepal
Armenia	Ghana	New Zealand
Australia	Greece	Oman
Azerbaijan	Haiti	Pakistan
Bahrain	Honduras	Palau
Belarus	Iceland	Paraguay
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Republic of Korea
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iraq	Rwanda
Brazil	Ireland	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Brunei Darussalam	Israel	Seychelles
Cambodia	Ivory Coast	Sierra Leone
Canada	Japan	Singapore
Chad	Kenya	Slovakia
Colombia	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Slovenia
Croatia	Latvia	Solomon Islands
Cyprus	Lebanon	South Africa
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Liechtenstein	South Sudan
Denmark	Luxembourg	Sri Lanka
Egypt	Madagascar	Sudan
Equatorial Guinea	Malta	Suriname
Estonia	Monaco	Sweden
	Morocco	Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikstan	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Timor Leste	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Viet Nam
Tunisia	Uzbekistan	Yemen
Turkey		Zimbabwe
Turkmenistan		

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See

Other Observers

Palestine

United Nations

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Population Fund
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine in the Near East (UNRWA)

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
International Labour Office (ILO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Intergovernmental organizations

Council of Europe
European Union
League of Arab States

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Organization of Islamic Cooperation

National Human Rights Institutions, International Coordinating Committees and Regional Groups of National Institutions

Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l'Homme (CNIDH) – Burundi
Danish Institute for Human Rights
Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (Suhakam)
Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone

Irish Human Rights Commission
National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria
Portuguese national Human Rights Institution
Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos de Guatemala

Non-Governmental Organizations

Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD)
Action Internationale pour la Paix et le Développement dans la Région des Grands Lacs (AIPD)
African Association of Education for Development

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD)
African Commission of Health and Human Right Promoters

Agence Internationale pour le Développement (Aide-Fédération)	Espace Afrique International
Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme	European Disability Forum (EDF)
AIDS Information Switzerland (AIS)	European Law Students' Association
Al-Hakim Foundation	European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA)
Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man	European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages (EBLUL)
Al-Zubair Charity Foundation (ZCF)	European Union of Public Relations (EUPR)
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies (ACHRS)	Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
Amnesty International (AI)	Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit COC Nederland
Anti-Slavery International	Federation for Women and Family Planning
AquaFed - International Federation of Private Water Operators	Federation of Cuban Women (FCW)
Arab Lawyers Union (ILU)	Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS)
Arab NGO Network for Development	Forum Azzahrae pour la Femme Marocaine
Arab Organization for Human Rights	Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	Aboriginal Corporation
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (Forum-Asia)	France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network (AITPN)	Franciscans International (FI)
Association pour l'action sociale et le développement	Fraternité Notre Dame
Association of World Citizens (AWC)	Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES)
Association Points-Cœur	Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers) (FWCC)
Association for the Prevention of Torture	General Research Institute on the Convention on the Rights of the Child
Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII	Geneva for Human Rights (GHR)
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Resource Rights	Grupo Intercultural Almaciga
Baha'i International Community	Helios Life Association
Bangwe et Dialogue	Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation (HRCF)
Bridges International (BI)	Human Rights House Foundation
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)	Human Rights Information and Training Centre (HRITC)
Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network	Human Rights Watch (HRW)
Canners International Permanent Committee	Human Security Initiative Organization
Caritas Internationalis (International)	Indian Council of Education
Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR)	Indian Council of South America (CISA)
Centre for Environmental and Management Studies	Indian Law Resource Centre
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (CHRAPA)	Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru (MITA)
Centre Indépendant de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue (CIRID)	Indigenous Peoples' Center for Documentation, Research and Information (DOCIP)
Centrist Democratic International (CDI)	Indigenous World Association
Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de Género	Institute for Women's Studies and Research (IWSR)
Cercle de Recherche sur les Droits de la Personne Humaine (CRED)	International Association for Democracy in Africa
Child Development Foundation	International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)
Civicus -World Alliance for Citizen Participation	International Association of Peace Messenger Cities
Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ)	International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW)
Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (CCIA/WCC)	International Association against Torture
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace	International Buddhist Relief Organisation
Conectas Direitos Humanos	International Catholic Child Bureau (BICE)
Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)	International Committee for the Indians of the Americas (Incomindios Switzerland)
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBJO)	International Committee for the Respect and Application of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (ICRAC)
Corporate Accountability International	International Educational Development (IED), Inc.
Defense for Children International (DCI)	International Federation of Acat (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture- FIACAT)
Democracy Coalition Project (DCP)	International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH)
Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers)	International Federation Terre des Hommes (IFTDH)
Earthjustice	International Federation of University Women (IFUW)
Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization (ESWDO)	

International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)	Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale (Ocaproce International)
International Humanist and Ethical Union (IHEU)	Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (ODVV)
International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies (IINS)	Pax Romana
International Institute for Peace (IIP)	Peace Worldwide
International Investment Center (IIC)	Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH)
International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations (IIFSO)	Plan international. Inc.
International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)	Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc. (PACE)
International Movement ATD Fourth World	Presse Embleme Campagne
International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples (UFER)	Rencontre Africain pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO)
International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEF)	Saami Council
International Peace Bureau	Save The Children International
International Peace and Development Organization	Servas International
International Pen	Shimin Gaikou Centre
International Planned Parenthood Federation	Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany
International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)	Society for Threatened Peoples
International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES	Society Studies Center (SSC)
International Women Bond (IWB)	Soka Gakkai International (SGI)
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)	SOS Kinderdorf International
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN)	Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA)
Internet Society	Syriac Universal Alliance, (SUA)
Iranian Elite Research Center (IREC)	Tchad – Agir pour l'Environnement (TCHAPE)
Istituto Internazionale Marie Ausiliatrice (IIMA)	Union de l'Action Féminine
Kenya Alliance for Advancement of Children (KAACR)	Union Internationale des Avocats - International Union of Lawyers
Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Violence (KRC)	United Nations Watch (UN Watch)
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada	United Schools International
Liberation	United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik (Sudwind)
Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development (MFPD)	Vivat International
Mandat International	Women's Human Rights International Association (WHRIA)
Marangopoulos foundation for Human Rights (MFHR)	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)
Medical Care Development International	World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace
Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les Peuples (MRAP)	World Environment and Resources Council (WERC)
Network of Women's Non-Governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran	World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)
New Humanity	World Muslim Congress (WMC)
Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty	World Organization against Torture (OMCT)
Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI	World Student Christian Federation (WSCF)
ONG Hope International	World Vision International (WVI)
Open Society Institute (OSI)	World Young Women's Christian Association
	Worldwide Organization for Women (WOW)

Annex II

Agenda

- Item 1. Organizational and procedural matters
- Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General
- Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development
- Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention
- Item 5. Human rights bodies and mechanisms
- Item 6. Universal periodic review
- Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories
- Item 8. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
- Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building

Annex III

Documents issued for the eighteenth session

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/18/1 and Corr.1	1	Annotations to the agenda for the eighteenth session of the Human Rights Council: note by the Secretary-General
A/HRC/18/2	1	Report of the Human Rights Council on its eighteenth session
A/HRC/18/3	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Belgium
A/HRC/18/4	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Denmark
A/HRC/18/4/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/5	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Palau
A/HRC/18/5/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/6 and Corr.1	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Somalia
A/HRC/18/7	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Seychelles
A/HRC/18/8 and Corr.1	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Solomon Islands
A/HRC/18/9	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Latvia
A/HRC/18/9/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/10	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sierra Leone
A/HRC/18/10/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/11	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Singapore
A/HRC/18/11/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/12	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Suriname
A/HRC/18/12/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/13	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Greece
A/HRC/18/13/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/14	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Samoa
A/HRC/18/14/Add.1	6	Addendum

A/HRC/18/15	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
A/HRC/18/15Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/16	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Sudan
A/HRC/18/16/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/17	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Hungary
A/HRC/18/17/Add.1	6	Addendum
A/HRC/18/18 and Corr.1	6	Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Papua New Guinea
A/HRC/18/19	2	Report of the Secretary-General on the cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights
A/HRC/18/20	2 & 3	Report of the Secretary- General on the question of the death penalty
A/HRC/18/21	2	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the visit by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to Yemen
A/HRC/18/22	2 & 3	Consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to development: Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/18/23	2 & 3	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on human rights and transitional justice
A/HRC/18/24	2 & 3	Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Workshop on the Role of Prevention in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights
A/HRC/18/25	2 & 3	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the obligation of States to investigate serious violations of human rights, and the use of forensic genetics
A/HRC/18/26 and Corr.1	2 & 3	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the rights of indigenous peoples
A/HRC/18/27 and Corr.1	2 & 3	Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on practices in adopting a human rights-based approach to eliminate preventable maternal mortality and human rights
A/HRC/18/27/Corr.1/Rev.1	2 & 3	Corrigendum
A/HRC/18/28	2 & 3	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures: Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/18/29	2 & 3	Summary of the Human Rights Council panel discussion on the issue of human rights in the context of action taken to address terrorist hostage-taking, prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

A/HRC/18/30 and Corr.1	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, Gulnara Shahinian
A/HRC/18/30/Add.1	3	Addendum-Mission to Romania
A/HRC/18/30/Add.2	3	Addendum-Mission to Peru
A/HRC/18/31	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights, Calin Georgescu
A/HRC/18/31/Add.2	3	Addendum-Mission to Poland
A/HRC/18/32	3	Report of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
A/HRC/18/32/Add.2	3	Addendum-Mission to Equatorial Guinea
A/HRC/18/32/Add.3	3	Addendum-Mission to South Africa
A/HRC/18/32/Add.4	3	Addendum-Mission to Iraq
A/HRC/18/33	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque
A/HRC/18/33/Add.1	3	Addendum-Compilation of good practices
A/HRC/18/33/Add.2	3	Addendum-Mission to Slovenia
A/HRC/18/33/Add.3	3	Addendum-Mission to Japan
A/HRC/18/33/Add.4	3	Addendum-Mission to the United States of America
A/HRC/18/34	3	Report of the independent expert on human rights

		and international solidarity
A/HRC/18/35	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, James Anaya
A/HRC/18/35/Add.1	3	Addendum-Communications sent, replies received and follow-up
A/HRC/18/35/Add.2	3	Addendum-The situation of the Sami people in the Sápmi region of Norway, Sweden and Finland
A/HRC/18/35/Add.3	3	Addendum-Observations on the situation of the rights of the indigenous people of Guatemala with relation to the extraction projects, and other types of projects, in their traditional territories
A/HRC/18/35/Add.4	3	Addendum-The situation of Maori people in New Zealand
A/HRC/18/35/Add.5	3	Addendum-The situation of indigenous peoples in the Republic of the Congo
A/HRC/18/35/Add.6	3	Addendum-The situation of indigenous peoples in the Republic of the Congo
A/HRC/18/35/Add.7	3	Addendum-Measures needed to secure indigenous and tribal peoples' land and related rights in Suriname
A/HRC/18/35/Add.8	3	Addendum-The situation of the indigenous peoples affected by the El Diquís hydroelectric project in Costa Rica
A/HRC/18/36	8	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards on its third session
A/HRC/18/37	3	Thematic study on the realization of the right to health of older persons by the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Anand Grover
A/HRC/18/38	3	Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and armed conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy
A/HRC/18/39	3	Report of the Working Group on the Right to Development on its eleventh session: Note by the Secretariat
A/HRC/18/40	4	Report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Mohamed Chande Othman
A/HRC/18/40/Add.1	4	Report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan on the status of implementation of the recommendations compiled by the Group of Experts to the Government of the Sudan for the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 4/8, pursuant to Council resolutions 6/34, 6/35, 7/16, 11/10 and 15/27

A/HRC/18/41	5	Report on the eighteenth meeting of special rapporteurs/representatives, independent experts and chairs of working groups of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council/ Note by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/18/42	5	Final report of the study on indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision-making: Report of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
A/HRC/18/43	5	Report of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on its fourth session (Geneva, 11-15 July 2011)
A/HRC/18/44	9	Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 65/199
A/HRC/18/45	9	Report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent on its tenth session (Geneva, 28 March – 1 April 2011)
A/HRC/18/46	10	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia
A/HRC/18/47	10	Report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights
A/HRC/18/48	10	Report of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Shamsul Bari
A/HRC/18/49	7	Report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict by all concerned parties, including United Nations bodies, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution S-12/1 B, paragraph 3
A/HRC/18/50	7	Progress report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 16/32
A/HRC/18/51	5	Communications Report of Special Procedures
A/HRC/18/52	10	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire
A/HRC/18/52	10	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire: Extract
A/HRC/18/53	4	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/18/54	2 & 3	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of migrants and asylum-seekers fleeing recent events in North Africa

Documents issued in the limited series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/18/L.1	3	The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation
A/HRC/18/L.2	10	Advisory services and technical assistance for Burundi
A/HRC/18/L.3	3	Human rights and issues related to terrorist hostage-taking
A/HRC/18/L.4	10	Technical assistance for the Sudan in the field of human rights
A/HRC/18/L.5 and Rev.1	10	Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan in the field of human rights
A/HRC/18/L.6	3	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and waste
A/HRC/18/L.7	3	Panel to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities
A/HRC/18/L.8	3	Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights
A/HRC/18/L.9	3	Human rights in the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice
A/HRC/18/L.10	1	Draft report of the Human Rights Council on its seventeenth session
A/HRC/18/L.11	3	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
A/HRC/18/L.12	3	Human rights and international solidarity
A/HRC/18/L.13	3	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order
A/HRC/18/L.14	2	Transparency in funding and staffing of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/18/L.15	3	The right to development
A/HRC/18/L.16	3	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures
A/HRC/18/L.17	3	Panel on the promotion of multiculturalism as a means of protecting human rights and combating xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance
A/HRC/18/L.18 and Rev.1	8	Promoting awareness, understanding and the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through sport and the Olympic ideal
A/HRC/18/L.19	5	Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights
A/HRC/18/L.20	9	The incompatibility between democracy and racism
A/HRC/18/L.21	3	The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of

		human rights
A/HRC/18/L.22	3	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
A/HRC/18/L.23	3	Human rights and indigenous peoples
A/HRC/18/L.24 and Rev.1	10	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights
A/HRC/18/L.25	10	Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia
A/HRC/18/L.26 and Rev.1	3	Human rights and climate change
A/HRC/18/L.27	3	Panel on freedom of expression on the Internet
A/HRC/18/L.28	1	Reporting of the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty
A/HRC/18/L.29 and Rev.1	3	Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights
A/HRC/18/L.30	9	Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent
A/HRC/18/L.31	9	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/18/L.32	10	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights
A/HRC/18/L.33	3	Poland: amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.13
A/HRC/18/L.34	3	Cuba: amendments to amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/18/L.13 contained in document A/HRC/18/L.33
A/HRC/18/L.35	1	Resumption of rights of membership of Libya in the Human Rights Council

Documents issued in the Government series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/18/G/1	4	Note verbale dated 4 July 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/18/G/2	4	Note verbale dated 22 July 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/18/G/3	4	Note verbale dated 8 August 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/18/G/4	3	Note verbale dated 25 August 2011 addressed to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council from the Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva

A/HRC/18/G/5	10	Note verbale dated 21 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Cambodia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/18/G/6 and Corr.1	4	Note verbale dated 6 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/18/G/7	3	Note verbale dated 13 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the secretariat of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/18/G/8	3	Note verbale dated 16 September 2011 addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council from the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva
A/HRC/18/G/9	2	Note verbale dated 15 September 2011 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/18/G/10	4	Note verbale dated 6 October 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/18/NGO/1	3	Written statement submitted by the Foundation of Japanese Honorary Debts, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/2	3	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/3	3	Written statement submitted by the Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/4	3	Written statement submitted by the General Research Institute on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status

A/HRC/18/NGO/5	4	Written statement submitted by the Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/6	4	Written statement submitted by the Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP), a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/7	4	Written statement submitted by the Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/8	4	Written statement submitted by the Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/9	4	Written statement submitted by the Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/10	6	Written statement submitted by the Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/11	3	Joint written statement submitted by Caritas Internationalis(International Confederation of Catholic Charities), New Humanity, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, the Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, the Association Points-Coeur, the Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, the Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, the International Institute of Mary Our Help of the Salesians of Don Bosco, the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, the Marist International Solidarity Foundation Onlus, VIVAT International, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/12	6	Written statement submitted by the Society Studies Centre (MADA ssc), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/13	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/14	6	Written statement submitted by the Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/15	6	Written statement submitted by the Al Zubair Charitable Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

A/HRC/18/NGO/16	6	Written statement submitted by the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development (MFPD), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/17	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/18	6	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/19	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/20	3	Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/21	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/22	6	Written statement submitted by the Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/23	4	Written statement submitted by the International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/24	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/25	3 & 5	Joint written statement submitted by the International Indian Treaty Council, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba Foundation), the Indigenous World Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/26	4	Written statement submitted by the International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/27	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/28	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos (APDH), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/18/NGO/29	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/30	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/31	6	Written statement submitted by the Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe (ABTTF), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/32	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/33	4	Idem

A/HRC/18/NGO/34	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/35	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/36	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA), the International Women Bond (IWB), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the African American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD), a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/37	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Sudan National Committee on Harmful Traditional Practices, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status, the African American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD), on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/38	4	Joint written statement submitted by France-Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, the Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les peuples - MRAP, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/39	3 & 5	Exposición escrita presentada por la Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos (Capaj), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/18/NGO/40	6	Written statement submitted by the Arab NGO Network for Development, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/41	3	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/42	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/43	6	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/44	9	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/45	5	Written statement submitted by France-Libertés Fondation: Danielle Mitterrand, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/46	7	Written statement submitted by the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/47	7	Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, the Defence for Children International, the Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

A/HRC/18/NGO/48	7	Joint written statement submitted by the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Refugee and Residency Rights, the Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/49	6	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/50	6	Written statement submitted by the Marangopoulos Foundaton for Human Rights (MFHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/51	4	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/52	3	Written statement submitted by the Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/53	4	Written statement submitted by the Rencontre Africaine Pour la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/54	3	Joint written statement submitted by France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, the WHRIA - Women's Human Rights International Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les peuples, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/55	3	Joint written statement submitted by the France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, the Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les peuples, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/56	4	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/57	3	Written statement submitted by the Press Emblem Campaign (PEC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/58	4	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/59	5	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental

		organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/60	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/61	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/62	10	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/63	9	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/64	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/65	4	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/66	4	Written statement submitted by the Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/67	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/68	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/69	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/70	4	Joint written statement submitted by France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, the Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights (MFHR), the Women's Human Rights International Association (WHRIA), the World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, the International Educational Development, Inc., the Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP), non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/71	4	Joint written statement submitted by CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, the International Federation for Human Rights, the Human Rights House Foundation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/72	4	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies – CIHRS, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/73	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/74	4	Written statement submitted by the Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, a non-governmental organization in general consultative

		status
A/HRC/18/NGO/75	4	Written statement submitted by the Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP), a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/76	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (CCIA/WCC), the International Association of Soldiers for Peace, Zonta International, the International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (IFS), the International Council Of Women (ICW-CIF), the International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF), the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), the Brahma Kumaris University (BKWSU), Soroptimist International (SI), the International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies (IINAS), non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, the World Young Women's Christian Association (World YWCA), Buddha's Light International Association (BLIA), the Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (España), Pax Romana (International the Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and the International Movement of Catholic Students), the Temple of Understanding (TOU), the Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF), the Worldwide Organization for Women (WOW), the Union of Arab Jurists (UAJ), Rencontre Africaine pour la Defense des Droits de l'Homme (RADDHO), the Foundation for the Refugee Education Trust (RET); the International Bridges to Justice (IBJ), the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children (IAC), the American Association of Jurists (AAJ), Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Lassalle-Institut, the UNESCO Centre of Catalonia (UNESCO CAT), the Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA), the International Movement for Fraternal Union Among Races and Peoples (UFER), the International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), the International Federation of Women in Legal Careers (FIFCJ), the Canadian Federation of University Women (CFUW), the International Association for Women's Mental Health (IAWMH), the International Women's Year Liaison Group (IWYLG), the Institute of International Social Development, African Action on AIDS, the International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies (ISTSS), the Lama Gangchen World Peace Foundation (LGWPF), Pax Christi International, International Catholic Peace Movement, the Tandem Project, the Solar Cookers

International (SCI), the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH), the United States Federation for Middle East Peace (USFMEP), the Network Women in Development Europe (KULU, Denmark), North-South XXI, the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Maryknoll Fathers and Brothers, Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic, the International Forum for Child Welfare, the BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Arab Lawyers Union, the General Federation of Iraqi Women, the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW), the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities (IAPMC), the Committee for Hispanic Children and Families, the Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS), the World for World Organisation (WFWO), the Universal Esperanto Association (UEA), UNANIMA International, the Deniz Feneri Association (Light House Aid and Solidarity Association), the General Arab Women Federation (GAWF), the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW), the International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR), the Comisión Colombiana de Juristas (CCJ), the COJEP International (Conseil de Jeunesse Pluriculturelle), the Association of African Women for Research and Development (AAWORD), the Center for Migration Studies of New York (CMS) (member of the Scalabrini International Migration Network), the World Association for Psychosocial Rehabilitation (WAPR), the Foundation for Subjective Experience and Research, African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), Initiatives of Change International (IOFC), the International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, the Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, the General Arab Women Federation, National Council of Women of Great Britain, United Network of Young Peacebuilders (UNOY), the African Peace Network (APNET), Right to Energy Sos Future, Myochikai (Arigatou Foundation), the Fondation Idole, IUS PRIMI VIRI International Association (IPV), the African Women Association (AWA), the Femmes Africa Solidarité (FAS), the International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), the National Alliance of Women's Organisations (NAWO), the Mennonite Central Committee (IMCC), African Services Committee (ASC), Guild of Service, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), nongovernmental organizations in

		special consultative status, the Federation for Peace and Conciliation (IFPC), the World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace, International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), the Institute for Planetary Synthesis (IPS), the International Peace Bureau (IPB), the 3HO Foundation, Inc. (Healthy, Happy, Holy Organization), the Dzeno Association, the Country Women Association of Nigeria (COWAN), the Association Nigerienne des Scouts de l'Environnement (ANSEN), the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, the Law and Development (APWLD), the International Progress Organization (IPO), European Federation for Road Traffic Crash Victims (FEVR), non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/77	4	Joint written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies - CIHRS, the Egyptian Organization for Human Rights - EOHR, the Center for Egyptian Women's Legal Assistance, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/78	5	Written statement submitted by the African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/79	3 & 5	Written statement submitted by the Syriac Universal Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/80	9	Written statement submitted by the International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/81	9	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/82	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Women Bond, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, the African American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD), a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/83	10	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/84	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/85	5	Joint written statement submitted by Amnesty International, the Human Rights Watch (HRW), the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status

A/HRC/18/NGO/86	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, the World Peace Council, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/87	4	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/88	3	Written statement submitted by the International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/18/NGO/89	3	Written statement submitted by Corporate Accountability International, a non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/18/NGO/90	3	Idem
A/HRC/18/NGO/91	3	Written statement submitted by UNANIMA International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Documents issued in the national institutions series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/18/NI/1	6	Information presented by the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM)
A/HRC/18/NI/2	3	Information presented by the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain
A/HRC/18/NI/3	3	Information presented by the New Zealand Human Rights Commission

Annex IV

Special procedures mandate holders appointed by the Council at its thirteenth session

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (WEOG member)

Mr. Gabor RONA (United States of America/Hungary)

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire

Mr. Doudou DIENE (Senegal)

Working Group on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

Mr. Michael ADDO (Ghana)

Mr. Puvan SELVANATHAN (Malaysia)

Mr. Pavel SULYANDZIGA (Russian Federation)

Ms. Alexandra GUAQETA (Colombia/United States of America)

Ms. Margaret JUNGK (United States of America)

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Mr. Mutuma Ruteere (Kenya)