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Chair: Mr. Gunnarsson (Iceland)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.05 p.m.

Agenda item 70: Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
(continued)

(a) Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (continued)
(A/C.3/72/L.56)

Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.56: Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1. **Mr. Lukiyantzev** (Russian Federation), introducing draft resolution [A/C.3/72/L.56](#), said that seventy years since States had put their political and ideological differences aside to fight for a common cause, humanity had failed to stamp out the last vestiges of Nazi ideology. The draft resolution addressed extremely dangerous recent manifestations of racism that needed to be counteracted at the national and international levels. The proliferation of extremist groups perpetrating violence against people on the basis of their skin colour, religion, immigration and ethnic background was disturbing. Defending the dissemination of racist and extremist ideas as an expression of the right to free speech ran counter to States' responsibilities under the main international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. Extremist groups were often inspired by the very ideology and practices that the anti-Hitler coalition had fought against in the Second World War. His country rejected the glorification of perpetrators of Nazi crimes and the whitewashing of former members of the *Schutzstaffel* (SS), particularly of the Waffen SS subdivisions, which had mercilessly exterminated peaceable civilians and had been ruled a criminal organization by the Nuremberg Tribunal.

2. In Europe, which had witnessed the horrors of Nazi ideology first-hand, memorials honouring those who fought against Nazism and Fascism were under siege while memorials honouring Nazis were being inaugurated with great pomp. It had once been unimaginable that those who had fought on the side of Fascism against the anti-Hitler coalition would be proclaimed heroes and put on an equal footing with national freedom fighters, making a mockery of the veterans of the anti-Fascist movement, playing into the hands of those who advocated the idea of 'racial purity' and setting a poor example for the next generation.

3. The Nuremberg Tribunal had unequivocally judged the crimes of those who had trampled on the rights and dignity of others and rejected the principle of equality of all people regardless of racial, ethnic, religious or linguistic affiliation. Attempts to recast the Tribunal's rulings and falsify history out of political convenience or mercantile considerations were blasphemous.

4. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Algeria, Bolivia (the Plurinational State of), Brazil, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Guinea, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Namibia, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe had joined the sponsors.

Agenda item 72: Promotion and protection of human rights (continued)

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (continued) (A/C.3/72/L.45)

Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.45: National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

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

6. **Mr. Schulz** (Germany) said that the draft resolution recognized that national human rights institutions added value beyond the Human Rights Council in Geneva by bridging the traditional divide between the State and civil society and providing authoritative yet independent information on human rights violations. The draft resolution also recognizing the progress that had been made to enhance the participation of national human rights institutions in United Nations human rights mechanisms. He thanked national human rights institutions for their invaluable input through their regional networks and through the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

7. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Turkey and Uruguay had joined the sponsors.

8. *Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.45 was adopted.*

9. **Ms. Morton** (Australia) said that it was crucial for national human rights institutions, which provided

crucial links between the States' commitments to uphold human rights and the lived experience of individuals, to participate in relevant discussions in the United Nations. Her Government welcomed the decision of the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing to invite national human rights institutions to participate in its work in their own capacity. She encouraged the Commission on the Status of Women and the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to redouble its efforts to do so as well. All other United Nations forums and meetings should allow national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles to take part in their work. The draft resolution reaffirmed that the participation of national human rights institutions represented best practice for all human rights-related United Nations processes and mechanisms.

Agenda item 107: Crime prevention and criminal justice (continued) (A/C.3/72/L.2, A/C.3/72/L.3, A/C.3/72/L.4, A/C.3/72/L.6/Rev.1)

Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.2: Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

10. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

11. *Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.2 was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.3: Promoting the practical application of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)

12. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that, with regard to the request made in paragraph 12, additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$807,700 would be required to ensure the broad dissemination of the Nelson Mandela Rules, design guidance material and provide technical assistance and advisory services. The funds would also provide for the development of technical guidance material on the Nelson Mandela Rules, the revision of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) handbooks in the field of prison reform and the printing of Nelson Mandela Rules and other UNODC guidance material on the rules in different official languages of the United Nations. The sum would also cover advisory service missions to 15 countries, one P-4-level professional post for two years, one General Service post for one year and one consultant for four working months.

13. With regard to the request made in paragraph 13, additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$338,700 would be required to facilitate the exchange of information on the practical application of the Nelson Mandela rules and to provide for two expert group meetings in Vienna.

14. Should the additional extrabudgetary resources not be provided, the activities would not take place. The draft resolution therefore would have no programme budget implications for the 2017–2018 or the 2018–2019 bienniums.

15. *Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.3 was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.4: Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

16. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that, with regard to the request made in paragraph 11, additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$410,800 per year would be required to continue to support requesting Member States in the implementation of capacity-building programmes to strengthen crime prevention and criminal justice responses, including the organization of and support to two national and two regional workshops and one legislative assistance activity, printing and dissemination of a practical assistance tool to assist them in the implementation of the International Guidelines for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses with Respect to Trafficking in Cultural Property and Other Related Offences. The funds would also provide for one P-3-level professional post for four working months, one General Service post for six months, a part-time junior consultant for one year, and one part-time junior consultant for one year to organize, update and upload relevant information to the UNODC SHERLOC portal for sharing electronic resources and laws on crime.

17. With regard to the request made in paragraph 14, additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$1,396,200 would be required within the framework of the Global Programme on Violence against Children jointly implemented by the Terrorism Prevention Branch and the Justice Section of UNODC. The resource requirements would provide for advisory service missions to twelve countries, regional and national workshops in six countries with 30 participants each, one three-day expert group meeting on tool development in Vienna with 20 participants and translation and printing of training material in four languages. The requirement would also cover six working months of one consultant and two years of one

professional staff at the P-3 level and one General Service staff.

18. Should the additional extrabudgetary resources not be provided, the activities would not take place. The draft resolution therefore would have no programme budget implications for the 2017–2018 or the 2018–2019 bienniums.

19. *Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.4 was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.6/Rev.1: Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

20. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

21. **Ms. Velichko** (Belarus), introducing the draft resolution (A/C.3/72/L.6/Rev.1), said that trafficking in persons was the third most profitable and the fastest growing criminal activity. While traffickers were becoming increasingly sophisticated, measures to combat them continued to lag behind. There was a shared understanding that trafficking in persons could not be overcome singlehandedly and required joint efforts and improved cooperation between States, international organizations, civil society, the private sector and mass media.

22. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the Sudan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia and Zimbabwe had joined the sponsors.

23. *Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.6/Rev.1 was adopted.*

24. **Ms. Simpson** (United States of America) said that her country was committed to working with international organizations, Member States, civil society and the private sector to promote greater coordination of efforts to eradicate human trafficking in all its forms. Standing up to modern slavery and forced labour was a core element of foreign policy that demonstrated her country's unwavering commitment to human rights. Everyone had the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Anyone who was trapped should get a chance to live up to their potential.

25. Her Government looked forward to the outcome of the principals-level meeting to strengthen the work of the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons and urged UNODC, as coordinator, to ensure a high level of participation at that meeting.

Agenda item 108: International drug control
(continued) (A/C.3/72/L.5)

Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.5: Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and related commitments on alternative development and regional, interregional and international cooperation on development-oriented, balanced drug control policy addressing socioeconomic issues

26. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

27. *Draft resolution A/C.3/72/L.5 was adopted.*

The meeting rose at 3.50 p.m.