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Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

Report of the Human Rights Council on its twentieth session

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

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Part One:

Resolutions and President's statement

I. Resolutions adopted by the Council at its twentieth session

20/1.

Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: access to effective remedies for trafficked persons and their right to an effective remedy for human rights violations

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions on the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, in particular General Assembly resolutions 63/156 of 18 December 2008 and 64/178 of 18 December 2009, and Human Rights Council resolutions 8/12 of 18 June 2008, 11/3 of 17 June 2009, 14/2 of 23 June 2010 and 17/1 of 6 July 2011, in which the Council extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Reaffirming the principles set forth in relevant human rights instruments and declarations, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,

Recalling also the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization, and welcoming the adoption by that Organization of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and of the Domestic Workers Recommendation, 2011 (No. 201),

Taking note of the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking¹ and the commentary thereon developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Recognizing the concern expressed by the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee against Torture at the persistence of trafficking and the vulnerability of trafficked persons to human rights violations,

Affirming that trafficking in persons violates and impairs the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and

¹ E/2002/68/Add.1.

requires a concerted international assessment and response and genuine multilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for its eradication,

Recognizing that victims of trafficking are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as national or social origin, and that these forms of discrimination may themselves fuel trafficking in persons,

Recognizing also that women and children without nationality or without birth registration are particularly vulnerable to trafficking in persons,

Noting that some of the demand for sexual exploitation, forced labour and removal of organs is met by trafficking in persons,

Bearing in mind that the right to an effective remedy as enshrined in article 2.3 (a), (b) and (c) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a human right of all persons whose human rights have been violated, including trafficked persons, that States have an obligation to respect, protect and fulfil,

Emphasizing that States' responses to trafficking should take fully into account their human rights obligations with the objective of guaranteeing the full enjoyment of human rights of trafficked persons, which includes implementing the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons whose human rights have been violated,

Emphasizing also that, owing to the interrelated nature of the different components of an effective remedy, States should provide, as appropriate in each individual case, assistance and support aimed at restitution, rehabilitation, compensation and satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition,

Emphasizing further that policies and programmes for rehabilitation, access to justice and compensation should be developed through a gender- and age-sensitive, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, with concern for the security of the victims and respect for the full enjoyment of their human rights, and with the involvement of all relevant actors, taking into account the specific protection needs of trafficked persons in countries of origin, transit and destination,

Welcoming in particular the efforts of States, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, including the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/293 of 30 July 2010, the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, the Working Group on the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons, and the United Nations Task Force on Transnational Organized Crime and Drug Trafficking,

Taking note of the *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons* of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the *Global Report on Forced Labour* of the International Labour Organization,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children,²

1. *Reiterates its concern* at:

² A/HRC/17/35.

(a) The high number of persons, especially women and children, who are being trafficked within and between regions and States;

(b) The increasing activities of transnational and national organized crime groups and others who profit from trafficking in persons, especially women and children, without regard for dangerous and inhumane conditions, in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international law and contrary to international standards;

(c) The use of new information technologies, including the Internet, for the purposes of exploitation that constitute trafficking, such as for trafficking in women for forced marriages, for forced labour and services and for exploitation in sex tourism, as well as trafficking in children for, inter alia, child pornography, paedophilia, forced labour and services, and any other form of exploitation of children;

(d) The high level of impunity enjoyed by traffickers and their accomplices and the denial of rights and justice to victims of trafficking;

(e) The lack of effective remedies for trafficked persons globally, including the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered;

2. *Encourages* States to refer to the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking developed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights¹ as a useful tool in integrating a human rights-based approach into their responses to provide a full range of effective remedies to trafficked persons and, in the case of trafficked children, to uphold, at a minimum, the general principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

3. *Urges* States to recognize trafficked persons as victims with specific protection needs from the moment they are trafficked, and to ensure the promotion, protection and fulfilment of their human rights, including the right to an effective remedy for breaches of these rights;

4. *Encourages* States, guided by their human rights obligations and with a view to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of trafficked persons, including their right to an effective remedy for human rights violations, to implement the following measures, inter alia:

(a) Ensuring that, in order to most effectively protect victims and bring their abusers to justice, national laws criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, regardless of whether the offence is transnational in nature or involves organized crime;

(b) Ensuring adequate procedures are in place to enable rapid and accurate identification of trafficked persons with their consent, regardless of whether the offence is transnational in nature or involves organized crime;

(c) Providing trafficked persons with appropriate, relevant and understandable information on their rights, including the right to a remedy, the mechanisms and procedures available to exercise these rights, and on how and where to obtain legal and other necessary assistance by, inter alia, developing guidelines and ensuring that such guidelines are properly applied;

(d) Providing victims of trafficking with a recovery and/or reflection period to adequately recover and escape the influence of traffickers and/or to make an informed decision on cooperating with the competent authorities, during which time trafficked persons should not be subject to an expulsion order;

(e) Facilitating legal assistance for trafficked persons so that they may exercise their right to an effective remedy, and ensuring that lawyers providing such assistance have received adequate training in the rights of trafficked persons, including children, and in effective communication with victims of trafficking;

(f) Ensuring that trafficked persons are provided with appropriate protection for their privacy and safety when taking part in legal proceedings;

(g) Reviewing eligibility criteria that might have the effect of preventing trafficked persons from seeking compensation, such as nationality and residence requirements where State-funded compensation schemes for victims of crime exist;

(h) Issuing a renewable residence permit to victims of trafficking, without prejudice to the right to seek and enjoy asylum, when the competent authority considers that their stay is necessary for the purpose of their cooperation with the competent authorities in investigations or criminal proceedings;

(i) Providing and/or intensifying training, including human rights education and training, for relevant authorities and officials, such as police, border guards, consular officers and labour inspectors, as well as immigration officials, in the identification of trafficked persons to allow rapid and accurate identification of trafficked persons with their consent, and training for the judiciary, prosecutors and lawyers on laws and issues pertaining to the rights of trafficking in persons and relevant legal procedures, and by adopting system-wide approaches, including case management support and multidisciplinary teams in countries of both destination and origin;

(j) Training law enforcement officials in identifying, tracing, freezing and confiscating assets connected to the crime of trafficking and, with full respect for the budgetary competences of Member States, ensuring that their domestic legal system contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damages suffered;

(k) Ensuring that the best interest of the child is a primary consideration in all decisions or actions that affect trafficked children, whether made by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, in particular by respecting the right of trafficked children to be heard and to express their views freely in all matters affecting them, and to give due consideration to these views in accordance with their age and maturity;

(l) Ensuring that trafficked children are equipped with information on all matters affecting their interests, including their situation and the legal options, entitlements and services available to them, and processes of family reunification or repatriation, and to ensure that trafficked children have access to legal, interpretative and other necessary assistance provided by professionals trained in child rights and in communicating with trafficked children;

5. *Calls upon* States to consider signing and ratifying, as a matter of priority, in the case of Governments that have not yet done so, and for States parties to implement relevant United Nations legal instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and to take immediate steps to incorporate provisions of the Protocol into domestic legal systems;

6. *Urges* States and requests United Nations funds, agencies and programmes, and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations within their

respective mandates, to continue to contribute to the full and effective implementation of the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons;

7. *Urges* States, regional and subregional organizations to develop collective regional strategies and plans of action to combat trafficking in persons;

8. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to organize, in close cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, consultations with States, regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations and civil society on the draft basic principles on the right to effective remedy for trafficked persons, and to submit a summary thereon to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session;

9. *Invites* States and other interested parties to make further voluntary contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the United Nations Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

10. *Calls upon* all States to continue to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and to consider responding favourably to the mandate holder's requests to visit their countries and to provide all necessary information related to the mandate to enable the mandate holder to fulfil the duties of the mandate effectively, including by giving input to the Special Rapporteur on the draft basic principles on the right to an effective remedy for trafficked persons, annexed to her report submitted to the Human Rights Council;³

11. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue and strengthen its activities, including technical assistance and capacity-building, devoted to combating trafficking in persons in coordination with relevant international agencies;

12. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to promote the Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking developed by the Office at the regional and subregional levels;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the High Commissioner with resources sufficient to fulfil its mandate in relation to combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children;

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

*31st meeting
5 July 2012*

[Adopted without a vote]

20/2. Conscientious objection to military service

The Human Rights Council,

Bearing in mind that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 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,

³ A/HRC/17/35.

Reaffirming that it is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, as well as the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and the right not to be discriminated against,

Recalling all previous relevant resolutions and decisions, including Human Rights Council decision 2/102 of 6 October 2006 and Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2004/35 of 19 April 2004 and 1998/77 of 22 April 1998, in which the Commission recognized the right of everyone to have conscientious objection to military service as a legitimate exercise of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, as laid down in article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and general comment No. 22 (1993) of the Human Rights Committee,

1. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare, in consultation with all States, relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions, a quadrennial analytical report on conscientious objection to military service, in particular on new developments, best practices and remaining challenges, and to submit the first report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session, under agenda item 3;

2. *Encourages* all States, relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions to cooperate fully with the Office of the High Commissioner by providing relevant information for the preparation of the report on conscientious objection to military service;

3. *Calls upon* all States to continue to review, as appropriate, their laws, policies and practices relating to conscientious objection to military service, including by considering, inter alia, introducing alternatives to military service, in the light of the present resolution.

31st meeting
5 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/3. 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, color, 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 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the International Convention on the Protection of the

Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention against Discrimination in Education,

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,

Stressing the obligation of States to protect the human rights of migrants, regardless of their legal status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party,

Reaffirming the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant international instruments,

Reaffirming also the need for adequate financial resources so that everyone can realize his or her right to education and the importance in this regard of national resource mobilization and international cooperation,

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 education, that contribute to the strengthening of the personal development prospects and outcomes for migrants and their families,

Concerned about the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, who place themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents, and recognizing the obligation of States to respect the human rights of those migrants,

Considering that, in accordance with their international human rights obligations, States are responsible for promoting and protecting human rights, including the right to education, without discrimination,

Noting the observation of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education that States' obligations to ensure the provision of adequate resources to overcome constraints to the realization of the right to education consistently figure in the concluding observations adopted by the United Nations human rights treaty bodies,⁴

Considering the need for all relevant stakeholders to achieve the goals of the Education for All initiative⁵ as well as Millennium Development Goal 2, as contained in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly,⁶ by, inter alia, tackling persistent economic and social inequalities, including on the basis of such factors as income, gender, location, ethnicity, language and disability, and noting the role that good governance can play in that regard,

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

⁴ A/66/269, para. 8.

⁵ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

⁶ General Assembly resolution 65/1.

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,

Mindful that migrant access to education may help to mitigate the risk of widening inequalities in education,

1. *Reaffirms* the duty of States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially those of women and children, regardless of their immigration status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party;

2. *Stresses* that education contributes to the full enjoyment of human rights;

3. *Calls upon* States to recognize and respect the right of everyone to education, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and encourages them to take steps that promote the prevention and elimination of discriminatory policies that deny migrant children and children of migrants access to education;

4. *Expresses concern* at legislation and measures adopted by some States that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, including the enjoyment of the right to education;

5. *Reaffirms* that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migration 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;

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

8. *Urges* States to take specific measures to promote access to education for everyone, including by taking into account physical, financial, cultural and linguistic barriers that may contribute to furthering inequalities;

9. *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, including the right to education;

10. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants and the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, within their respective mandates, to continue their efforts to promote and support the building of greater synergies among States to strengthen cooperation and assistance for the protection of the human rights of all migrants and to promote their right to education;

11. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to continue to report on practical solutions, including by identifying best practices and concrete areas and means for international cooperation, in order to enhance the protection of human rights of migrants.

31st meeting
5 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/4. The right to a nationality: women and children

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which everyone has the right to a nationality and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality, and article 2 of the same Declaration, according to which everyone is entitled to the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind, including on the basis of sex,

Bearing in mind the challenges still faced by all countries throughout the world to overcome inequality between men and women,

Acknowledging that the right to a nationality is a universal human right and that no one may be arbitrarily denied or deprived of a nationality, including on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status,

Noting the provisions of international and regional human rights instruments recognizing the right of every child to acquire a nationality and not be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality, inter alia, article 24, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 7 and 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and article 29 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and recognizing the equal right to nationality, including article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and article 5 (d)(iii) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Noting also the provisions of international and regional human rights and other instruments that specify the obligations of States parties to register every child immediately after birth, inter alia, article 24, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the role that birth registration plays in preventing statelessness,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 7/10 of 27 March 2008, 10/13 of 26 March 2009 and 13/2 of 24 March 2010, as well as resolutions 12/6 and 12/17 of 1 October 2009 and 19/9 of 22 March 2012,

Emphasizing that the prevention and reduction of statelessness are primarily the responsibility of States, in appropriate cooperation with the international community,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/133 of 19 December 2011, in which the Assembly urged the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue its work with regard to identifying stateless persons, preventing and reducing statelessness and protecting stateless persons,

Welcoming the increased efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to prevent and reduce statelessness among women and children and, where necessary, to provide protection for stateless women and children,

Welcoming also the intergovernmental event held at the ministerial level of States Members of the United Nations on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the fiftieth anniversary of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, in particular the pledges made by States,

Taking into consideration the fact that all persons, particularly women and children, without nationality or without birth registration are vulnerable to trafficking in persons and other abuses and violations of their human rights,

1. *Reaffirms* that the right to a nationality is a universal human right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that every man, woman and child has the right to a nationality;

2. *Recognizes* that it is up to each State to determine by law who its nationals are, provided that such determination is consistent with its obligations under international law;

3. *Calls upon* all States to adopt and implement nationality legislation consistent with their obligations under international law with a view to prevent and reduce statelessness among women and children;

4. *Encourages* States to facilitate, in accordance with their national law, the acquisition of nationality by children born on their territories or to their nationals abroad who would otherwise be stateless;

5. *Urges* all States to refrain from enacting or maintaining discriminatory nationality legislation, with a view to avoid statelessness, in particular among women and children;

6. *Urges* States to reform nationality laws that discriminate against women by granting equal rights to men and women to confer nationality to their children and regarding the acquisition, change or retention of their nationality;

7. *Also urges* States to grant nationality to foundlings found in their territory in the absence of proof that the foundling is not a national of the State where found;

8. *Calls upon* States to ensure free birth registration, including free or low-fee late birth registration, for every child, and underscores the importance of effective birth registration and provision of documentary proof of birth irrespective of his or her immigration status and that of his or her parents or family members, which can contribute to reducing statelessness, as well as reducing vulnerability to trafficking in persons and other abuses and violations of their human rights;

9. *Urges* all States to ensure that their international obligations and procedural safeguards are observed in all decisions concerning the acquisition, deprivation, loss or change of nationality, including availability of effective and timely judicial review;

10. *Calls upon* States to ensure that effective and appropriate remedies are available to all persons, in particular women and children, whose right to a nationality has been violated, including restoration of nationality and expedient provision of documentary proof of nationality by the State responsible for the violation;

11. *Encourages* relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council, including the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, as well as specialized agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and

invites treaty bodies, in coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to address and highlight issues relating to the right to nationality and statelessness among women and children, within their mandates;

12. *Encourages* States to consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness if they have not already done so;

13. *Calls upon* States to implement their international legal obligations to combat human trafficking, including the identification of potential victims of trafficking and the provision of appropriate assistance to stateless persons who may be victims of trafficking, paying particular attention to trafficking in women and children;

14. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that all persons, in particular women and children, regardless of their nationality status, enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

15. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, States and other relevant stakeholders, a report on discrimination against women in nationality-related matters, including the impact on children, under national and international law, including best practices by States and other measures that eliminate nationality discrimination against women and avoid or reduce statelessness before the twenty-third session of the Human Rights Council.

31st meeting
5 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/5.

Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to which everyone has the right to a nationality and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her nationality,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolutions 7/10 of 27 March 2008, 10/13 of 26 March 2009 and 13/2 of 24 March 2010, as well as all previous resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the issue of human rights and the arbitrary deprivation of nationality,

Reaffirming also Human Rights Council resolution 19/9 of 22 March 2012, in which the Council took into consideration the fact that persons without birth registration may be vulnerable to statelessness and associated lack of protection,

Recognizing the authority of States to establish laws governing the acquisition, renunciation or loss of nationality in accordance with international law, and noting that the issue of statelessness is already under consideration by the General Assembly within the broad issue of State succession,

Noting the provisions of international human rights instruments and international instruments on statelessness and nationality recognizing the right to acquire, change or

retain nationality or prohibiting arbitrary deprivation of nationality, inter alia, article 5, paragraph (d) (iii), of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, article 24, paragraph 3, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, articles 7 and 8 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, articles 1 to 3 of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, article 18 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, as well as relevant regional instruments,

Noting also general recommendation No. 30 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,

Recalling that persons arbitrarily deprived of nationality are protected by international human rights and refugee law, as well as by instruments on statelessness, including, with respect to State parties, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol thereto,

Stressing 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,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 66/133 of 19 December 2011, in which the Assembly, inter alia, urged the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue its work with regard to identifying stateless persons, preventing and reducing statelessness and protecting stateless persons,

Mindful of the endorsement by the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, of the call upon all States to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and to refrain from denying those to individuals in their populations because of nationality, ethnicity, race, religion or language,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions on the issue of the nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States, in particular resolutions 55/153 of 12 December 2000, 59/34 of 2 December 2004, 63/118 of 11 December 2008 and 66/92 of 9 December 2011, in which the Assembly invited States to take into account the provisions of the articles on nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States prepared by the International Law Commission in dealing with issues of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States,

Recognizing that the arbitrary deprivation of nationality disproportionately affects persons belonging to minorities, and recalling the work done by the Independent Expert on minority issues on the subject of the right to nationality,

Expressing its deep concern at the arbitrary deprivation of persons or groups of persons of their nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that arbitrarily depriving a person of his or her nationality may lead to statelessness and, in this regard, expressing concern at the various forms of discrimination against stateless persons that may violate the obligations of States under international human rights law,

Emphasizing that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons whose nationality may be affected by State succession must be fully respected,

1. *Reaffirms* that the right to a nationality of every human person is a fundamental human right enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. *Reiterates* that the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, especially on discriminatory grounds such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, is a violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
3. *Also reiterates* that the prevention and reduction of statelessness are primarily the responsibility of States, in appropriate cooperation with the international community;
4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, especially if such measures and legislation render a person stateless;
5. *Urges* all States to adopt and implement nationality legislation with a view to avoiding statelessness, consistent with the principles of international law, in particular by preventing arbitrary deprivation of nationality and statelessness as a result of State succession;
6. *Notes* that the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of an individual might be impeded as a result of the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, and that such individuals are placed in a situation of increased vulnerability to human rights violations;
7. *Expresses its concern* that persons arbitrarily deprived of nationality may be affected by poverty, social exclusion and limited legal capacity, which have an adverse impact on their enjoyment of relevant civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, in particular in the areas of education, housing, employment, health and social security;
8. *Reaffirms* that every child has the right to acquire a nationality, and recognizes the special needs of children for protection against the arbitrary deprivation of nationality;
9. *Urges* all States to prevent statelessness through legislative and other measures aimed at ensuring that all children are registered immediately after birth and have the right to acquire a nationality and that individuals do not become stateless thereafter;
10. *Calls upon* States to observe minimum procedural standards in order to ensure that decisions concerning the acquisition, deprivation or change of nationality do not contain any element of arbitrariness and are subject to review, in conformity with their international human rights obligations;
11. *Encourages* States to grant their nationality to persons who had habitual residence in their territory before it was affected by the succession of States, especially if those persons would otherwise become stateless;
12. *Calls upon* States to ensure the access of persons arbitrarily deprived of their nationality to effective remedies, including, but not limited to, the restoration of nationality;
13. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 13/2⁷ and the conclusions contained therein;

⁷ A/HRC/19/43.

14. *Also welcomes* the intergovernmental event organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on 7 December 2011 marking the sixtieth anniversary of the Convention on the Status of Refugees and the fiftieth anniversary of the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and the pledges made by States at the said event in the field of the reduction of statelessness, prevention of statelessness and protection of stateless persons;

15. *Encourages* States to consider acceding to the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction on Statelessness, if they have not already done so;

16. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts made in the field of the reduction of statelessness and combating arbitrary deprivation of nationality by different United Nations bodies and entities and human rights treaty bodies, and notes with appreciation in this regard the guidance note of the Secretary-General entitled “The United Nations and Statelessness”, and the guidelines on statelessness issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

17. *Urges* relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and appropriate treaty bodies and encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to collect information on the issue of human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality from all relevant sources, and to take account of such information, together with any recommendations thereon, in their reports and activities conducted within their respective mandates;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a report on legislative and administrative measures that may lead to the deprivation of nationality of individuals or groups of individuals, paying particular attention to situations where persons affected may be left stateless, to collect in this regard information from States, United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders and to present the report to the Human Rights Council before its twenty-fifth session;

19. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue in 2014 in accordance with its programme of work.

*31st meeting
5 July 2012*

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/6. Elimination of discrimination against women

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 25 June 1993 by the World Conference on Human Rights, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted on 15 September 1995 by the Fourth World Conference on Women, and their review conferences in 2005 and 2010, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted on 8 September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial

Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, and the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, adopted on 24 April 2009,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2000/13 of 17 April 2000, 2001/34 of 23 April 2001 and 2003/22 of 22 April 2003, and Human Rights Council resolutions 6/30 of 14 December 2007, on integrating the human rights of women throughout the United Nations system, and 12/17 of 2 October 2009 and 15/23 of 1 October 2010, on the elimination of discrimination against women,

Bearing in mind that international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender and include guarantees to ensure the enjoyment by women and men, and girls and boys, of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights on a basis of equality,

Deeply concerned by the fact that women everywhere are still subject to significant disadvantage as the result of discriminatory laws and practices and that de jure and de facto equality has not been achieved in any country in the world,

Recognizing that women face multiple forms of discrimination,

Recognizing also that the full and equal participation of women in all spheres of life is essential for the full and complete economic, political and social development of a country,

Mindful of the fact that the elimination of discrimination against women requires the consideration of women's specific socio-economic context, and recognizing that laws, policies, customs and traditions that restrict women's equal access to full participation in development processes and public and political life are discriminatory and may contribute to the feminization of poverty,

Mindful that women and girls account for more than half of the world population, that equal rights and opportunities are key in achieving sustainable economic, political and social development and lasting solutions to global challenges, and that gender equality benefits women, men, girls and boys in society as a whole,

Bearing in mind the challenges still faced by all countries throughout the world to overcome inequality between men and women,

Reiterating the need to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women throughout the world,

Acknowledging the work undertaken by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the special procedures mandate holders of the Human Rights Council on violence against women, its causes and consequences, on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and on contemporary forms of slavery, and other relevant United Nations bodies, agencies and mechanisms to eliminate discrimination in law and in practice throughout the world, and noting the work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the issue,

Considering that periods of political transition provide a unique opportunity to advance women's equal participation and representation in economic, political and social spheres,

1. *Acknowledges* the initial work undertaken by the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, and takes note of its first report;⁸
2. *Recognizes* the constructive approach of the Working Group and calls upon it, in the discharge of its mandate, to maintain such an approach and dialogue with States to address the elimination of discrimination against women in law and in practice in all spheres from the perspective of States' obligations under international human rights law, taking into account the good practices that have been transformative in different contexts and in the light of the different realities that women face;
3. *Welcomes* the thematic priorities identified by the Working Group, namely, political and public life, economic and social life, family and cultural life, and health and safety;
4. *Requests* the Working Group to give special attention, in the discharge of its mandate, to the importance of the right to education as key to the empowerment of women and girls in all spheres as well as for ensuring equality and non-discrimination;
5. *Also requests* the Working Group, in the discharge of its mandate, to dedicate specific attention to good practices that have contributed to mobilizing society as a whole, including men and boys, in the elimination of discrimination against women;
6. *Further requests* the Working Group, in the discharge of its mandate, to offer support to States' initiatives to address multiple forms of discrimination against women when implementing their obligations as State parties to relevant international human rights treaties with regard to civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, and related commitments where applicable;
7. *Affirms* that supporting the empowerment of women in all spheres is necessary to bring about equality;
8. *Emphasizes* the significant role that women play in economic development and in the eradication of poverty, and stresses the need to promote equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, to promote the recognition of the value of women's unremunerated work, as well as to develop and promote policies that facilitate the reconciliation of employment and family responsibilities;
9. *Calls upon* States to ensure full representation and full and equal participation of women in political, social and economic decision-making as an essential condition for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and a critical factor in the eradication of poverty;
10. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with and assist the Working Group in its task, to supply all necessary available information requested by it and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to its requests to visit their country to enable it to fulfil its mandate effectively;
11. *Invites* relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies and civil society actors, including non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Working Group in the fulfilment of its mandate;
12. *Decides* to continue consideration of this question in conformity with the annual programme of work of the Human Rights Council.

31st meeting
5 July 2012

⁸ A/HRC/20/28.

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/7.

The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming Human Rights Council resolution 8/4 of 18 June 2008 and all other Council resolutions on the right to education, the most recent of which is resolution 17/3 of 16 June 2011, and recalling the resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the subject,

Reaffirming also the human right of everyone to education, which is enshrined in, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and other relevant international instruments,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 64/290 of 9 July 2010 on the right to education in emergency situations,

Welcoming the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/137 of 19 December 2011,

Deeply concerned that, according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, although there has been progress in many areas, the world is not on track to achieve the Education for All targets set for 2015 and that most of the goals will be missed by a wide margin, and by the particular challenges faced in that regard by countries affected by armed conflicts,

Mindful of the role that the full realization of the right to education plays in helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and noting in this regard the commitments relating to education contained in the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁹ including to ensure quality education and progression through the school system,

Bearing in mind that the lack of enjoyment of the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, among others, can also have a serious negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to education,

Noting the thematic report entitled “Tackling violence in schools: a global perspectives—bridging the gap between standards and practice” prepared by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,

1. *Calls upon* all States to take all measures to implement Human Rights Council resolutions 8/4, 11/6 of 17 June 2009, 15/4 of 29 September 2010 and 17/3 with a view to ensuring the full realization of the right to education for all;

2. *Notes with appreciation:*

⁹ General Assembly resolution 65/1.

(a) The report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education on normative action for quality education;¹⁰

(b) The work of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and special procedures in the promotion of the right to education;

(c) The work undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion of the right to education at the country, regional and headquarters levels;

(d) The contribution of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other relevant bodies towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals of achieving universal primary education and eliminating gender disparity in education and the goals of the Education for All agenda;

(e) International initiatives to promote quality in education, including at the regional level;

3. *Calls upon* all relevant stakeholders urgently to increase their efforts so that the goals of the Education for All agenda can be achieved by 2015;

4. *Urges* all States to give full effect to the right to education by, inter alia, promoting quality education by such means as:

(a) The development and strengthening of domestic legal and policy frameworks in that regard for the entire education system;

(b) The implementation of quality assessments with a view to promoting equitable education systems, learning opportunities and the empowerment of women, giving particular consideration to the educational needs of segments of the population that are economically and socially marginalized;

(c) The provision of a healthy, hygienic and safe learning environment, with adequate water and sanitation facilities, including sex-segregated toilets, and healthy classrooms;

(d) The improvement of teachers' qualifications and working conditions;

(e) The allocation of adequate financial resources to quality education, including through national and international resource mobilization and international cooperation;

(f) Support for research and encouragement of further debate on quality education;

(g) The putting in place of regular mechanisms for dialogue that will enable individuals, civil society organizations and all relevant stakeholders to contribute, where appropriate, to the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the realization of the right to education;

5. *Urges* States and other relevant stakeholders to pay enhanced attention to education in emergency situations by, inter alia, enhancing the protection of schools from attacks and strengthening safety and disaster risk reduction;

6. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner, the treaty bodies, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and other relevant United Nations bodies and mechanisms, specialized agencies and programmes, within their respective mandates, to continue their efforts to promote the realization of the right to education worldwide and

¹⁰ A/HRC/20/21.

to enhance their cooperation in this regard, including by enhancing technical assistance to Governments;

7. *Stresses the importance* of the contribution of national human rights institutions and non-governmental and civil society organizations to the realization of the right to education, including through cooperation with the Special Rapporteur on the right to education;

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

31st meeting

5 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/8.

The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural 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, and also recalling General Assembly resolution 66/184 of 22 December 2011,

Noting that the exercise of human rights, in particular the right to freedom of expression, on the Internet is an issue of increasing interest and importance as the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communications technologies,

Taking note of the reports 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,¹¹ and to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session,¹² on freedom of expression on the Internet,

1. *Affirms* that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, in particular freedom of expression, which is applicable regardless of frontiers and through any media of one's choice, in accordance with articles 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

2. *Recognizes* the global and open nature of the Internet as a driving force in accelerating progress towards development in its various forms;

3. *Calls upon* all States to promote and facilitate access to the Internet and international cooperation aimed at the development of media and information and communications facilities in all countries;

¹¹ A/HRC/17/27.

¹² A/66/290.

4. *Encourages* the special procedures to take these issues into account within their existing mandates, as applicable;

5. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights, including the right to freedom of expression, on the Internet and in other technologies, as well as of how the Internet can be an important tool for development and for exercising human rights, in accordance with its programme of work.

31st meeting

5 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/9.

Human rights of internally displaced persons

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions on internally displaced persons adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, including Assembly resolution 66/165 of 19 December 2011 and Council resolution 14/6 of 17 June 2010,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991 on the strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations, and the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement annexed thereto,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 64/290 of 9 July 2010 and Human Rights Council resolution 15/4 of 29 September 2010, in which the Assembly and the Council emphasized the right to education of internally displaced persons and in emergency situations, such as armed conflicts or natural disasters,

Deeply disturbed by the alarmingly high numbers of internally displaced persons throughout the world, for reasons including armed conflict, violations of human rights and natural or human-made disasters, who receive inadequate protection and assistance, and conscious of the serious challenges that this is creating for the international community,

Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, as well as to address the root causes of the displacement problem in appropriate cooperation with the international community,

Recognizing that internally displaced persons are to enjoy, in full equality, the same rights and freedoms under international and domestic law as do other persons in their country,

Reaffirming that all persons, including those internally displaced, have the right to freedom of movement and residence and should be protected against being arbitrarily displaced,

Noting the international community's growing awareness of the issue of internally displaced persons worldwide and the urgency of addressing the root causes of their displacement and finding durable solutions, including voluntary return in safety and with dignity, as well as voluntary local integration in the areas to which persons have been displaced or voluntary settlement in another part of the country,

Welcoming the twentieth anniversary of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons and the considerable results achieved since its creation,

Welcoming also the continuing cooperation between the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons and national Governments, and the relevant offices and agencies of the United Nations, as well as with other international and regional organizations, and encouraging the further strengthening of this collaboration in order to promote better strategies for, protection of, assistance to and durable solutions for internally displaced persons,

Recognizing that natural disasters are a cause of internal displacement, and concerned about factors, such as climate change that are expected to exacerbate the impact of natural hazards, and climate-related events,

Calling for national-led disaster risk reduction efforts and the building of resilience to disasters, to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication,

Recognizing that internally displaced persons are increasingly situated outside camps, including in urban settings, with unique risks and vulnerabilities that pose specific challenges for the full enjoyment of their human rights, and recognizing further the need to adapt operations with regard to their needs and those of their host communities,

Expressing concern at the increasing number of persons who become disabled during situations of internal displacement in the context of armed conflict or natural disasters, and recognizing the need to provide adequate services and support for their reintegration,

1. *Recognizes* the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/182 as an important international framework for the protection of internally displaced persons, and encourages Member States and humanitarian agencies to continue to work together in endeavours to provide a more predictable and targeted response to the needs of internally displaced persons, and, in this regard, calls for international support, upon request, for the capacity-building efforts of States;

2. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur, through continuous dialogue with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, to continue his analysis of the root causes of internal displacement, the needs and human rights of those displaced, measures of prevention, including early warning, and ways to strengthen protection and assistance, as well as durable solutions for internally displaced persons, and, in the latter regard, to use in his activities the Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and also encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to promote comprehensive strategies, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction;

3. *Calls upon* States to provide durable solutions, and encourages strengthened international cooperation, including through the provision of resources and expertise to assist affected countries, in particular developing countries, in their national efforts and policies relating to assistance, protection and rehabilitation for internally displaced persons;

4. *Encourages* States to continue to develop and implement domestic legislation and policies dealing with all stages of displacement, in an inclusive and non-discriminatory way, including through the identification of a national focal point within the Government for issues of internal displacement, and through the allocation of budget resources, and encourages the international community, relevant United Nations agencies and regional and national actors to provide financial and technical support and cooperation to Governments, upon request, in this regard;

5. *Welcomes* the adoption and ongoing process of ratification of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in

Africa, which marks a significant step towards strengthening the national and regional normative framework for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons in Africa, and encourages other regional mechanisms to consider the development of similar regional normative frameworks for the protection of internally displaced persons;

6. *Takes note* with appreciation of the adoption by the Policy Committee of the Secretary-General of decision No. 2011/10 and its preliminary Framework on Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict, which establishes priorities and responsibilities to support the delivery of durable solutions for internally displaced persons, and urges relevant United Nations agencies, in cooperation with other stakeholders and in consultation with national authorities and partners, to implement the Framework as a matter of priority;

7. *Recognizes* that the inter-agency cluster system plays a central role in the international community's efforts to protect and assist internally displaced persons, and encourages Governments to work with the cluster system to advance the human rights of internally displaced persons;

8. *Emphasizes the importance* of consultation with internally displaced persons and host communities by Governments and other relevant actors, in accordance with their specific mandates, during all phases of displacement, as well as the participation of internally displaced persons, where appropriate, in programmes and activities pertaining to them, taking into account the primary responsibility of States for the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction;

9. *Also emphasizes the importance* of taking the human rights and specific protection and assistance needs of internally displaced persons into consideration, when appropriate, in peace processes, and further emphasizes that durable solutions for internally displaced persons, including through voluntary return, sustainable reintegration, relocation and rehabilitation processes and their active participation, as appropriate, in the peace process, are necessary elements of effective peacebuilding;

10. *Takes note* with appreciation of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons submitted to the Human Rights Council at its nineteenth session¹³ and the recommendations contained therein on a more systematized and equitable response to internally displaced persons outside camps, as well as the concerned host communities;

11. *Expresses concern* at the persistent problems of the large numbers of internally displaced persons worldwide, in particular the risk of extreme poverty and socioeconomic exclusion, their limited access to humanitarian assistance, vulnerability to human rights violations and difficulties resulting from their specific situation, such as lack of food, medication or shelter, and issues pertinent during their reintegration, including, in appropriate cases, the need for the restitution of or compensation for property;

12. *Also expresses concern* at the problem of protracted internal displacement, and recognizes the need to find durable solutions thereto;

13. *Expresses particular concern* at the grave problems faced by many internally displaced women and children, including violence and abuse, sexual exploitation, trafficking in persons, forced recruitment and abduction, and encourages the continued commitment of the Special Rapporteur to promote action to address their particular assistance, protection and development needs, as well as those of other groups with special

¹³ A/HRC/19/54.

needs, such as severely traumatized individuals, older persons and persons with disabilities, taking into account all relevant United Nations resolutions;

14. *Condemns* the continued perpetration of sexual and gender-based violence against internally displaced persons of all ages, with women and girls disproportionately victimized, and calls upon authorities and the international community to work together for effective prevention, security, protection of human rights, access to justice and victim assistance, as well as in addressing the causes of violence against women and girls and in fighting impunity across the board;

15. *Calls upon* States, in cooperation with international agencies and other stakeholders, to ensure and support the full and meaningful participation of internally displaced women at all levels of decision-making processes and activities that have a direct impact on their lives, in all aspects relating to internal displacement, regarding promotion and protection of human rights, prevention of human rights violations, implementation of durable solutions, peace processes, peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction and development;

16. *Expresses particular concern* that many internally displaced children lack access to education in the immediate aftermath of their displacement and also years afterwards owing to attacks against schools, damaged or destroyed school buildings, insecurity, loss of documentation, language barriers and discrimination;

17. *Recommends* that States ensure through all necessary measures that internally displaced children, including those in conflict and post-conflict phases, have access to education on a par with the rest of the population and without discrimination of any kind;

18. *Urges* States to take into account the specific needs of persons with disabilities when promoting and ensuring the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons, in particular by ensuring that persons with disabilities have equal access to assistance, protection and rehabilitation services;

19. *Notes with concern* the particular human rights challenges for large numbers of internally displaced persons living increasingly outside camps and in urban settings, and the need to better support host communities assisting them in the many countries where internal displacement persists, and recommends effective and appropriate approaches for the specific protection of the human rights and implementation of durable solutions for internally displaced persons that fully take into account their needs and human rights, as well as the needs of host families and communities;

20. *Reaffirms*, in accordance with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement annexed to General Assembly resolution 46/182, that States have the primary responsibility to protect the human rights of, and to promote durable solutions for, internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction, including internally displaced persons living outside camps;

21. *Welcomes* ongoing efforts to identify challenges and good practices with a view to strengthening the equitable, effective and systematized response to internally displaced persons living outside camps, and strongly encourages States, national and international humanitarian and development actors, the international community and relevant civil society to undertake further stocktaking processes on current practices relating to the promotion and protection of the human rights and the implementation of durable solutions for internally displaced persons, and to allocate additional resources in this regard;

22. *Stresses the importance* of the participation of internally displaced persons living outside camps and their host families and communities in establishing predictable

and systematized support systems that take fully into account their human rights, needs and vulnerabilities;

23. *Supports* the promotion of a better understanding of the role and responsibilities of, and support for and obstacles faced by municipal and provincial authorities in the protection of the human rights of internally displaced persons living outside camps, with a view to develop effective and appropriate approaches that take fully into account their needs and human rights, facilitate durable solutions and include internally displaced persons outside camps in local development plans;

24. *Emphasizes the importance* of the effective collection of data, disaggregated by age, sex, diversity and location, on internally displaced persons for the protection of their human rights, the implementation of durable solutions and the assessment of their specific needs and vulnerabilities, and encourages Governments to use, on a voluntary basis, the services of the Inter-Agency Joint Internally Displaced Person Profiling Service, which has been set up to offer technical support in this regard;

25. *Acknowledges* the important contribution of age, gender and diversity mainstreaming in identifying, through a participatory approach, the protection risks faced by the different members of communities of internally displaced persons, in particular the non-discriminatory treatment and protection of women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly;

26. *Recognizes* the adverse effects of climate change as contributors to environmental degradation and extreme weather events, which may, among other factors, contribute to human displacement, and invites the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, in close collaboration with States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue to explore the human rights implications and dimensions of disaster-induced internal displacement with a view to support Member States in their efforts to build local resilience and capacity to prevent displacement or to provide assistance and protection to those who are forced to flee;

27. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, in accordance with his mandate, to continue to analyse the particular human rights challenges faced by internally displaced persons outside camps and in urban settings, while taking into account the situation of the host communities concerned, to identify challenges and good practices and, in close consultation with Member States, to make proposals with a view to developing a more systematic approach to the protection of their human rights and the promotion of durable solutions in the context of his participation in the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and in his regular reporting to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council.

*31st meeting
5 July 2012*

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/10.

The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Reaffirming all resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights on the effects of structural adjustment and economic reform policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, including Commission resolutions 1998/24 of 17 April 1998, 1999/22 of 23 April 1999, 2000/82 of 26 April 2000, 2004/18 of 16 April 2004 and 2005/19 of 14 April 2005, Human Rights Council resolutions 7/4 of 27 March 2008, 11/5 of 17 June 2009, 14/4 of 17 June 2010, 17/7 of 16 June 2011 and 19/38 of 23 March 2012 and Council decision 12/119 of 2 October 2009,

Reaffirming also Human Rights Council resolution S-10/1 of 23 February 2009 on the impact of the global economic and financial crises on the universal realization and effective enjoyment of human rights,

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

Stressing that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Emphasizing that the World Conference on Human Rights agreed to call upon the international community to make all efforts to help to alleviate the external debt burden of developing countries in order to supplement the efforts of the Governments of such countries to attain the full realization of the economic, social and cultural rights of their people,

Stressing the determination expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration to deal comprehensively and effectively with the debt problems of low- and middle-income developing countries through various national and international measures designed to make their debt sustainable in the long term,

Noting with concern that the total external debt of emerging and developing economies rose from 2,678.4 billion United States dollars in 2003 to 5,414.6 billion dollars in 2010 and is projected to rise to 6,446.3 billion dollars in 2012, and that debt service payments rose from 795.2 billion dollars in 2003 to 1,743.7 billion dollars in 2010, and were projected to rise to 2,010.8 billion and 2,265.5 billion in 2011 and 2012 respectively,

Mindful of the role, mandate and activities of other United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in dealing with the issues of foreign debt and international financial obligations,

Acknowledging that there is greater acceptance that the increasing debt burden faced by the most indebted developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, is unsustainable and constitutes one of the principal obstacles to achieving progress in people-centred sustainable development and poverty eradication and that, for many developing countries and countries with economies in transition, excessive debt servicing has severely constrained their capacity to promote social development and to provide basic services to create the conditions for the realization of economic, social and cultural rights,

Expressing its concern that, despite repeated rescheduling of debt, developing countries continue to pay out more each year than the actual amount they receive in official development assistance,

Affirming that debt burden further complicates the numerous problems facing developing countries, contributes to extreme poverty and is an obstacle to sustainable human development, and is thus a serious impediment to the realization of all human rights,

1. *Welcomes* the submission of the report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights;¹⁴
2. *Also welcomes* the work and contributions of the Independent Expert and endorses the guiding principles on foreign debt and human rights, as annexed to his report;
3. *Encourages* all Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the private sector, to take into consideration the guiding principles when designing policies and programmes;
4. *Requests* the Independent Expert to develop a commentary to the guiding principles by inviting comments from States, international financial institutions, regional economic commissions, civil society organizations, the private sector and academia;
5. *Welcomes* the holding of the most recent expert meetings, in November 2011 and February 2012, to review a new draft of the guiding principles prepared by the Independent Expert, and the active participation and contributions of several stakeholders, including States, international financial institutions, regional economic commissions, civil society organizations and academia;
6. *Recalls* that every State has the primary responsibility to promote the economic, social and cultural development of its people and, to that end, has the right and responsibility to choose its means and goals of development and should not be subject to external specific prescriptions for economic policy;
7. *Recognizes* that structural adjustment reform programmes and policy conditionalities limit public expenditure, impose fixed expenditure ceilings and give inadequate attention to the provision of social services, and that only a few countries manage to achieve sustainable higher growth under these programmes;
8. *Reaffirms* the fact that responses to the global financial and economic crises should not result in a decrease in debt relief, nor should they be used as an excuse to stop debt relief measures, as that would have negative implications for the enjoyment of human rights in affected countries;
9. *Expresses its concern* that the level of implementation and the reduction of overall debt stock under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative are still low, and that the Initiative is not intended to offer a comprehensive solution to the long-term debt burden;
10. *Reiterates its conviction* that, for heavily indebted poor countries to achieve debt sustainability, long-term growth and poverty reduction goals, the debt relief under the above-mentioned Initiative will not be sufficient and that additional resource transfers, in the form of grants and concessional loans and the removal of trade barriers and better prices for their exports, would be required to ensure sustainability and permanent exit from debt overhang;
11. *Regrets* the absence of mechanisms to find appropriate solutions to the unsustainable foreign debt burden of low- and middle-income heavily indebted countries, and that, to date, little headway has been made in redressing the unfairness of the current system of debt resolution, which continues to place the interests of the lenders above those of indebted countries and the poor in those countries, and therefore calls for an intensification of efforts to devise effective and equitable mechanisms to cancel or reduce substantially the foreign debt burden of all developing countries, in particular those

¹⁴ A/HRC/20/23.

severely affected by the devastation of natural disasters, such as tsunamis and hurricanes, and by armed conflicts;

12. *Affirms* that, from a human rights perspective, the settlement of excessive vulture funds has a direct negative effect on the capacity of Governments to fulfil their human rights obligations, especially with regard to economic, social and cultural rights;

13. *Also affirms* that the activities of vulture funds highlight some of the problems in the global financial system and are indicative of the unjust nature of the current system, and calls upon States to take measures to combat those funds;

14. *Acknowledges* that, in least developed countries and in several low- and middle-income countries, unsustainable levels of external debt continue to create a considerable barrier to economic and social development and increase the risk that the Millennium Development Goals for development and poverty reduction will not be attained;

15. *Recognizes* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with attaining sustainable growth and development, including poverty reduction and the achievement of the development goals, including those set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and therefore that debt relief measures, where appropriate, should be pursued vigorously and expeditiously, ensuring that they do not replace alternative sources of financing and that they are accompanied by an increase in official development assistance;

16. *Recalls once again* the call on industrialized countries, as expressed in the Millennium Declaration, to implement the enhanced programme of debt relief without further delay and to agree to cancel all official bilateral debts of those countries in return for their making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction;

17. *Urges* the international community, including the United Nations system, the Bretton Woods institutions and the private sector, to take appropriate measures and actions for the implementation of the pledges, commitments, agreements and decisions of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Summit, the World Conference on Human Rights, the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, the World Conference on Sustainable Development and the International Conference on Financing for Development, in particular those relating to the question of the external debt problem of developing countries, in particular of heavily indebted poor countries, least developed countries and countries with economies in transition;

18. *Recalls* the pledge contained in the Political Declaration annexed to General Assembly resolution S-24/2, adopted on 1 July 2000 by the Assembly, to find effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt and debt-servicing burdens of developing countries;

19. *Stresses the need* for the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt to be country-driven and for any negotiations and conclusion of debt relief and new loan agreements to be formulated with public knowledge and transparency, with legislative frameworks, institutional arrangements and mechanisms for consultation being established to ensure the effective participation of all components of society, including people's legislative bodies and human rights institutions, and particularly of the most vulnerable or disadvantaged, in the design, application and evaluation of strategies, policies and programmes, as well as in the follow-up to and systematic national supervision of their implementation, and for macroeconomic and financial policy issues to be integrated, on an equal footing and in a consistent way, in the realization of broader social development goals, taking into account the national context and the priorities and needs of the debtor

countries to allocate resources in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of human rights;

20. *Stresses* that the economic reform programmes arising from foreign debt should maximize the policy space of developing countries in pursuing their national development efforts, taking into account the views of relevant stakeholders in a way that ensures balanced development conducive to the overall realization of all human rights;

21. *Also stresses* that the economic programmes arising from foreign debt relief and cancellation must not reproduce past structural adjustment policies that have not worked, such as dogmatic demands for privatization and reduced public services;

22. *Calls upon* States, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue to cooperate closely to ensure that additional resources made available through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and other new initiatives are absorbed in the recipient countries without affecting ongoing programmes;

23. *Calls upon* creditors, particularly international financial institutions, and debtors alike to consider the preparation of human rights impact assessments with regard to development projects, loan agreements or poverty reduction strategy papers;

24. *Reaffirms* the fact that the exercise of the basic rights of the people of debtor countries to food, housing, clothing, employment, education, health services and a healthy environment cannot be subordinated to the implementation of structural adjustment policies, growth programmes and economic reforms arising from the debt;

25. *Urges* States, international financial institutions and the private sector to take urgent measures to alleviate the debt problem of those developing countries particularly affected by HIV/AIDS so that more financial resources may be released and used for health care, research and treatment of the population in the affected countries;

26. *Reiterates its view* that, in order to find a durable solution to the debt problem and for the consideration of any new debt resolution mechanism, there is a need for a broad political dialogue between creditor and debtor countries and the multilateral financial institutions, within the United Nations system, based on the principle of shared interests and responsibilities;

27. *Reiterates its request* to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to pay more attention to the problem of the debt burden of developing countries, in particular of least developed countries, and especially the social impact of the measures arising from foreign debt;

28. *Requests* the Independent Expert to continue to explore the interlinkages with trade and other issues, including HIV/AIDS, when examining the impact of structural adjustment and foreign debt, and also to contribute, as appropriate, to the process entrusted with the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development with a view to bringing to its attention the issue of the effects of structural adjustment and foreign debt on the enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights;

29. *Encourages* the Independent Expert to continue to cooperate, in accordance with his mandate, with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, special rapporteurs, independent experts and members of the expert working groups of the Human Rights Council and its Advisory Committee on issues relating to economic, social and cultural rights and the right to development in his work;

30. *Requests* the Independent Expert to report to the General Assembly on the issue of the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of

States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Independent Expert with all necessary assistance, in particular all the staff and resources required to carry out his functions;

32. *Urges* Governments, international organizations, international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to cooperate fully with the Independent Expert in the discharge of his mandate;

33. *Requests* the Independent Expert to submit an analytical report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the process of developing the commentary to the guiding principles on foreign debt and human rights to the Human Rights Council in 2013, in accordance with its annual programme of work, and to submit a progress report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session;

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

31st meeting
5 July 2012

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 31 to 11, 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, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Norway, Peru]

20/11.

Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and all other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling also all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, including Assembly resolutions 64/81 of 7 December 2009 and 64/174 of 18 December 2009, and Council resolutions 10/23 of 26 March 2009, 14/9 of 18 June 2010, 17/15 of 17 June 2011 and 19/6 of 22 March 2012, in which the Council extended, for a period of three years, the mandate of the current mandate holder as Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights,

Taking note of the declarations within the United Nations system on cultural diversity and international cultural cooperation, in particular the Declaration of the Principles of International Cultural Cooperation and the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 4 November 1966 and 2 November 2001 respectively,

Taking note also of general comment No. 21 on the right of everyone to take part in cultural life, adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 13 November 2009,

Noting the increasing number of parties to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, adopted by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 20 October 2005, and which entered into force on 18 March 2007,

Recalling the holding of the seminar on the theme “Implementing cultural rights: nature, issues at stake and challenges” in Geneva on 1 and 2 February 2010,

Convinced that international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all should be based on an understanding of the economic, social and cultural specificities of each country, the full realization and recognition of the universality of all human rights and the principles of freedom, justice, equality and non-discrimination,

Recognizing that cultural diversity and the pursuit of cultural development by all peoples and nations are a source of mutual enrichment for the cultural life of humankind,

Determined to treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Affirming the necessity of an international enabling environment for the conservation, development and diffusion of science, while preserving, promoting and giving primacy to public interest,

1. *Reaffirms* that cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent;
2. *Recognizes* the right of everyone to take part in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;
3. *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 the State, regardless of its political, economic and cultural system, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;
4. *Recalls* that, as expressed in the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, no one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope;
5. *Reaffirms* that States have the responsibility to promote and protect cultural rights and that these rights should be guaranteed for all, without discrimination;
6. *Recognizes* that respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all enhances cultural pluralism, contributing to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural heritage and cultural background, advancing the application and enjoyment of human rights throughout the world and fostering stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

7. *Also recognizes* that respect for cultural rights is essential for development, peace and the eradication of poverty, building social cohesion and the promotion of mutual respect, tolerance and understanding between individuals and groups, in all their diversity;

8. *Emphasizes* that the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including cultural rights, and respect for cultural diversity should reinforce each other;

9. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights,¹⁵ in which she focused on the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications;

10. *Also takes note* of the work conducted by the Special Rapporteur, including the questionnaire on the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications, as well as of the holding, in Geneva, of an experts' meeting on the issue, on 5 and 6 December 2011, and of a public consultation, on 7 December 2011;

11. *Recognizes* that further work and discussions on the issue are needed and, in that regard, requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene, in 2013, a seminar of two working days on the right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications in order to further clarify the content and scope of this right and its relationship with other human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right of everyone to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is the author;

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

(a) To invite States, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights and other relevant stakeholders, including academic experts and civil society organizations, as well as relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other international organizations, to participate actively in the above-mentioned seminar;

(b) To submit to the Human Rights Council, at its twenty-sixth session, a report, in the form of a summary, on the seminar;

13. *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;

14. *Reiterates* its call upon all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the discharge of her mandate, to provide her with all the necessary information requested by her and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to her requests to visit their countries in order to enable her to fulfil her duties effectively;

15. *Requests* the High Commissioner to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate by the Special Rapporteur;

16. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to present her next report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session, and decides to consider the report under the same agenda item in accordance with its programme of work.

*31st meeting
5 July 2012*

[Adopted without a vote.]

¹⁵ A/HRC/20/26.

20/12.

**Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women:
remedies for women who have been subjected to violence**

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming and building upon Human Rights Council resolution 17/11 of 17 June 2011,

Reaffirming its resolutions and those of the Commission on Human Rights on the elimination of all forms of violence against women, and recalling the relevant resolutions of the Commission on the Status of Women, the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Reaffirming also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Cairo Programme of Action,

Guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,

Recalling 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, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005,

Recalling also the inclusion of gender-related crimes and crimes of sexual violence in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the establishment of a trust fund for victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court and the families of such victims, and noting the mandate of the Court to permit the participation of victims at all stages of the proceedings determined to be appropriate by the Court and to protect their safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy,¹⁶

Welcoming the identification of violence against women as a priority for United Nations programmes, funds and specialized agencies, especially the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Noting that remedies for women and girls who have been subjected to violence may include a range of judicial and non-judicial measures that can result in reparations, such as restitution, compensation, rehabilitation and guarantees of non-repetition, and measures of satisfaction, such as public apologies, commemorations and judicial decisions restoring dignity and reputation,

Underscoring that women who are subjected to violence should be provided with access to the mechanisms of justice and, as provided for by national legislation, to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have suffered, and information about their rights in seeking redress through such mechanisms,

Recognizing that sexual violence, particularly in conflict and post-conflict situations, affects victims, families, communities and societies, and stressing that effective remedies in those situations should include access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socioeconomic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence,

Convinced that effective remedies for women and girls should aim to have a transformative effect by addressing the root causes of violence against them,

¹⁶ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, art. 68, paras. 3 and 1.

Convinced also that men and boys have an important role to play in addressing the root causes of violence against women and in facilitating the access of women and girls to just and effective remedies for the harm they have suffered,

Acknowledging that alternatives to judicial remedies can, particularly in cases of mass violations, allow victims, victims' advocacy groups and civil society to be involved in the process in proactive ways, thereby conveying a sense of agency that can have a reparative effect and promote greater access to remedies by victims,

Stressing that education can play a key role in efforts to guarantee non-repetition of violence against women and girls by promoting changes in attitudes and behaviour,

1. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against women and girls, whether these acts are perpetrated by the State, private persons or non-State actors, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State, in accordance with the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, and stresses the need to treat all forms of violence against women and girls as a criminal offence, punishable by law, and the duty to provide victims with access to just and effective remedies and specialized assistance, including medical and psychological assistance, as well as effective counselling;

2. *Underscores* that States have the primary responsibility for protecting women and girls facing violence and, in this regard, urges States to take measures to investigate, prosecute, punish and redress, including by ensuring access to adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate remedies, the wrongs done to women and girls subjected to any form of violence, whether in the home, the workplace, the community or society, in custody or in situations of armed conflict;

3. *Urges* States to encourage the removal of all barriers to women's access to justice and to ensure access to effective legal assistance for all female victims of violence so that they can make informed decisions regarding, inter alia, legal proceedings and issues relating to family law, and also ensure that victims have access to just and effective remedies for the harm that they have suffered, including through the adoption of national legislation, where necessary;

4. *Also urges* States to ensure that remedies for women and girls subjected to violence, whether judicial, administrative, policy or other measures, are available, accessible, acceptable, age- and gender-sensitive and adequately address victims' needs, including by protecting confidentiality, preventing stigmatization, revictimization or further harm to victims, allowing reasonable time for women subjected to violence to come forward to seek redress, ensuring reasonable evidentiary standards, providing necessary translation services and minimizing the complexity of procedures;

5. *Further urges* States to place a high priority on removing gender bias from the administration of justice and enhancing the capacity of law enforcement officials to deal appropriately with violence against women, including by providing systematic gender-sensitivity and awareness training, as appropriate, for police and security forces, prosecutors, judges and lawyers, integrating gender into security sector reform initiatives, developing protocols and guidelines, and enhancing or putting in place appropriate accountability measures for adjudicators;

6. *Stresses the need* to pay particular attention to marginalized groups of women and girls and the importance for States to ensure that remedies take into account the differential impact of violence on women due to multiple, intersecting and aggravated forms of discrimination;

7. *Urges* States to adopt measures to enhance the awareness of women, and in particular women at known risk of gender-based violence, of their rights, the law and the

protection and legal remedies it offers, including by disseminating information on the assistance available to women and families who have experienced violence, and ensuring that timely and appropriate information is available to all women who have been subjected to violence, at all stages of the justice system;

8. *Emphasizes* that the involvement of victims, victims' advocacy groups, women's organizations and other relevant stakeholders in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of remedies enhances their effectiveness;

9. *Welcomes* the work of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and takes note of her recent thematic report on gender-related killings of women;¹⁷

10. *Invites* States and all other relevant stakeholders, including regional organizations and mechanisms, treaty bodies, United Nations entities, special procedures, civil society organizations, academic institutions and other relevant stakeholders, to contribute to the mandate holder's study on State responsibility for eliminating violence against women by submitting relevant information, including on providing remedies for women who have been subjected to violence, as well as on challenges identified in that regard;

11. *Welcomes* the panel discussion on the theme of remedies for women subjected to violence held as part of the 2012 annual discussion on women's rights, and requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to prepare a summary report on the proceedings, including conclusions and recommendations made by participants, to be submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-first session;

12. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, and to present to the Human Rights Council, at its twenty-third session, recommendations on how to create and/or strengthen linkages and synergies between the mechanisms of the Council, and also with other relevant intergovernmental processes on the issue of violence against women and girls;

13. *Decides* to continue consideration of the issue of the elimination of all forms of violence against women, its causes and consequences, as a matter of high priority, in conformity with its annual programme of work.

31st meeting
5 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/13. Situation of human rights in Belarus

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 17/24 of 17 June 2011, and deploring the lack of cooperation by the Government of Belarus with the requests of the Council made in that resolution, including the denial of access to the Office of the United Nations

¹⁷ A/HRC/20/16.

High Commissioner for Human Rights and several thematic special procedures mandate holders to the country,

Welcoming the oral and comprehensive written¹⁸ reports of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Belarus, presented to the Council at its eighteenth and twentieth sessions respectively, and regretting the lack of implementation by the Government of Belarus of the preliminary recommendations made in the oral report,

1. *Expresses grave concern* at the findings of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in her report¹ that suggest the existence of a pattern of serious violations of human rights since 19 December 2010, that is of a systemic nature, and includes intensified restrictions on the fundamental freedoms of association, assembly, opinion and expression, including with regard to the media, as well as allegations of torture and ill-treatment in custody, impunity of perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses, harassment of civil society organizations and human rights defenders, violations of due process and fair trial safeguards, and pressure on defence lawyers;

2. *Urges* the Government of Belarus to immediately and unconditionally release and rehabilitate all political prisoners, to address, through comprehensive, transparent and credible investigations, reports of torture and ill-treatment, to implement all other recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner, and to put an immediate end to arbitrary detention of human rights defenders, the increased use of short-term arbitrary detention and arbitrary travel bans aimed at intimidating representatives of the political opposition and the media, as well as human rights defenders and civil society;

3. *Decides* to appoint a special rapporteur to monitor the situation of human rights in Belarus and to make recommendations for its improvement; to help to implement the recommendations contained in the report of the High Commissioner; to assist the Government of Belarus in fulfilling its human rights obligations; to offer support and advice to civil society; to seek, receive, examine and act on information from all relevant stakeholders pertaining to the situation of human rights in Belarus; and to report annually to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly in accordance with their respective programmes of work;

4. *Calls upon* the Government of Belarus to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and to provide him/her access to visit the country, as well as the information necessary to facilitate the fulfilment of the mandate;

5. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to provide the Special Rapporteur with the assistance and resources necessary to allow the fulfilment of the mandate.

*31st meeting
5 July 2012*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 22 to 5, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Maldives, Mauritius, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America

Against:

China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Russian Federation

¹⁸ A/HRC/20/8.

Abstaining:

Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Djibouti, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay]

20/14.

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 17/9 of 16 June 2011, as well as relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the most recent of which is resolution 66/169 of 19 December 2011, and those of the Commission on Human Rights concerning national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Welcoming the international recognition of the importance of establishing and strengthening independent, pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (“the Paris Principles”),

Reaffirming the important role that such national institutions play and will continue to play in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, in strengthening participation and the rule of law, and in developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993, which reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national human rights institutions, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities and their role in preventing and remedying human rights violations, in disseminating information on human rights and in education in human rights,

Recognizing the important role of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the development of independent and effective national human rights institutions, in accordance with the Paris Principles, and recognizing also in this regard the potential for strengthened and complementary cooperation among the Office of the High Commissioner, the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, regional coordinating committees of national institutions and those national institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Noting with interest the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the International Coordinating Committee, held from 20 to 22 March 2012,

Welcoming the strengthening in all regions of regional and cross-regional cooperation among national human rights institutions, and between national human rights institutions and other regional human rights forums,

1. *Welcomes* the most recent reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Human Rights Council on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights¹⁹ and on the activities of the International Coordinating Committee of National

¹⁹ A/HRC/20/9.

Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in accrediting national institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles;²⁰

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the establishment and strengthening of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles;

3. *Recognizes* the role of independent national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in working together with Governments to ensure full respect for human rights at the national level, including by contributing to follow-up actions, as appropriate, to the recommendations resulting from the international human rights mechanisms;

4. *Welcomes* the increasingly important role of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in supporting cooperation between their Governments and the United Nations in the promotion and protection of human rights;

5. *Encourages* Member States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions or, where they already exist, to strengthen them for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and to do so in accordance with the Paris Principles;

6. *Recognizes* that, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, it is the right of each State to choose the framework for national institutions that is best suited to its particular needs at the national level in order to promote human rights in accordance with international human rights standards;

7. *Welcomes* the growing number of Member States establishing or considering the establishment of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles, and welcomes in particular the growing number of States that have accepted recommendations to establish national human rights institutions through the universal periodic review and, where relevant, by treaty bodies and special procedures;

8. *Also welcomes* the growing number of national institutions seeking accreditation status through the International Coordinating Committee, and encourages national institutions, including ombudsman institutions, to seek accreditation status;

9. *Further welcomes* the important role of the International Coordinating Committee, in close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in assessing conformity with the Paris Principles and in assisting Governments and national institutions, when requested, to strengthen national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles;

11. *Encourages* national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights established by Member States to continue to play an active role in preventing and combating all violations of human rights as enumerated in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and relevant international instruments;

12. *Recognizes* the important role played by national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Human Rights Council, including its

²⁰ A/HRC/20/10.

universal periodic review mechanism, in both preparation and follow-up, and the special procedures, as well as in the human rights treaty bodies, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/74 of 20 April 2005;

13. *Welcomes* the strengthening of opportunities to contribute to the work of the Human Rights Council for national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles, as stipulated by the Council review outcome document adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/281 of 17 June 2011 and Council decision 19/119 of 22 March 2012, and encourages national human rights institutions to make use of these participatory opportunities;

14. *Also welcomes* the contribution of national human rights institutions to the ongoing treaty body strengthening process, and encourages national human rights institutions to continue to contribute to the process;

15. *Further welcomes* the recognition by the Secretary-General of the contributions that national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles have made to the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, and supports and welcomes the efforts of the Secretary-General to encourage national human rights institutions to continue to interact with and advocate for independent participation in all relevant United Nations mechanisms in accordance with their respective mandates;

16. *Welcomes* the endorsement by the General Assembly of the strengthening of opportunities for national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles to contribute to the work of the Human Rights Council in its resolutions 65/281 and 66/169, and recommends that the Assembly explore the feasibility of enabling national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles to participate in the Assembly based on practices and arrangements agreed upon in Assembly resolutions 60/251, Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2, and 16/21 of 25 March 2011, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/74, while ensuring their most effective contribution;

17. *Stresses* the importance of financial and administrative independence and the stability of national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of those Member States that have provided their national institutions with more autonomy and independence, including by giving them an investigative role or enhancing such a role, and encourages other Governments to consider taking similar steps;

18. *Commends* the high priority given by the Office of the High Commissioner to work with national institutions, including through technical cooperation, and encourages the High Commissioner, in view of the expanded activities relating to national institutions, to ensure that appropriate arrangements are made and budgetary resources provided to continue and further extend activities in support of national human rights institutions, including supporting the work of the International Coordinating Committee and its regional coordinating committees, and invites Governments to contribute additional voluntary funds to that end;

19. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the High Commissioner to strengthen United Nations system-wide coordination on national human rights institutions, and encourages all United Nations human rights mechanisms, as well as its agencies, funds and programmes, to work within their respective mandates with national human rights institutions;

20. *Also welcomes* the strengthening of international cooperation among national institutions, including through the International Coordinating Committee, and encourages

the Secretary-General to continue to provide the assistance necessary for holding international, regional and cross-regional meetings and conferences of national institutions, including meetings of the International Coordinating Committee, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner;

21. *Takes note with interest* of the Edinburgh Declaration on Business and Human Rights²¹ resulting from the tenth International Conference of National Human Rights Institutions from 8 to 10 November 2010, and recalls Human Rights Council resolution 17/9, in which the Council welcomed the important role of national human rights institutions established in accordance with the Paris Principles in relation to business and human rights,

22. *Welcomes* the strengthening in all regions of regional cooperation among national human rights institutions, and notes with appreciation the continuing work of the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Americas, the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions and the European Group of National Human Rights Institutions;

23. *Encourages* all States and national human rights institutions to continue to take appropriate steps to promote the exchange of information and experience concerning the establishment and effective operation of national institutions;

24. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution;

25. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session on the activities of the International Coordinating Committee in accrediting national institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.

*32nd meeting
5 July 2012*

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/15. Promotion of the right to peace

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions on the promotion of the right of peoples to peace adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, in particular Council resolutions 14/3 of 17 June 2010 and 17/16 of 17 June 2011, in which the Council requested the Advisory Committee, in consultation with Member States, civil society, academia and all relevant stakeholders, to prepare a draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984 entitled “Declaration of the Right of Peoples to Peace” and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Determined to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

²¹ A/HRC/17/NI/1, annex.

Welcoming the important work being carried out by civil society organizations for the promotion of the right to peace and their contribution to the development of this issue,

Taking note of the draft declaration prepared by the Advisory Committee contained in its study²² submitted to the Human Rights Council,

Bearing in mind the progressive development of this issue,

1. *Decides* to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group with the mandate of progressively negotiating a draft United Nations declaration on the right to peace, on the basis of the draft submitted by the Advisory Committee, and without prejudging relevant past, present and future views and proposals;

2. *Also decides* that the working group shall hold its first session for four working days in 2013, before the twenty-second session of the Human Rights Council;

3. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the working group with the assistance necessary for it to fulfil its mandate;

4. *Requests* the President of the Human Rights Council to invite the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee drafting group on the draft declaration to participate in the first session of the working group;

5. *Invites* States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group;

6. *Requests* the working group to submit a report on progress made to the Human Rights Council for consideration at its twenty-third session.

*32nd meeting
5 July 2012*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 34 to 1, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

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

20/16. Arbitrary detention

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming articles 3, 9, 10 and 29, as well as other relevant provisions, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

²² A/HRC/20/31.

Recalling articles 9 to 11 and 14 to 22 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1991/42 of 5 March 1991 and 1997/50 of 15 April 1997, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions 6/4 of 28 September 2007, 10/9 of 26 March 2009, and 15/18 of 30 September 2010, in the latter of which the Council extended the mandate of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention for a further period of three years,

1. *Stresses* the importance of the work of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention;
2. *Takes note with interest* of the two latest reports of the Working Group,²³ including the recommendations contained therein;
3. *Requests* the States concerned to take account of the Working Group's views and, where necessary, to take appropriate steps to remedy the situation of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, and to inform the Working Group of the steps they have taken;
4. *Welcomes* the commemorative event organized to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention;
5. *Also welcomes* the creation of a publicly available database containing the Working Group's opinions on individual cases adopted since the establishment of the Group;
6. *Encourages* all States:
 - (a) To give due consideration to the recommendations of the Working Group;
 - (b) To take appropriate measures to ensure that their legislation, regulations and practices remain in conformity with relevant international standards and the applicable international legal instruments;
 - (c) To respect and promote the right of anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge to be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power, and to be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release;
 - (d) To respect and promote the right of anyone deprived of his or her liberty by arrest or detention to bring proceedings before court, in order that the court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his or her detention and order his or her release if the detention is not lawful, in accordance with their international obligations;
 - (e) To ensure that the right referred to in subparagraph (d) above is equally respected in cases of administrative detention, including administrative detention in relation to public security legislation;
 - (f) To ensure that anyone who is arrested or detained on a criminal charge has adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his or her defence, including the opportunity to engage and communicate with counsel;
 - (g) To ensure that the conditions of pretrial detention do not undermine the fairness of the trial;
7. *Also encourages* all States to cooperate with the Working Group and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to its requests for visits so that it may carry out its mandate even more effectively;

²³ A/HRC/16/47, A/HRC/19/57.

8. *Expresses its profound thanks* to the States that have extended their cooperation to the Working Group and responded to its requests for information, and invites all States concerned to demonstrate the same spirit of cooperation;

9. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Working Group has been informed of the release of some of the individuals whose situation has been brought to its attention, while deploring the many cases that have not yet been resolved;

10. *Requests* the Working Group to prepare draft basic principles and guidelines on remedies and procedures on the right of anyone deprived of his or her liberty, as stated in paragraph 6 (d) above, with the aim of assisting Member States in fulfilling their obligation to avoid arbitrary deprivation of liberty in compliance with international human rights law;

11. *Also requests* the Working Group, in preparing the above-mentioned draft basic principles and guidelines:

(a) To seek the views of States, relevant United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations treaty bodies and, in particular, the Human Rights Committee, other special procedures, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders;

(b) To submit a specific report to the Human Rights Council on national, regional and international laws, regulations and practices on the right as stated in paragraph 6 (d) above;

(c) To hold subsequently a consultation with stakeholders in relation to the preparation of the first draft basic principles and guidelines;

(d) To present the draft basic principles and guidelines to the Human Rights Council before the end of 2015, in accordance with its annual programme of work;

12. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all assistance and support necessary to the Working Group for the preparation of the above-mentioned draft basic principles and guidelines;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all assistance necessary to the Working Group, particularly with regard to the staffing and resources needed for the effective fulfilment of its mandate, especially in respect of field missions;

14. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of arbitrary detention in conformity with its programme of work.

*33rd meeting
6 July 2012*

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/17 Human rights situation in Mali

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007,

Reaffirming that all States are under an obligation to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the international human rights covenants and other relevant international human rights instruments to which they are party,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Mali,

Deeply concerned at the situation brought about by the occupation of the northern part of Mali by armed groups,

Noting with concern the human rights situation in northern Mali, the grave humanitarian situation and its consequences for the countries of the Sahel,

1. *Welcomes* the communiqués on the situation in Mali dated 6 April 2012 from the African Union, dated 23 March 2012, 3 April 2012 and 12 June 2012 from the African Union Peace and Security Council, and dated 6 June 2012 from the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States, not least as regards their condemnation of the coup d'état of 22 March 2012 and the unilateral declaration of independence;

2. *Condemns* the human rights violations and acts of violence committed in northern Mali, in particular by the rebels, terrorist groups and other organized transnational crime networks, including the violence perpetrated against women and children, the killings, hostage-takings, pillaging, theft and destruction of religious and cultural sites, as well as the recruitment of child soldiers, and calls for the perpetrators of these acts to be brought to justice;

3. *Calls for* an immediate halt to these human rights violations and acts of violence, and for strict respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

4. *Supports* current efforts by the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States to settle the crisis in Mali and bring about a definitive return to constitutional order, peace and security in Mali;

5. *Emphasizes* the need to facilitate access for the population to humanitarian aid, expresses appreciation for the humanitarian aid already supplied to needy population groups and urges the international community, in conjunction with the Malian transitional authorities and the neighbouring countries concerned, to continue to deliver appropriate humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons and respond to the challenges that the humanitarian crisis in the Sahel poses;

6. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to monitor the human rights situation in the north of Mali and to report thereon to the Council at its twenty-first session;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of this matter.

*33rd meeting
6 July 2012*

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/18. Nelson Mandela International Day panel

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 64/13 of 10 November 2009 and Human Rights Council decision 15/117 of 1 October 2010,

Recognizing Nelson Mandela's values and his dedication to the service of humanity, as a humanitarian, in the fields of conflict resolution, race relations, the promotion and protection of human rights, reconciliation, gender equality and the rights of children and other vulnerable groups, as well as the upliftment of poor and underdeveloped communities,

Underlining the importance of urgently eliminating continuing and violent trends involving racism and racial discrimination, and conscious that any form of impunity for crimes motivated by racist and xenophobic attitudes plays a role in weakening the rule of law and democracy, tends to encourage the recurrence of such crimes and requires resolute action and cooperation for its eradication,

1. *Decides* to hold, at its twenty-first session, a high-level panel discussion on how the values of reconciliation, peace, freedom and racial equality can contribute to the promotion and protection of human rights;
2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to take the measures necessary to observe Nelson Mandela International Day;
3. *Encourages* all States Members of the United Nations and relevant stakeholders to engage fully in the panel discussion with a view to guarantee an appropriate balance and diversity of views on the issue;
4. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to compile a summary of the outcome of the discussion and to present it to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session;
5. *Decides* to remain seized of this issue.

33rd meeting
6 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/19

Technical assistance to Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights

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 human rights instruments,

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

Recalling also Council resolutions 5/1, on institution-building, 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 further Council resolutions S-14/1 of 23 December 2010 and 16/25 of 25 March 2011 concerning the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire and 17/21 of 17 June 2011 establishing the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire,

Reaffirming that all States have a responsibility 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 relevant human rights instruments,

Welcoming the holding of legislative elections in Côte d'Ivoire on 11 December 2011, which show a commitment to the reconciliation process under way,

Noting that, while the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire has substantially improved, it remains relatively fragile in view of the many challenges, particularly as regards the restoration of peace, national reconciliation, security sector reform and economic recovery,

Gravely concerned by the attacks on personnel of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire in the exercise of their mandate to protect civilians,

1. *Strongly condemns* the attacks on the civilian population and personnel of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire;

2. *Condemns and deplores* in particular the killing of seven United Nations peacekeepers on 8 June 2012 in the town of Para while they were assisting the civilian population under attack by unidentified armed elements;

3. *Welcomes* the cooperation of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire with the United Nations human rights machinery and its commitment to promote and protect human rights, and encourages the continuation of efforts to end all human rights violations and help victims;

4. *Commends* the establishment on 13 July 2011 of a Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission in Côte d'Ivoire;

5. *Takes note* of the establishment on 20 July 2011 of a National Commission of Inquiry in Côte d'Ivoire to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding the allegations of serious abuses and human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire following the presidential election of 28 November 2010, which should address the causes of violence and ensure equity in the justice system for all Ivorians affected by the aforementioned human rights violations;

6. *Also takes note* of the report and recommendations that the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire submitted to the Council at its nineteenth session;

7. *Welcomes* the commitments undertaken by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire at the nineteenth session of the Council to endorse the independent expert's recommendations, particularly those related to rebuilding democracy, combating impunity through the justice system and strengthening inclusive political pluralism and cultural and religious pluralism;

8. *Encourages* the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to continue to ratify and implement international and regional human rights instruments, to comply with their reporting requirements and to promote human rights education;

9. *Notes with concern* the seriousness of the humanitarian situation on the ground, and calls on United Nations agencies and other relevant actors to continue to cooperate with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to provide assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, in conformity with the measures put in place by the Ivorian Government, so as to encourage their safe and voluntary return to their homes;

10. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide the technical assistance requested by the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and to work with it to identify other areas of assistance that will help Côte d'Ivoire to meet its human rights obligations;

11. *Also invites* the international community to continue to support the reconciliation process under way in Côte d'Ivoire, including through support for the

Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and to identify the specific areas in which such assistance is necessary;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to support the national efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire and its institutions to improve the human rights situation in the country, and to respond to its requests for technical assistance in the humanitarian, educational, health, economic and social spheres;

13. *Also calls upon* both the international community and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to support the National Human Rights Commission, through technical assistance and capacity-building programmes, with a view to ensuring its independence and enabling it to contribute to the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights of the Ivorian people, in accordance with the Paris Principles;

14. *Decides* therefore to renew the mandate of the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire for a period of one year, from the twentieth to the twenty-third session of the Human Rights Council;

15. *Requests* the independent expert to submit his report at the twenty-second session and his recommendations at the twenty-third session of the Human Rights Council;

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

33rd meeting
6 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote]

20/20. Situation of human rights in Eritrea

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling resolution 91 and decisions 250/2002 and 275/2003 of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 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 or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Expressing deep concern at the ongoing reports of grave violations of human rights by the Eritrean authorities against their own population and fellow citizens, including violations of civil and political rights, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, and the alarming number of civilians fleeing Eritrea as a result of those violations,

Expressing grave concern at the use of forced labour, including of conscripts and minors in the mining industry,

Reaffirming that everyone has the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country,

Noting the participation of Eritrea in its universal periodic review,

Recalling the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and international human rights treaties to which States are party,

1. *Strongly condemns:*

(a) The continued widespread and systematic violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms committed by the Eritrean authorities, including cases of arbitrary and extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, the use of torture, arbitrary and incommunicado detention without recourse to justice, and detention in inhumane and degrading conditions;

(b) The severe restrictions on freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of information, freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association, including the detention of journalists, human rights defenders, political actors, religious leaders and practitioners in Eritrea;

(c) The forced conscription of citizens for indefinite periods of national service, which could amount to forced labour, the alleged coercion of minors into the military and the mining industry, as well as the intimidation and detention of family members of those suspected of evading national service in Eritrea;

(d) The shoot-to-kill practice employed on the borders of Eritrea to stop Eritrean citizens seeking to flee their country;

(e) Any violation by the Government of Eritrea of its international human rights obligations in connection with the collection of taxes outside Eritrea from its nationals;

(f) The lack of cooperation with international and regional human rights mechanisms by Eritrea;

2. *Calls upon* the Government of Eritrea, without delay:

(a) To end its use of arbitrary detention of its citizens, and to end the use of torture and inhumane and degrading treatment and punishment;

(b) To account for and release all political prisoners, including the “G-11”;

(c) To ensure free and fair access to an independent judicial system for those detained to improve prison conditions and to allow regular access to prisoners for relatives, legal advocates, medical care, and other competent and legally authorized authorities and institutions;

(d) To put an end to the policy of indefinite military service;

(e) To allow human rights and humanitarian organizations to operate in Eritrea without fear or intimidation;

(f) To respect everyone’s right to freedom of expression and freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and freedom of peaceful assembly and association;

(g) To promote and protect women’s rights, including by taking measures to combat harmful practices, such as early marriage and female genital mutilation;

(h) To implement the recommendations accepted during its universal periodic review and to report on progress made;

(i) To end “guilt-by-association” policies that target family members of those who evade national service or seek to flee Eritrea;

(j) To cooperate fully with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with its international human rights obligations, by, inter

alia, allowing access to a mission by the Office as requested by the High Commissioner, the human rights treaty bodies, all mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and with all international and regional human rights mechanisms;

(k) To provide the Office of the High Commissioner with all relevant information on the identity, safety, well-being and whereabouts of all detained persons and persons missing in action, including journalists and Djiboutian combatants;

(l) To implement fully the Constitution of Eritrea adopted in 1997;

3. *Urges* Eritrea to make available information pertaining to Djiboutian combatants missing in action since the clashes of 10 to 12 June 2008 so that those concerned may ascertain the presence and condition of Djiboutian prisoners of war;

4. *Decides* to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea for a period of one year, who will submit a report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-third session;

5. *Calls upon* the Government of Eritrea to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, to permit access to visit the country and to provide the information necessary for the fulfilment of his or her mandate;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all information and the resources necessary to fulfil the mandate;

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

33rd meeting
6 July 2012

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/21.

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Acknowledging that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system,

Reaffirming its respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and unity of Somalia,

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 or her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Welcoming the statement of the President of the Security Council of 5 March 2012 and the press statement issued by the Security Council on 15 May 2012,

Acknowledging the efforts made by Somali stakeholders towards stability and reconciliation, including the protection of civilians and human rights, by way of laying the foundation for a constitutional order and a representative, inclusive and accountable system of governance,

Welcoming the efforts to ensure that women participate meaningfully in the political process and constitute at least 30 per cent of the members of the new parliament, and that the role of women is enshrined in the new Constitution,

Acknowledging the commitment and efforts made by the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and in particular those of the African Union Mission in Somalia, and acknowledging also the work of those States contributing to the Mission, including regional countries, to support efforts to achieve security, reconciliation and stability, and the efforts made by the international community and regional stakeholders to help Somalia to re-establish stability, peace and security on its national territory, as well as the rule of law,

Commending the African Union Mission in Somalia for its efforts, as requested by the Peace and Security Council, to minimize civilian casualties during its operations, including the endorsement in 2011 by the Mission of an indirect fire policy, encouraging the Mission to intensify its efforts in this regard, and encouraging also the African Union to support the Mission in efforts to increase awareness and training among its troops on human rights and international humanitarian law,

Welcoming the work of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia,

Acknowledging the constructive engagement of the Transitional Federal Government and Somali regional authorities in the universal periodic review, and encouraging continued efforts in this regard,

Welcoming the signing, on 11 May 2012, of the Memorandum of Understanding on technical assistance to the Transitional Federal Government in the field of human rights by the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Political Office for Somalia,

Acknowledging the need for long-term international support in the field of human rights in Somalia,

Deeply concerned about the continuing violations and abuses perpetrated against children, including sexual violence, in particular in areas of conflict or transition in Somalia by parties to the conflict, including their unlawful use and recruitment of child soldiers, and concerned about the continued death, injury and displacement of children as a result of armed conflict,

Noting that the political process in Somalia is at a critical phase, with only two months before the end of the transitional period, which will end on 20 August 2012, and looking towards the selection of a successor Government,

Emphasizing the determination of the international community, as expressed by the Security Council in its resolution 2036 (2012) of 22 February 2012, to take measures against both internal and external actors engaged in actions aimed at undermining the peace and reconciliation process in Somalia, including the Roadmap,

1. *Expresses its continued serious concern* at the human rights and humanitarian situation in Somalia;

2. *Strongly condemns* the grave and systematic human rights abuses perpetrated against the civilian population, including women, children, journalists and human rights defenders, in particular by Al-Shabaab and its affiliates, and calls for their immediate cessation;

3. *Expresses deep concern* at the continuing attacks against journalists in Somalia, and urges all parties to refrain from intentional violence against and harassment of journalists and to respect freedom of expression;

4. *Calls on* Somalia to fulfil its obligations under international human rights law;

5. *Emphasizes* that protecting, respecting and fulfilling human rights will be essential for the legitimacy of any future Somali political leadership;

6. *Calls on* the Transitional Federal Government and any successor Government to ensure the inclusion of human rights compliance mechanisms in instruments and institutions at both the national and subnational levels, and to recognize the importance of promoting and protecting human rights;

7. *Calls on* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to implement expeditiously the Memorandum of Understanding on technical assistance to the Transitional Federal Government in the field of human rights, and urges Member States to support the Office of the High Commissioner and the efforts of the Somali authorities at national and subnational levels in this regard;

8. *Urges* all parties to facilitate rapid and unhindered humanitarian access;

9. *Encourages* the Transitional Federal Government, the successor Government, the African Union and the African Union Mission in Somalia to intensify their efforts to facilitate rapid and unhindered humanitarian access, and also encourages the African Union to support the Mission in increasing awareness and training among its troops on human rights and on international humanitarian law, as well as in the protection of civilians, with the support of the international community, while noting that humanitarian access and security and the fulfilment of human rights are linked, and that assistance efforts should take these linkages into account;

10. *Urges* all parties to take immediate steps to protect children and to end abuses and violations committed against them and, in particular, calls for an immediate end to the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers; welcomes the efforts of the Transitional Federal Government towards finalizing a plan of action with the United Nations to end the use of child soldiers, and emphasizes the importance of signing and implementing that plan immediately; and calls for the Transitional Federal Government, relevant United Nations entities and others to strengthen child protection efforts, including by ensuring that such efforts are appropriately resourced;

11. *Expressing concern* at the abuses and violations perpetrated against women in Somalia, including sexual violence, and emphasizes the need for accountability for all such abuses and violations;

12. *Urges* all parties to take immediate steps to protect women and to end abuses and violations of their human rights, in particular sexual violence, and emphasizes the need for accountability for all such abuses and violations, and calls on the Transitional Federal Government, the successor Government and Somali regional authorities to take all the steps necessary to enable the full and equal participation of women in conflict prevention, management and resolution, as well as in peacebuilding and political processes;

13. *Commends* Member States, inter alia, Turkey, that have extended generous education assistance, and invites Member States to follow that example, including in the provision of training programmes for Somali journalists to boost their prominent role in the promotion of human rights through public awareness campaigns in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 10/32 of 27 March 2009;

14. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia for one year, from September 2012, with a view to maximize the provision and flow of technical assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights, in order to support the efforts of the Transitional Federal Government, the successor Government and Somali subnational authorities to ensure respect for human rights and to strengthen the human rights regime, including in relation to the presidential and parliamentary speaker elections, as well as other key transitional tasks that must be completed, and to advise the Transitional Federal Government and the successor Government, as well as the United Nations and the international community, on the steps that need to be taken to ensure that the environment is conducive to the free exchange of ideas and views and the conduct of elections; and requests the Independent Expert to report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session on the situation of human rights and the implementation of technical cooperation in Somalia;

15. *Urges* the special procedures system and the thematic mandate holders to engage fully and coordinate with the Independent Expert;

16. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to provide the Independent Expert with all the human, technical and financial assistance necessary to carry out his mandate;

17. *Calls on* all parties to ensure that the progress made at the London Conference on Somalia, held on 23 February 2012, is consolidated through effective action, and to redouble their efforts to support the people of Somalia in their search for a better future for their country;

18. *Welcomes* the outcomes of the second Istanbul Conference on Somalia, held on 1 and 2 June 2012, which, in particular, reiterated that respect for human rights must be at the heart of the peace process, and called on the Somali authorities to follow through with their commitment to uphold human rights and the rule of law and to put an end to the culture of violence and impunity;

19. *Also welcomes* the outcome of the meeting of the International Contact Group on Somalia organized by the Government of Italy in Rome on 2 and 3 July 2012;

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

*33rd meeting
6 July 2012*

[Adopted without a vote.]

20/22.

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 66/176 of 19 December 2011 and 66/253 of 16 February 2012, Human Rights Council resolutions S-16/1 of 29 April 2011, S-17/1 of 23 August 2011, S-18/1 of 2 December 2011, 19/1 of 1 March 2012, 19/22 of 23 March 2012 and S-19/1 of 1 June 2012, and Security Council resolutions 2042 (2012) of 14 April 2012 and 2043 (2012) of 21 April 2012,

Calling for the urgent, comprehensive and immediate implementation of all elements of the six-point proposal of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, Kofi Annan, as annexed to Security Council resolution 2042 (2012) without any preconditions, and recalling the ministerial meeting of the Action Group of 30 June 2012,

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the statements made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights before the Security Council that crimes against humanity are likely to have been committed in the Syrian Arab Republic, and noting her repeated encouragement to the Security Council to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court,

Noting the oral update provided by the commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic during the interactive dialogue held on 27 June 2012, including on its special inquiry into the events in El-Houleh, and expressing deep concern at its report that the significant majority of victims were reported to be women and children who had been deliberately killed in their homes,

1. *Strongly condemns* the widespread, systematic and gross violations of human rights, acts of violence, ongoing atrocities and indiscriminate targeting of civilians by the Syrian authorities, and also condemns the human rights violations and crimes that members of the Government-controlled militia *Shabbiha* continue to commit against the Syrian people;

2. *Also strongly condemns* the continued extrajudicial killings, the killing and persecution of protestors, human rights defenders and journalists, cases of arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, interference with access to medical treatment, torture and ill-treatment, and condemns in particular the targeted killing of children and the fact that children have been subject to arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and ill-treatment, including sexual violence;

3. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities release all persons arbitrarily detained and immediately allow the access of independent human rights monitors to all detention facilities, in particular those facilities where torture has been alleged to have occurred;

4. *Deplores* the alarming humanitarian and human rights consequences of the lack of implementation of the six-point plan of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and calls for the urgent, comprehensive and immediate implementation by all sides of all its elements without any preconditions and in the sequence prescribed by the plan;

5. *Reiterates its urgent call* upon the Syrian authorities to put an immediate end to all violence and all human rights violations, and to meet its responsibility to protect the Syrian population;

6. *Reiterates* that all violence in all its forms by all parties must cease;

7. *Demands* an immediate end to all attacks against journalists and media outlets, and also that independent and international media be able to operate in the Syrian Arab Republic without restrictions, harassment, intimidation or risk to life;

8. *Stresses its support* for the aspirations of the people of the Syrian Arab Republic for a peaceful, democratic and pluralistic society, in which there is no room for sectarianism or discrimination on ethnic, religious, linguistic or any other grounds, based on the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Urges* the Syrian authorities to immediately and fully implement the agreed humanitarian response plan, including by granting immediate, safe, unimpeded and full access of humanitarian organizations to all areas of the Syrian Arab Republic;

10. *Invites* all relevant United Nations agencies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to continue to provide support to Syrian refugees and their host countries;

11. *Reiterates* the importance of bringing to justice those responsible for the widespread and systematic use of violence against the Syrian people;

12. *Underscores* the importance of the recommendation of the commission of inquiry that the Syrian people, on the basis of broad, inclusive and credible consultations, should determine, within the framework provided by international law, the process and mechanisms to achieve reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations, as well as reparations and effective remedies for the victims;

13. *Emphasizes* the continued importance of the efforts of the commission of inquiry to conduct international, transparent, independent and unfettered investigations into alleged violations of international human rights law with a view to hold to account those responsible for such violations, including for those that may amount to crimes against humanity;

14. *Encourages* the international community to ensure that there is no impunity for such crimes, stressing that the Syrian authorities have failed to prosecute alleged perpetrators of such crimes;

15. *Looks forward* to the full report of the commission of inquiry, to be presented to Human Rights Council at its twentieth-first session;

16. *Recognizes* that the commission will need additional resources in order to completely fulfil its mandate;

17. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities to cooperate fully with the commission of inquiry, including by granting it immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, noting the unofficial visit of commissioner Paulo Pinheiro;

18. *Decides* to transmit all reports and oral updates by the commission of inquiry to all relevant bodies of the United Nations and the Secretary-General for appropriate action;

19. *Recalls* the standards for membership of the Human Rights Council as set forth in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006;

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

*33rd meeting
6 July 2012*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 41 to 3, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

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

Against:

China, Cuba, Russian Federation

Abstaining:

India, Philippines, Uganda]

II. President's statement adopted by the Council at its twentieth session

PRST 20/1.

Reports of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

At the thirty-third meeting, held on 6 July 2012, the President of the Human Rights Council read out the following statement:

“The Human Rights Council,

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

Recalling also Human Rights Council decisions 6/102 of 27 September 2007 and 17/119 of 17 June 2011 containing general guidelines for the preparation of information under the universal periodic review,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 65/281 of 17 June 2011 and Human Rights Council decision 17/119, in which the Council extended the duration of review by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review from three hours to three and a half hours for each State review from the second cycle onwards,

Recalling President's statement PRST/9/2 of 24 September 2008, in which the word limit of reports of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on each State reviewed was set at 9,630 words,

Taking into account the fact that the extension of the duration of the review entails a greater number of statements made during the universal periodic review of each State,

Recalling that the word limit for reports of intergovernmental bodies has been set at 10,700 words,²⁴

Decides to increase the word limit for all reports of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on each State reviewed from 9,630 words to 10,700 words.”

[Adopted without a vote.]

²⁴ In accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly on the control and limitation of documentation, in particular resolutions 52/214, 53/208 and 59/265, reports originating in the Secretariat are subject to a page limit equivalent to 8,500 words, while those not originating in the Secretariat are subject to a page guideline equivalent to 10,700 words.

Part Two:

Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its twentieth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 18 June to 6 July 2012. 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 twentieth session was held on 4 June 2012.
3. The twentieth session consisted of thirty-four meetings over 15 days (see paragraph 10 below).

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 the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2012, the Council adopted the programme of work of the twentieth session.

D. Organization of work

6. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2012, the President outlined the modalities for the general debate on the update by the United Nations High Commissioner of the activities of her office, which would be 3 minutes for Member States and 2 minutes for observer States and other observers.
7. At the 3rd meeting, on 19 June 2012, the President outlined the modalities for clustered interactive dialogue with Special Procedures mandate holders, which would be 5 minutes for Member States and 3 minutes for observer States.
8. At the 8th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the President outlined the modalities for individual interactive dialogue with Special Procedures mandate holders, which would be 3 minutes for Member States and 2 minutes for observer States.
9. At the 14th meeting, on 25 June 2012, the President outlined the modalities for panel discussion, which would be 5 minutes for panellists, 3 minutes for Member States and 2 minutes for observers.

E. Meetings and documentation

10. The Council held thirty-four fully serviced meetings during its twentieth session.
11. The text of the resolutions and President's statement adopted by the Council is contained in Part One of the present report.
12. Annex I contains the list of attendance.
13. Annex II contains the agenda of the Council, as included in section V of the annex to Council resolution 5/1.
14. Annex III contains the list of documents issued for the twentieth session of the Council.
15. Annex IV contains the name of a special procedures mandate holder appointed by the Council at its twentieth session.
16. Annex V contains names of members of the international fact-finding mission appointed pursuant to Council resolution 19/17.

F. Visits

17. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2012, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Erkki Tuomioja, delivered a statement to the Council.
18. At the same meeting, the Minister of Education and Culture of Uruguay, Ricardo Ehrlich, delivered a statement to the Council.

G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

19. At the 34th meeting, on 6 July 2012, the Council appointed a special procedures mandate holder in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 (see annex IV).

H. Appointment of members of international fact-finding mission pursuant to Council resolution 19/17

20. At the 34th meeting, the Council appointed members of international fact-finding mission pursuant to its resolution 19/17 (see annex V).
21. At the same meeting, the representative of Palestine made a statement as the concerned party.

I. Adoption of the report of the session

22. At the 34th meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representatives of Egypt, Singapore, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of the Netherlands) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made comments in relation to adopted resolutions.
23. At the same meeting, the President of the Council made a statement with regard to the tentative yearly voluntary calendar of thematic resolutions.
24. Also at the same meeting, the Vice-President and Rapporteur made a statement in relation to the draft report of the session.

25. At the same meeting, the draft report of the Council (A/HRC/20/2) was adopted ad referendum and the Council decided to entrust the Rapporteur with the finalization of the report.

26. Also at the same meeting, the observers for Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights House Foundation, International Commission of Jurists and International Federation of Human Rights Leagues) and Mouvement contre le racism et pour l'amitié entre les peuples made statements in relation to the session.

27. At the same meeting, the President of the Council closed the twentieth 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 on activities of her office

28. At the 1st meeting, on 18 June 2012, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update of the activities of her Office.

29. During the ensuing general debate at the 1st and at the 2nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark²⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Egypt²⁵ (on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union, Amnesty International, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, France Libertes-Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (also on behalf of Mouvement contre le racism et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Human Rights Watch, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru,

²⁵ Observer States speaking on behalf of both Member States and Observer States.

International Human Rights Association for American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, North South XXI, Reporters Without Borders International, United Nations Watch, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Muslim Congress.

30. At the 2nd meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Sri Lanka and the Syrian Arab Republic.

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

31. At the 16th meeting, on 26 June 2012, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented thematic reports prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General (see para. 120 in Chapter III below).

32. At the 25th meeting, on 2 July 2012, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented reports prepared by the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 7 (see para. 230 in Chapter VII below).

33. At the 29th meeting, on 4 July 2012, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented reported prepared by the High Commissioner under agenda items 2 and 10 (see para. 252 in Chapter X below).

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

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

34. At the 3rd meeting, on 19 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Anand Grover, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/15 and Add.1-3).

35. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ghana and Viet Nam made statements as concerned countries.

36. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 3rd and 4th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Bangladesh, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kuwait, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia, Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Luxembourg, Morocco, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Association of World Citizens, Rencontre Africaine pour le défense des droits de l'homme (RADDHO).

37. At the 4th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

38. At the 3rd meeting, on 19 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Kishore Singh, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/21 and Add.1-3).

39. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 3rd and 4th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil²⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kuwait, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Representative from the United Nations agencies: the United Nations Children's Fund;

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

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network, Baha'i International Community, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Dominicans for Justice and Peace-Order of Preachers, International Federation of University Women, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity and Teresian Association), Save the Children International, Union of Arab Jurists (also on behalf of General Arab Women Federation, International Educational Development, Inc. and International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination).

40. At the 4th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

41. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Georgia and the Russian Federation made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

42. At the 4th meeting, on 19 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Frank La Rue, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/17 and Add.1-3).

43. At the same meeting, the representative of Algeria made a statement as a concerned country and the representative of Palestine made a statement as a concerned party.

44. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 5th and 6th meetings, on 20 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Angola, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iraq, Ireland, Lithuania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Representative from the United Nations agencies: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resource Centre, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network (also on behalf of European Region of International Lesbian and Gay Federation and International Commission of Jurists), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Press Emblem Campaign, Reporters Without Borders International.

45. At the 6th meeting, on 20 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

46. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Thailand made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

47. At the 4th meeting, on 19 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Christof Heyns, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/22 and Add.1-4).

48. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 5th and 6th meetings, on 20 May 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Belgium, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Lithuania, Morocco, Tunisia;

(c) Representative from the United Nations agencies: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

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

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Colombia Commission of Jurists, International Federation of Journalists, Press Emblem Campaign, Reporters Without Borders International.

49. At the 6th meeting, on 20 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

50. At the 6th meeting, on 20 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Maina Kiai, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/27 and Add.1-4).

51. At the same meeting, the representative of Georgia made a statement as the concerned country.

52. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 7th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Belarus, Colombia, Egypt, France, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Morocco, South Africa, Sweden, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Human Rights Commission of Malaysia;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit-COC Nederland, Freedom House, International Service for Human Rights, Regional Centre for Human Rights and Gender Justice, Society for Threatened Peoples, World Organization Against Torture.

53. At the 7th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

54. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Canada, China, Cuba and Ethiopia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

55. At the 6th meeting, on 20 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Ben Emmerson, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/14 and Add.1 and 2).

56. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia made a statement as the concerned country.

57. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 7th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Chile, China (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam), Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan (on behalf of the

Group of Arab States), Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Thailand, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, France, Morocco, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, European Union;

(d) Observer for a non-governmental organization: World Organization Against Torture.

58. At the 7th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

59. At the 8th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Maria Magdalena Sepúlveda Carmona, presented her reports (A/HRC/20/25 and Add.1 and 2).

60. At the same meeting, the representatives of Paraguay and Timor-Leste made statements as concerned countries.

61. Also at the same meeting, the Council listened to a video message from Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice of Timor-Leste.

62. 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: Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kuwait, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Finland, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sri Lanka, Togo, Morocco, Zambia;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (ILGA-Europe), Latin American Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights (by video message), Madre, Inc (by video message), Regional Centre for Human Rights and Gender Justice.

63. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

64. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Paraguay made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

65. At the 8th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Margaret Jungk, presented the report of the Working Group (A/HRC/20/29).

66. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 9th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Cuba, India, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Egypt, Ghana, Morocco, Paraguay, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Representative from the United Nations agencies: the United Nations Children's Fund;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie;

(e) Observer for national human rights institutions: International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Foodfirst Information and Action Network, Conectas Direitos Humanos, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (also on behalf of International Educational Development and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of International Federation of Human Rights Leagues and International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Asian Legal Resource Centre).

67. At the 9th meeting, the Chairperson-Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

68. At the 8th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the independent expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, Cephias Lumina, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/23 and Add.1-3).

69. At the same meeting, the representative of Viet Nam made a statement as the concerned country.

70. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 9th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the independent expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Cuba, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Egypt, Latvia, Morocco and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Representative from the United Nations agencies: the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

(d) Observer for the Holy See;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Asia Pacific Forum of Women, Law and Development.

71. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the independent expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice

72. At the 9th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, Kamala Chandrakirana, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/20/28 and Add.1).

73. At the same meeting, the representative of Morocco made a statement as the concerned country.

74. Also at the same meeting, the National Human Rights Council of Morocco made a statement.

75. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 22 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Iraq, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (also on behalf of International Buddhist Relief Organization), Federation of Cuban Women, International Federation of University Women, Penal Reform International (also on behalf of Friends World Committee for Consultation), Verein Subwind Entwicklungspolitik.

76. At the 10th meeting, the Chairperson-Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

77. At the 9th meeting, on 21 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Francois Crépeau, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/24 and Add.1).

78. At the same meeting, the representative of Albania made a statement as the concerned country.

79. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 22 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation),

Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Panama, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(e) Representative from the United Nations agencies: the United Nations Children's Fund;

(f) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(g) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union, International Commission of Jurists, Migrants Rights International.

80. At the 11th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

81. At the 11th meeting, on 22 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Farida Shaheed, presented her reports (A/HRC/20/26 and Add.1 and 2).

82. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria and Morocco made statements as concerned countries.

83. Also at the same meeting, the National Human Rights Council of Morocco made a statement.

84. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 12th meeting, on 25 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Bangladesh, Botswana, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Indonesia, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, Greece, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for a non-governmental organization: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs (also on behalf of Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples).

85. At the 12th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

86. At the 11th meeting, on 22 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Joy Ngozi Ezeilo, presented her reports (A/HRC/20/18 and Add.1-6).

87. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Thailand made statements as concerned countries.

88. Also at the same meeting, the Australian Human Rights Commission made a statement.

89. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 12th meeting, on 25 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus²⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Friends United against Human Trafficking, including Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Egypt, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Singapore, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Botswana, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Marist International Solidarity Foundation), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, Liberation.

90. At the 12th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

91. At the 13th meeting, on 25 June 2012, the representative of Cameroon made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

92. At the 13th meeting, on 25 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Gabriela Knaul, presented her reports (A/HRC/20/19 and Add.1-3, and A/HRC/20/20).

93. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey made statements as concerned countries.

94. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 16th meeting, on 26 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Maldives, Mauritania, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Greece, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union.

(d) Observer for a non-governmental organization: Penal Reform International (also on behalf of Friends World Committee for Consultation).

95. At the 16th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

96. At the 13th meeting, on 25 June 2012, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Rashida Manjoo, presented her reports (A/HRC/20/16 and Add.1-6).

97. At the same meeting, the representatives of Italy and Jordan made statements as concerned countries.

98. Also at the same meeting, the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions (on behalf of National Centre for Human Rights of Jordan) made a statement.

99. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 16th meeting, on 26 June 2012, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Cambodia²⁵ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Moldova, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Honduras, Morocco, Netherlands, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(e) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(f) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Antiviolence Center, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of Action Canada for Population and Development), Federation of Cuban Women, HelpAge International (also on behalf of International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse), International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Minority Rights Group, Regional Centre for Human Rights and Gender Justice.

100. At the 13th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

B. Panels

Annual discussion on women's human rights

101. At the 14th meeting, on 25 June 2012, and at the 15th meeting, on 26 June 2012, the Council held an annual discussion on women's human rights.

102. At the same meeting, the High Commission for Human Rights made an opening statement for the first panel discussion on the topic of remedies and reparations for victims of violence. Rashida Manjoo, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, moderated the discussion and made a statement.

103. Also at the same meeting, the panellists Farida Shaheed, Patricia Guerrero, Carla Ferstman and Chris Dolan made statements.

104. During the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements during the first speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), China, India, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Turkey;

(c) Representative from United Nations agencies: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit-COC Nederland (also on behalf of Action Canada for Population and Development), International Commission of Jurists, Regional Centre for Human Rights and Gender Justice.

105. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made comments at the end of the first speaking slot.

106. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Angola, Congo, Cuba, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden²⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Switzerland, Thailand;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Republic of Korea;

(c) Representative from United Nations agencies: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Mouvement mondial des mères international, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (also on behalf of Femmes Africa Solidarité and World Young Women's Christian Association), World Young Women's Christian Association.

107. At the same meeting, the moderator and panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

108. At the 15th meeting, on 26 June 2012, Mona Rishmawi, Chief of the Branch of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement on behalf of the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights for the second panel discussion on the topic of women human rights defenders.

109. At the same meeting, the panellists Margaret Sekaggya, José de Jesus Orozco, Nazar Abdelgadir and Sunila Abeysekera made statements.

110. During the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements during the first speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Chile (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Cuba, Czech Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Norway (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Syrian Arab Republic;

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Association for Women's Rights in Development (by video message), Human Rights Watch, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

111. At the same meeting, the panellist answered questions and made comments at the end of the first speaking slot.

112. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Poland, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of Action Canada for Population and Development and International Lesbian and Gay Association), International Service for Human Rights.

113. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Panel on promotion and protection of human rights in a multicultural context

114. At the 23rd meeting, on 29 June 2012, the Council held a panel discussion on promotion and protection of human rights in a multicultural context, including through combatting xenophobia, discrimination and intolerance. Yuri Boychenko, Chief of Branch of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel on behalf of the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights. Hisham Badr, Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations Office at Geneva, moderated the discussion and made a statement.

115. At the same meeting, the panellists Gurharpal Singh, Alain Godonou, Mona Zulficar, Doudou Diene and Mario Marazziti made statements.

116. During the ensuing panel discussion at the same meeting, the following made statements during the first speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Chile, Cuba, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Thailand, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Egypt;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Tchad agir pour l'environnement, United Nations Watch.

117. At the end of the first speaking slot the moderator and panellists answered questions and made comments.

118. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Indonesia, Italy, Norway, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Brazil, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Pakistan, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observer for a non-governmental organization: North-South XXI.

119. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made concluding remarks.

C. General debate on agenda item 3

120. At the 16th meeting, on 26 June 2012, the Deputy High Commissioner of Human Rights presented the thematic reports prepared by the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General.

121. At the 16th and 17th meetings, on the same day, and at the 18th meeting, on 27 June 2012, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Angola, Bangladesh, Croatia²⁵ (also on behalf of Costa Rica and Poland), Cuba, Denmark²⁵ (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), Ecuador (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Morocco, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), India, Italy, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco²⁵ (on behalf of 128 States), Nigeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Qatar, Russian Federation, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Sudan;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, African Association for Education and Development, Agence internationale pour le développement, American Association of Jurists, Amnesty International, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Association of World Citizens, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Caritas Internationalis (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Company of the Daughters of Charity of Vincent of Paul, Dominicans for Justice and Peace, Fondazione Marista per la Solidarieta Internazionale, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Association of Charities, International Council of Catholic Men,

International Federation of Catholic Medical Associations, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Mouvement international d'apostolate des milieux sociaux independants, New Humanity, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations and World Youth Alliance), Center for Inquiry (also on behalf of International Humanist and Ethical Union), Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centre independent de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue, Federation of Cuban Women, CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Femmes Solidaires, France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (also on behalf of International Educational Development and International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Franciscans International, Human Rights Watch, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Association of Schools of Social Work (also on behalf of Indian Council of South America and International Committee for the Indians of the Americas), International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Educational Development, Inc. (also on behalf of France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Harm Reduction Association, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, Liberation, Minority Rights Group, Open Society Institute, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la cooperation economique international-OCAPROCE Internationale, Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Society for Threatened Peoples, Society Studies Center, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Muslim Congress, Worldwide Organization for Women.

122. At the 17th meeting, the representatives of China and Ethiopia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: access to effective remedies for trafficked persons and their right to an effective remedy for human rights violations

123. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representatives of Germany and the Philippines introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.1, sponsored by Germany and the Philippines and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palestine, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sri Lanka and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

124. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

125. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

126. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/1).

Conscientious objection to military service

127. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Croatia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.4, sponsored by Costa Rica, Croatia and Poland and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Brazil, Georgia, Finland, Lithuania, Peru, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Sweden and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

128. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

129. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/2).

130. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representative of Thailand made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Human rights of migrants

131. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.6, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Serbia, Turkey and the United States of America. Subsequently, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Indonesia, Namibia, Nicaragua, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia and Uganda joined the sponsors.

132. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/3).

The right to a nationality: women and children

133. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of the United States of America (also on behalf of Botswana, Colombia, Iraq, Mexico, Slovakia and Turkey) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.8, sponsored by the United States of America and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan, Latvia, New Zealand, Nigeria, the Philippines, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

134. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure 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 was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/4).

Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality

136. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.9, sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Serbia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

137. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/5).

Elimination of discrimination against women

138. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Colombia (also on behalf of Mexico) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.11, sponsored by Colombia and Mexico and co-sponsored by Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

139. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/6).

The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4

140. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.12, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Australia, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Haiti, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique, Namibia, Panama, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

141. At the same meeting, the representatives of Thailand and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

142. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/7).

The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet

143. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representatives of Brazil, Sweden and Tunisia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.13, sponsored by Brazil, Nigeria, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America and co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mongolia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Senegal and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

144. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

145. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/8).

Human rights of internally displaced persons

146. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Austria introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.14, sponsored by Austria and co-sponsored by Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Poland, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

147. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria orally revised the draft resolution by splitting the 11th preambular paragraph and modifying the new 12th preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 27.

148. Also at the same meeting, the representative of India made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

149. 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 20/9).

The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

150. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.17, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal and South Africa joined the sponsors.

151. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution by adding a new 9th preambular paragraph and modifying operative paragraphs 4 and 5.

152. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

153. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of Members 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.

154. Also at the same meeting, at the request of Austria (on behalf of Members of the European Union that are Members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 31 in favour, 11 against, 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, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay;

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

Abstention: Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Norway, Peru.

155. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/10.

Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity

156. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.18, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Palestine, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal and South Africa joined the sponsors.

157. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution by modifying operative paragraphs 11 and 12.

158. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of Members 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.

159. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure 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, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/11).

Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence

161. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.10, sponsored by Canada and co-sponsored by Andorra, Argentina,

Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Korea, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Albania, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Chad, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Malta, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

162. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally revised the draft resolution by modifying the 7th, 13th and 14th preambular paragraphs and operative paragraphs 8 and 12.

163. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei-Darussalam, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates and Yemen) made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

164. 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 20/12).

Arbitrary detention

165. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representative of France introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.5, sponsored by France and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Belgium, Costa Rica, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

166. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

167. 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 20/16).

IV. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

A. Interactive dialogue with the commission of inquiry on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

168. At the 18th meeting, on 27 June 2012, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Council resolution 19/22 on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (A/HRC/20/37).

169. At the same meeting, the Deputy Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States for Syria, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, briefed the Council pursuant to its resolution S-19/1.

170. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson of the commission of inquiry for the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Pinheiro, addressed the Council.

171. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the concerned country.

172. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 19th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Chile, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Italy, Libya, Maldives (also on behalf of Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Honduras, Ireland, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Peru, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia and Switzerland), Mexico, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden²⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Human Rights Watch, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch.

173. At the 19th meeting, Paulo Pinheiro answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Interactive Dialogue with the High Commissioner on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Belarus

174. At the 20th meeting, on 27 June 2012, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented her report on the situation of human rights in Belarus (A/HRC/20/8).

175. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the concerned country.

176. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 21st meeting, on 28 June 2012, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Belgium, Botswana, China, Cuba, Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Canada, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Netherlands, Myanmar, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Federation of Human Rights Leagues.

177. At the 20th meeting, the High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made comments.

178. At the 21st meeting the representative of Belarus made concluding remarks as the concerned country.

179. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. General debate on agenda item 4

180. At the 21st and 22nd meetings, on 28 June 2012, 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, Denmark²⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Ecuador, Hungary, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Norway, Spain, Switzerland (also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, African Association on Education for Development, Agence internationale pour le développement, Al Zubair Charitable Foundation, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Federation of Cuban Women, International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Baha'i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centre for Inquiry (also on behalf of International Humanist and Ethical Union), Centrist Democratic International, Comité International pour le respect et l'application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples, Democracy Coalition Project, Development Innovations and Networks (also on behalf of France

Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, Federation of Cuban Women, Femmes Solidaires, France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (also on behalf of International Education Development and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Franciscans International, Freedom House, General Arab Women Federation, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network, Society for Threatened Peoples and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Indian Council of South America, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Association of Schools of Social Work (also on behalf of Indian Council of South America and International Committee for the Indians of the Americas), International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Committee for the Indians of the Americas, International Educational Development, Inc, International Federation of Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of Union of Arab Jurists), Liberation, Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme, Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development, Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Press Emblem Campaign, Regional Centre for Human Rights and Gender Justice, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Society for Threatened Peoples, Society Studies Centre, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Muslim Congress.

181. At the 22nd meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Gabon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Nepal, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

182. At the same meeting, the representatives of Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

D. Consideration and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Belarus

183. At the 31st meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Cyprus (on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.7, sponsored by Denmark (on behalf of the European Union) and co-sponsored by Albania, Canada, Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United States of America. Subsequently, Botswana, Japan and New Zealand joined the sponsors.

184. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the concerned country.

185. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

186. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Russian Federation and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

187. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution was adopted by 22 in favour, 5 against, with 20 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Maldives, Mauritius, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America;

Against: China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Russian Federation;

Abstention: Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Djibouti, Guatemala, Indonesia, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, Uganda, Uruguay.

188. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/13.

189. At the 34th meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representative of Norway (also on behalf of Belgium, Costa Rica, Italy, Spain and Switzerland) made general comments in relation to the adopted resolution.

Situation of human rights in Mali

190. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.20, sponsored by Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

191. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

192. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the concerned country.

193. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

194. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/17).

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

195. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representative of Djibouti introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.19/Rev.1, sponsored by Djibouti, Somalia and Nigeria. Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

196. At the same meeting, the representative of Djibouti orally revised the draft resolution by adding a new 8th preambular paragraph and modifying operative paragraphs 1 and 2.

197. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a statement as the concerned country.

198. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

199. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba and the Russian Federation made statements in explanation of vote before the vote, disassociating themselves from the consensus on the draft resolution.

200. 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 20/20).

201. At the 34th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Italy made general comments in relation to the adopted resolution.

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

202. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representatives of Turkey and the United States of America introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.22 and its oral revisions, sponsored by the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

203. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced an oral amendment to the draft resolution.

204. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), China, Cuba, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, the United States of America and Uruguay made general comments in relation to the draft resolution and the proposed oral amendment.

205. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the concerned country.

206. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Angola and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the proposed oral amendment.

207. At the same meeting, at the request of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the proposed oral amendment. The proposed oral amendment was rejected by 8 in favour, 33 against, with 6 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Russian Federation, Thailand, Uganda;

Against: Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria,

Norway, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;

Abstentions: Bangladesh, Cameroon, Congo, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Philippines.

208. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Ecuador, India, the Russian Federation and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote with regard to the draft resolution.

209. At the same meeting, at the request of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted by 41 in favour, 3 against, with 3 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America, Uruguay;

Against: China, Cuba, Russian Federation;

Abstentions: India, Philippines, Uganda.

210. At the 34rd meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Bangladesh and Thailand made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Complaint Procedure

211. At the 17th meeting, on 26 June 2012, at the 20th meeting, on 27 June 2012, and at the 30th meeting, on 4 July 2012, the Council held three closed meetings on the Complaint Procedure.

212. At the 31th meeting, on 5 July 2012, the President made a statement on the outcome of the meetings, stating that:

“the Human Rights Council, in closed meetings, has examined the situations of religious minorities in the Republic of Iraq and the human rights situation in Eritrea under the complaint procedure established pursuant to Human Rights council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007.

The council has decided to discontinue the consideration of the situation of religious minorities in the Republic of Iraq and recommended that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provides Iraq with technical cooperation, capacity-building, assistance and advisory services. Furthermore, the council decided to keep under review the consideration of situation of human rights in Eritrea until its 21st session.”

B. General debate on agenda item 5

213. At the 24th meeting, on 29 June 2012, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark²⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), Ecuador, Hungary, India, Russian Federation (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam), Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Spain;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Luxembourg, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Comité International pour le respect et l'application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (also on behalf of Action International pour la paix et le développement dans la region des Grands Lacs), Foodfirst Information and Action Network, Indian Council of South America, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists), International Association of Peace Messenger Cities (also on behalf of Arab Lawyers Union, General Arab Women Federation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and Union of Arab Jurists), International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Canada HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Foodfirst Information and Action Network, Human Rights Watch and International Service for Human Rights), International Committee for the Indians of the Americas, Liberation, North-South XXI, Organisation for Defending Victims of Violence, Rencontre Africaine de defense des droits de l'homme, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, Worldwide Organization for Women.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promotion of the right to peace

214. At the 32nd meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.16, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Congo, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Palestine, Sri Lanka, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Libya, Namibia, Nigeria and Senegal joined the sponsors.

215. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution.

216. Also at the same meeting, the representative of China made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

217. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

218. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (also on behalf of Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania and Spain) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

219. 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 34 in favour, 1 against, with 12 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

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

Against: United States of America;

Abstention: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, India, Italy, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Switzerland.

220. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

221. For the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/15.

VI. Universal periodic review

A. General debate on agenda item 6

222. At the 24th meeting, on 29 June 2012, 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, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Denmark²⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Norway, Russian Federation, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Geneva for Human Rights, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Commission of Jurists, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

223. At the same meeting, the Secretariat of the Council made a statement in relation to questions raised during the general debate on agenda item 6.

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Universal Periodic Review Working Group reports

224. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the President of the Council introduced the draft President's statement A/HRC/20/L.23.

225. At the same meeting, the draft President's statement was approved by the Council (for the text of the adopted President's statement, see part one, chapter II, 20/PRST/1).

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

226. At the 25th meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Richard Falk, presented his report (A/HRC/20/32).

227. At the same meeting, the representative of Palestine made a statement as the concerned party.

228. 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: Bangladesh, Cuba, Indonesia, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Defence for Children International, Israeli Committee against House Demolitions, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, North-South XXI, United Nations Watch.

229. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 7

230. At the 25th meeting, on 2 July 2012, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the reports prepared by the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 7 (A/HRC/20/3/Rev.1, A/HRC/20/13 and A/HRC/20/36).

231. At the same meeting, the representative of Palestine made a statement as a concerned party, and the representative of Turkey made a statement as a concerned country.

232. At the 26th meeting, on the same day, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as a concerned country.

233. At the 25th and 26th meetings, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Cyprus²⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Ecuador, Egypt²⁵

(on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), India (also on behalf of Brazil and South Africa), Indonesia, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen;

(c) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Association of World Citizens, Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (also on behalf of B'nai B'rith International), Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Israeli Committee against House Demolitions, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, North-South XXI, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Permanent Assembly for Human Rights Union of Arab Jurists (also on behalf of General Arab Women Federation and International Educational Development), United Nations Watch, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik.

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. General debate on agenda item 8

234. At the 26th meeting, on 2 July 2012, and at the 27th meeting, on 3 July 2012, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Argentina²⁵ (on behalf of MERCOSUR, Chile, Ecuador and Peru), Austria (on behalf of 54 States), Chile, Cyprus²⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine), Maldives (also on behalf of Austria, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Honduras, Mauritius, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Slovenia, Somalia, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Norway, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland²⁵ (on behalf of 67 States), United States of America, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Luxembourg, Morocco, South Africa;

(c) Observer for the Holy See;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Council of Europe, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(e) Observer for national human rights institutions: Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions, International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions, Ombudsman of Serbia (by video message);

(f) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit-COC Nederland), France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand (also on behalf of International Educational Development and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Indian Council of South America, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Committee for the Indians of the Americas, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Liberation, North-South XXI, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale-OCAPROCE Internationale, Press Emblem Campaign, Women's Human Rights International Association (also on behalf of France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), World Federation of Democratic Youth (also on behalf of France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand and International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), World Muslim Congress, United Nations Watch.

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

235. At the 32nd meeting, on 5 July 2012, the representative of Australia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.15, sponsored by Australia and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Nicaragua, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Togo and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

236. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru made general comments in relation to the draft resolution.

237. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/14).

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

238. At the 27th meeting, on 3 July 2012, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mutuma Ruteere, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/33 and Add.1-3, and A/HRC/20/38).

239. At the same meeting, the representative of Hungary made a statement as the concerned country.

240. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the 27th and 28th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malaysia, Norway, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Iraq, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nepal, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: International Educational Development, Inc., International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Liberation, Open Society Institute, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

241. At the 28th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 9

242. At the 28th meeting, on 3 July 2012, 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, Cyprus²⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Kuwait, Libya, Pakistan²⁵ (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Russian Federation (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ukraine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Council of Europe;

(d) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters, 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, European Union of Public Relations, Indian Council of South America, Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Buddhist Relief Organization, International Committee for the Indians of the Americas, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Liberation, North-South XXI, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale-OCAPROCE Internationale, Society for Threatened Peoples (also on behalf of Mouvement contre le racism et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), United Nations Watch, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Muslim Congress.

243. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Mauritania made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Nelson Mandela International Day Panel

244. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representative of South Africa introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.3, sponsored by Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

245. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

246. Also at the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/18).

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue with special procedures

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti

247. At the 28th meeting, on 3 July 2012, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, Michel Forst, presented his reports (A/HRC/20/35 and Add.1).

248. At the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made a statement as the concerned country.

249. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting, and at the 29th meeting, on 4 July 2012, the following made statements and asked the independent expert questions:

- (a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Benin, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Honduras²⁵ (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, United States of America, Uruguay;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Brazil, Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Morocco, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);
- (c) Representative of United Nations agencies: United Nations Children's Fund;
- (d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (e) Observers for the following non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues.

250. At the 29th meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. General debate on agenda item 10

251. At the 29th meeting, on 4 July 2012, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an overview of and successes, best practises and challenges in technical assistance and capacity building efforts provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant United Nations agencies in accordance with Council resolution 18/18.

252. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner presented the report of the High Commissioner on technical assistance and cooperation on human rights for Kyrgyzstan (A/HRC/20/12).

253. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Deepika Nelum Udagama, presented her report (A/HRC/20/34).

254. At the same meeting, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

- (a) Representatives of States Members of the Council: Brazil (on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), China, Cyprus²⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Iceland, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), Indonesia, Switzerland, Thailand, United States of America;
- (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
- (c) Observers of the following non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association of World Citizens, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, United Nations Watch, Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik.

255. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Nepal made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Technical assistance to Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights

256. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representative of Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.21, sponsored by Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States). Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

257. At the same meeting, the representative of Senegal orally revised the draft resolution.

258. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire made a statement as the concerned country.

259. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

260. 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 20/19).

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

261. At the 33rd meeting, on 6 July 2012, the representative of Turkey (also on behalf of Italy, Somalia and the United States of America) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/20/L.2/Rev.1, sponsored by Turkey and Somalia and co-sponsored by Australia and the United States of America. Subsequently, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal (on behalf of the Group of African States), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Thailand joined the sponsors.

262. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia introduced the draft resolution and made a statement as the concerned country.

263. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

264. At the same meeting, the draft resolution was adopted without a vote (for the text as adopted, see part one, chapter I, resolution 20/21).

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	Eritrea	Namibia
Albania	Estonia	Netherlands
Algeria	Ethiopia	Nepal
Andorra	Finland	New Zealand
Argentina	France	Oman
Armenia	Gabon	Pakistan
Australia	Georgia	Panama
Azerbaijan	Germany	Paraguay
Bahrain	Ghana	Portugal
Belarus	Greece	Republic of Korea
Bolivia	Haiti	Rwanda
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Honduras	Serbia
Brazil	Iceland	Singapore
Brunei Darussalam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Slovakia
Bulgaria	Iraq	Slovenia
Cambodia	Ireland	Solomon Islands
Canada	Japan	South Africa
Chad	Kazakhstan	South Sudan
Colombia	Kenya	Sri Lanka
Croatia	Lao People's Democratic	Sudan
Democratic People's	Republic	Sweden
Republic of Korea	Latvia	Syrian Arab Republic
Democratic Republic of	Lebanon	Togo
the Congo	Lithuania	Tunisia
Denmark	Luxembourg	Turkey
Dominican Republic	Madagascar	Turkmenistan
Egypt	Monaco	Ukraine
El Salvador	Morocco	United Arab Emirates
Equatorial Guinea	Myanmar	

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Zambia
Ireland	Viet Nam	Zimbabwe
Uzbekistan	Yemen	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See

Other Observers

Palestine

Sovereign Military Order of Malta

United Nations

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	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 Organization for Migration (IOM)
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	World Health Organization (WHO)
International Labour Office (ILO)	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
	World Trade Organization (WTO)

Intergovernmental organizations

Council of Europe	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
European Union	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
International Organization of the Francophonie	

National Human Rights Institutions, International Coordinating Committees and Regional Groups of National Institutions

Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions	Finnish Human Rights Centre
Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme - Togo	International Coordinating Committee (ICC)
Conseil Consultative des Droits de l'Homme du Royaume du Maroc	National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria

Non-Governmental Organizations

Action Canada for Population and Development (ACPD)	Agence Internationale pour le Développement (Aide-Fédération)
Action Internationale pour la Paix et le Développement dans la Région des Grands Lacs (AIPD)	Al-Hakim Foundation
African Association of Education for Development	Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man
African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development (ASHAD)	Al-Zubair Charity Foundation (ZCF)
African Commission of Health and Human Right Promoters	Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement
	American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)
	American Association of Jurists (AAJ)
	Amman Center for Human Rights Studies (ACHRS)

Amnesty International (AI)
 Antiviolence Center
 Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and
 Development (APWLD)
 Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
 (Forum-Asia)
 Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network
 (AITPN)
 Asian Legal Resource Centre (ALRC)
 Association of World Citizens (AWC)
 Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII
 Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and
 Resource Rights
 Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (CIHRS)
 Caritas Internationalis (International)
 Centre for Environmental and Management Studies
 Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
 (CHRAPA)
 Centre Indépendant de Recherches et d'Initiatives
 pour le Dialogue (CIRID)
 Centrist Democratic International (CDI)
 Centro Regional de Derechos Humanos y Justicia de
 Género
 Cercle de Recherche sur les Droits de la Personne
 Humaine (CRED)
 Child Development Foundation
 Civicus -World Alliance for Citizen Participation
 Colombian Commission of Jurists (CCJ)
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs
 of the World Council of Churches (CCIA/WCC)
 Conectas Direitos Humanos
 Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good
 Shepherd
 Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (CBOJ)
 Defence for Children International (DCI)
 Democracy Coalition Project (DCP)
 Development Innovations and Networks
 Dignity International
 Dominicans for Justice and Peace (Order of Preachers)
 Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
 (ESWDO)
 European Law Students' Association
 European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay
 Association (ILGA)
 European Union of Public Relations (EUPR)
 Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot
 Integratie van Homoseksualiteit COC Nederland
 Federation of Cuban Women (FCW)
 Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe
 (ABTTF)
 Femmes Solidaires
 Foodfirst Information and Action Network
 Forum Azzahrae pour la Femme Marocaine
 Forum for Women and Development - FOKUS
 France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
 Franciscans International (FI)
 Freedom House
 Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES)
 Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)
 (FWCC)
 General Arab Women Federation (GAWF)
 Geneva Infant Feeding Association
 Geneva for Human Rights – Global Training
 Global Alliance against Traffic in Women (GAATW)
 Groupe des ONG pour la Convention relative aux
 droits de l'enfant
 Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
 Human Rights Advocates, Inc. (HRA)
 Human Rights House Foundation
 Human Rights Information and Documentation
 Systems International
 Human Rights Watch (HRW)
 Indian Council of South America (CISA)
 Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru (MITA)
 Initiatives of Change
 Institute for Planetary Synthesis
 Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices
 Affecting the health of Women and Children (IAC)
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers
 (IADL)
 International Association of Jewish Lawyers and
 Jurists (IAJLJ)
 International Association of Peace Messenger Cities
 International Association of Schools of Social Work
 (IASSW)
 International Bridges to Justice, Inc. (IBJ)
 International Buddhist Relief Organisation
 International Catholic Child Bureau (BICE)
 International Catholic Migration Commission
 International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (INCPL)
 International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
 International Committee for the Indians of the
 Americas (Incomindios Switzerland)
 International Committee for the Respect and
 Application of the African Charter on Human and
 People's Rights (ICRAC)
 International Educational Development (IED), Inc.
 International Federation of Human Rights Leagues
 (FIDH)
 International Federation of Journalists (IFJ)
 International Federation Terre des Hommes (IFTDH)
 International Federation of University Women
 (IFUW)
 International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR)
 International Human Rights Association of American
 Minorities (IHRAAM)

International Human Rights Internship Program
 International Humanist and Ethical Union (IHEU)
 International Movement against all Forms of
 Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)
 International Movement ATD Fourth World
 International Movement for Fraternal Union among
 Races and Peoples (UFER)
 International Network for the Prevention of Elder
 Abuse
 International Organization for the Elimination of all
 Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD)
 International Organization for the Right to Education
 and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)
 International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)
 International Society for Human Rights
 International Volunteerism Organization for Women,
 Education and Development - VIDES
 International Youth and Student Movement for the
 United Nations (ISMUN)
 Internet Society
 Israeli Committee Against House Demolitions
 Istituto Internazionale Marie Ausiliatrice (IIMA)
 Jubilee Campaign
 Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
 Liberation
 Ligue Internationale contre le Racisme et
 l'Antisémitisme (LICRA)
 Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development
 (MFPD)
 Make Mothers Matter International
 Mandat International
 Marangopoulos foundation for Human Rights
 (MFHR)
 Migrants Rights International (MRI)
 Minority Rights Group International (MRG)
 MISEREOR
 Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre
 les Peuples (MRAP)
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored
 People
 New Humanity
 Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and
 Transparty
 Nord-Sud XXI
 Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
 ONG Hope International
 Open Society Institute (OSI)
 Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de
 Promotion de la Coopération Economique
 Internationale (Ocaproce International)
 Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
 (ODVV)
 Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (PCHR)
 Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
 Pax Romana
 Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH)
 Plan international. Inc.
 Presse Embleme Campagne
 Rencontre Africain pour la Défense des Droits de
 l'Homme (RADDHO)
 Reporters Sans Frontiers International – Reporters
 without Borders International
 Save the Children International
 Servas International
 Society for Threatened Peoples
 Society Studies Center (SSC)
 Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA)
 Tchad – Agir pour l'Environnement (TCHAPE)
 Teresian Association
 Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and
 The Holocaust
 Union of Arab Jurists
 United Nations Watch (UN Watch)
 United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
 Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik (Sudwind)
 Women's Human Rights International Association
 (WHRIA)
 Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
 (WILPF)
 Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF)
 World Association for the School as an Instrument of
 Peace (EIP)
 World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)
 World Federation of United Nations Associations
 (WFUNA)
 World Muslim Congress (WMC)
 World Organization against Torture (OMCT)
 World Vision International (WVI)
 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 and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
- Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
- Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building

Annex III

List of documents issued for the twentieth session of the Council

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol number</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Title of document</i>
A/HRC/20/1	1	Annotations to the agenda for the twentieth session of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/20/2	1	Report of the Human Rights Council on its twentieth session
A/HRC/20/3/Rev.1	1	Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the status of implementation of the conclusions contained in the report of the independent international fact-finding mission on the incident of the humanitarian flotilla
A/HRC/20/4 and Corr.1	2 and 3	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights
A/HRC/20/5 and Corr.1	2 and 3	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights-Thematic study on the issue of violence against women and girls and disability
A/HRC/20/6 and Corr.1	2 and 3	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights-Summary of the panel discussion 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/20/7	2 and 3	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the outcome of the seminar addressing the adverse impacts of climate change on the full enjoyment of human rights
A/HRC/20/8	2 and 4	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Belarus
A/HRC/20/9	2 and 8	Report of the Secretary-General-National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
A/HRC/20/10	2 and 8	Report of the Secretary-General-Activities of the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in accrediting national institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
A/HRC/20/11	2 and 8	Summary of the Human Rights Council 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
A/HRC/20/12 and Corr.1	2 and 10	Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and cooperation on human rights for Kyrgyzstan
A/HRC/20/13	7	Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 19/17

A/HRC/20/14	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism
A/HRC/20/14/Add.1	3	Addendum-Mission to Tunisia
A/HRC/20/14/Add.2	3	Addendum-Follow-up report to country missions
A/HRC/20/15	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
A/HRC/20/15/Add.1	3	Addendum-Mission to Ghana
A/HRC/20/15/Add.2	3	Addendum-Mission to Viet Nam
A/HRC/20/15/Add.3	3	Addendum-Mission to Viet Nam: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur
A/HRC/20/16	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences
A/HRC/20/16/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Jordan
A/HRC/20/16/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Italy
A/HRC/20/16/Add.3	3	Addendum - Mission to Somalia
A/HRC/20/16/Add.4 and Corr.1	3	Addendum - Summary report on the expert meeting on gender-motivated killings of women
A/HRC/20/16/Add.5	3	Addendum - Mission to Jordan: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur
A/HRC/20/16/Add.6	3	Addendum - Mission to Italy: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur
A/HRC/20/17	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression
A/HRC/20/17/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Algeria
A/HRC/20/17/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Israel and the occupied Palestinian territories
A/HRC/20/17/Add.3	3	Addendum - Mission en Algérie: commentaires de l'Etat sur le rapport du Rapporteur spécial
A/HRC/20/18	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children
A/HRC/20/18/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Australia
A/HRC/20/18/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Thailand
A/HRC/20/18/Add.3	3	Addendum - Summary report on the expert meeting on prosecution of trafficking in persons cases: Integrating a human rights-based approach in the administration of criminal justice
A/HRC/20/18/Add.4	3	Addendum - Observations on communications
A/HRC/20/18/Add.5	3	Addendum - Mission to Thailand: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur
A/HRC/20/18/Add.6	3	Addendum - Mission to Australia: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur

A/HRC/20/19	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers
A/HRC/20/19/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Romania
A/HRC/20/19/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Bulgaria
A/HRC/20/19/Add.3	3	Addendum - Mission to Turkey
A/HRC/20/20	3	Global thematic study of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers to assess the human rights education and continuing training of judges, prosecutors, public defenders and lawyers, with recommendations for appropriate follow-up
A/HRC/20/21	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education
A/HRC/20/21/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Kazakhstan
A/HRC/20/21/Add.3	3	Addendum - Mission to Kazakhstan: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur
A/HRC/20/22 and Corr.1	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions
A/HRC/20/22/Add.1	3	Addendum - Follow-up to the mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo
A/HRC/20/22/Add.2 and Corr.1	3	Addendum - Follow-up to the mission to Colombia
A/HRC/20/22/Add.3	3	Addendum - Follow-up to the mission to the United States of America
A/HRC/20/22/Add.4	3	Addendum - Observations on communications
A/HRC/20/23 and Corr.1	3	Report of the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
A/HRC/20/23/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Viet Nam
A/HRC/20/23/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo
A/HRC/20/23/Add.3	3	Addendum - Mission to Viet Nam: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur
A/HRC/20/24	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants
A/HRC/20/24/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Albania
A/HRC/20/25	3	Report of the SR on extreme poverty and human rights
A/HRC/20/25/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Timor-Leste
A/HRC/20/25/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Paraguay
A/HRC/20/26	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights
A/HRC/20/26/Add.1 and Corr.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Austria
A/HRC/20/26/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Morocco
A/HRC/20/27	3	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association

A/HRC/20/27/Add.1	3	Addendum - Replies to questionnaire
A/HRC/20/27/Add.2	3	Addendum - Mission to Georgia
A/HRC/20/27/Add.3	3	Addendum - Observations on communications
A/HRC/20/27/Add.4	3	Addendum - Mission to Georgia: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur
A/HRC/20/28	3	Report of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice (1st, 2nd & 3rd sessions)
A/HRC/20/28/Add.1	3	Addendum - Mission to Morocco
A/HRC/20/29	3	Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises
A/HRC/20/30	3, 4, 7, 9, 10	Communications report of Special Procedures
A/HRC/20/31	5	Report of the HRC Advisory Committee on the draft declaration on the right of peoples to peace
A/HRC/20/32	7	Report of the SR on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian Territories occupied since 1967
A/HRC/20/33	9	Report of the SR on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
A/HRC/20/33/Add.1	9	Addendum - Mission to Hungary
A/HRC/20/33/Add.2	9	Addendum - Observations on communications
A/HRC/20/33/Add.3	9	Addendum - Mission to Hungary: comments by the State on the report of the Special Rapporteur
A/HRC/20/34	10	Report of the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights
A/HRC/20/35 and Corr.1	10	Report of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti
A/HRC/20/35/Add.1	10	Addendum - Forced returns of Haitians from third states
A/HRC/20/36	7	Progress report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 19/18
A/HRC/20/37	4	Report of the SG on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
A/HRC/20/38	9	Report of the SR on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 66/143
A/HRC/20/39	6	Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the operations of the Voluntary Fund for participation in the universal periodic review
A/66/342	9	Report of the Secretary-General - Programme of activities for the International Year for People of African Descent
A/66/342/Add.1	9	Addendum

Documents issues in the conference room papers series:

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A/HRC/20/CRP.1	4	Oral update of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry for the Syrian Arab Republic

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A/HRC/20/L.1	3	Trafficking in persons, especially women and children: access to effective remedies for trafficked persons and their right to an effective remedy for human rights violations
A/HRC/20/L.2/Rev.1	10	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights
A/HRC/20/L.3	9	Nelson Mandela International Day Panel
A/HRC/20/L.4	3	Conscientious objection to military service
A/HRC/20/L.5	3	Arbitrary detention
A/HRC/20/L.6	3	Human rights of migrants
A/HRC/20/L.7	4	Situation of human rights in Belarus
A/HRC/20/L.8	3	The right to a nationality: women and children
A/HRC/20/L.9	3	Human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality
A/HRC/20/L.10	3	Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: remedies for women who have been subjected to violence
A/HRC/20/L.11	3	Elimination of discrimination against women
A/HRC/20/L.12	3	The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4
A/HRC/20/L.13	3	The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet
A/HRC/20/L.14	3	Human rights of internally displaced persons
A/HRC/20/L.15	8	National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights
A/HRC/20/L.16	5	United Nations Declaration on the right to peace
A/HRC/20/L.17	3	The effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
A/HRC/20/L.18	3	Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity
A/HRC/20/L.19	4	Situation of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/20/L.19/Rev.1	4	Situation of human rights in Eritrea
A/HRC/20/L.20	4	Situation of human rights in Mali
A/HRC/20/L.21	10	Technical assistance to Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights
A/HRC/20/L.22	4	Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

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A/HRC/20/G/2	4	Note verbale dated 23 May 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic 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/20/G/3	4	Note verbale dated 24 May 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic 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/20/G/4	4	Note verbale dated 30 May 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic 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/20/G/5	3	Note verbale dated 12 June 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Belarus to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the secretariat of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/20/G/6	4	Note verbale dated 6 June 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic 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/20/G/7	3	Note verbale dated 28 June 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Greece 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/20/G/8	4	Note verbale dated 4 July 2012 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/20/G/9	4	Note verbale dated 5 July 2012 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/20/G/10	9	Note verbale dated 6 July 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/20/G/11	10	Note verbale dated 17 July 2012 from the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan 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/20/G/12	4	Noted verbale dated 31 July 2012 from the Permanent mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

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A/HRC/20/NGO/2	7	Written statement submitted by the Israeli Committee against House Demolitions, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/3	3	Written statement submitted by Reporters without Borders International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/4	3	Written statement submitted by Fundación Intervida, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/5	3	Written statement submitted by the International Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/6	7	Written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/7	3	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), l' Association apprentissage sans frontières, l' Association Points-Coeur, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Federation of University Women, International Volunteerism Organization for Women Education and Development (VIDES), Teresian Association, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/20/NGO/8	2 and 3	Joint written statement submitted by Franciscans International (FI), the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU), non-governmental organizations in general consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/9	3	Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/10	4	Written statement submitted by the Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/11	3	Written statement submitted by the International Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/12	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Franciscans International (FI), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif général
A/HRC/20/NGO/13	3	Written statement submitted by the International Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/14	4	Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status

A/HRC/20/NGO/15	4	Written statement submitted by the Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/16	4	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/17	3	Written statement submitted by Liberation, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/18	4	Joint written statement submitted by the General Arab Women Federation, the Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/19	7	Written statement submitted by the World Federation of Trade Unions, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/20	4	Written statement submitted by the International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/20/Rev.1	4	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/21	3	Written statement submitted by the Global Alliance against Traffic in Women, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/22	4	Written statement submitted by the Society Studies Centre (MADA ssc), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/23	4	Joint written statement submitted by France Libertés - Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, the Women's Human Rights International Association, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/24	3	Written statement submitted by theMaarij Foundation for Peace and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/25	3	Written statement submitted by the Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/26	4	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/27	7	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/28	9	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/29	4	Written statement submitted by the Women's Human Rights International Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/30	3	Written statement submitted by the Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/31	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/32	4	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/33	4	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/34	4	Idem

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A/HRC/20/NGO/37	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/38	4	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/39	4	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/40	3	Written statement submitted by Fundación Intervida, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/41	10	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/42	4	Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/43	4	Written statement submitted by the Aliran Kesedaran Negara National Consciousness Movement, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/44	4	Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/45	4	Written statement submitted by the Press Emblem Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/46	7	Written statement submitted by the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/47	3	Written statement submitted by the Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/48	3	Written statement submitted by Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/49	3	Written statement submitted by the European Union of Public Relations, a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/50	3	Written statement submitted by CIVICUS - The World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/51	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/52	3	Written statement submitted by the Women against Violence Europe – Wave, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/53	7	Written statement submitted by the Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Refugee and Residency Rights, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/54	3	Joint written statement submitted by Franciscans International (FI), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/55	4	Written statement submitted by the International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), a non-governmental

organization in special consultative status

A/HRC/20/NGO/56	3	Written statement submitted by the International Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/57	6	Written statement submitted by the International Commission of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/58	4	Written statement submitted by the International Fellowship of Reconciliation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/59	5	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 World Spiritual University (BKWSU), Soroptimist International (SI), the International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies (IINAS), the Franciscans International (FI), the Women's Federation for World Peace International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, the World Young Women's Christian Association (World YWCA), the Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers, the 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 International Federation of University Women (IFUW), 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, the 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 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 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 Comite 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), the Grail, UNANIMA International, the Association for Democratic Initiatives (ADI), the General Arab Women Federation (GAWF), the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), the Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue (CIRID), the International Association of Schools of Social Work (IASSW), Peace Boat, the Comision 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, the African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), the Planetary Association for Clean Energy (PACE), Initiatives of Change International (IOFC), Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, the Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, the Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", the General Arab Women Federation, 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), African Services Committee (ASC), Guild of Service, European Women's Lobby (EWL), European Union of Women (EUW), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDE), Women's Union of Russia (WUR), Fundación Cultura de Paz, Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), International Islamic Relief Organization (IIROSA), Japanese Association of International Women's Rights, Japanese Worker's Committee for Human Rights, International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics (IAGG), Universal Peace Federation (UPF), Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale (OCAPROCE), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the Association of World Citizens, the Federation for Peace and Conciliation (IFPC), the World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace, the 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 Asia Pacific Forum on Women, the Law and Development (APWLD), the International Progress Organization (IPO), European Federation of Road Traffic Crash Victims (FEVR), the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, UNESCO Etxea (UNESCO Centre Basque Country), non-governmental organizations

on the roster

A/HRC/20/NGO/60	4	Written statement submitted by CIVICUS – The World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/61	7	Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, the Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, the Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/62	3	Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par France Libertés – Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, American Association of Jurists, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif spécial, le Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, organisation non gouvernementale sur la liste
A/HRC/20/NGO/63	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/64	3	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/65	3	Written statement submitted by Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/66	10	Written statement submitted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers – IADL, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/67	3	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/68	5	Joint written statement submitted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers – IADL, the American Association of Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/69	4	Written statement submitted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers – IADL, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/70	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Association of Democratic lawyers – IADL, the American Association of Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/71	3	Written statement submitted by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers – IADL, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/72	3	Exposé écrit présenté par France Libertés – Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/20/NGO/73	9	Written statement submitted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/74	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

A/HRC/20/NGO/75	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/76	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/77	4	Written statement submitted by the Nonviolent Radical Party, transnational and transparty, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/78	3	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, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/79	3	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/80	3	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, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/81	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/82	3	Written statement submitted by Reporters without Borders International - Reporters sans Frontières International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/83	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Human Rights House Foundation, B.A.B.E. - Be Active Be Emancipated, Reporters Without Borders International – Reporters sans Frontières International, the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, the International Centre against Censorship - Article 19, the World Association of Newspapers, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/84	3	Exposición escrita presentada por la Permanent Assembly for Human Rights, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/20/NGO/85	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/86	7	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/87	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/88	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/89	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/90	3	Written statement submitted by the Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/91	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/92	3	Joint written statement submitted by the Human Rights House Foundation, B.a.B.e. - Be Active Be Emancipated, the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/94	4	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

A/HRC/20/NGO/95	3	Written statement submitted by the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/97	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/98	3	Written statement submitted by the Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/99	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/100	3	Written statement submitted by the American Civil Liberties Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/101	3	Joint written statement submitted by the International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers – IADL, the Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association, Women Against violence Europe – WAVE, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/102	3	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/103	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/104	3	Written statement submitted by the Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/105 and Corr.1	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/106	4	Written statement submitted by the Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/107	3	Written statement submitted by the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/108	10	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/109	4	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/110	3	Written statement submitted by the International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/20/NGO/111	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NGO/112	3	Written statement submitted by the International Organisation of Employers, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/20/NGO/113	4	Written statement submitted by Amnesty International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Documents issued in the national institution series

<i>Symbol number</i>	<i>Agenda Item</i>	<i>Title of document</i>
A/HRC/20/NI/1	8	Information presented by the Asia Pacific Forum of National Human Rights

Institutions (APF)		
A/HRC/20/NI/2	3	Idem
A/HRC/20/NI/3	3	Information presented by the Irish Human Rights Commission
A/HRC/20/NI/4	3	Information presented by the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions on behalf of “A” status national human rights institutions in Africa
A/HRC/20/NI/5	8	Information presented by the New Zealand Human Rights Commission
A/HRC/20/NI/6	3	Information presented by the National Centre for Human Rights of Jordan
A/HRC/20/NI/7	3	Information presented by the National Human Rights Institution of Timor-Leste
A/HRC/20/NI/8	3	Written statement submitted by the National Human Rights Council of the Kingdom of Morocco
A/HRC/20/NI/9	3	Information presented by the Equality and Human Rights Commission of the Great Britain

Annex IV

Name of the special procedures mandate holder appointed by the Council at its twentieth session

Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

Mr. John Knox (United States of America)

Annex V

Members of the international fact-finding mission appointed pursuant to Council resolution 19/17

Ms. Christine Chanet (France)

Ms. Asma Jahangir (Pakistan)

Ms. Unity Dow (Botswana)