



人权理事会
第四十届会议
2019年2月25日至3月22日
议程项目4
需要理事会注意的人权状况

南非常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团 2019年3月7日致人权理事会主席的普通照会

南非共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和瑞士其他国际组织代表团向人权理事会主席致意，并谨请理事会主席注意所附波利萨里奥阵线关于理事会提及西撒哈拉非自治领土时应使用的正确联合国术语的信函(见附件)。

南非共和国常驻代表团谨请将本普通照会及其附件* 作为人权理事会议程项目4下的文件印发，并分发给理事会所有成员。

* 附件不译，原文照发。



Annex to the note verbale dated 7 March 2019 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council

For the attention of the President of the Human Rights Council

Upon instructions from my authorities, I have the honour to write to you to bring to your attention and that of the Human Rights Council the official designation of the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara, within the context of the requirement of international legality.

A Spanish protectorate since 1884, Spanish Sahara was included in 1963 in the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the Charter (A/5514, annex III); since then, Western Sahara has had a distinct and separate legal status from that of the Administering Power, if any.

On 26 February 1976, Spain informed the United Nations Secretary-General that as of that date it had terminated its presence in the Non-Self-Governing Territory and relinquished its responsibilities over the Territory.

Since 1976, the United Nations adopted the official and unique denomination of Western Sahara when referring to that Territory. The UN General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies, the UN Security Council and all International Organisations of the UN system, as well as all UN Programmes and Missions use the official denomination of Western Sahara in their reports, and to date in more than one hundred resolutions.

Western Sahara is the only Non-Self-Governing Territory that does not have a recognised Administering Power, and is under the illegal military occupation of the Kingdom of Morocco that has illegally annexed the Occupied Territory. The issue is discussed annually with the Special Committee on Decolonisation, the General Assembly and the Security Council, which decided in 1991 to set up the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO).

In pursuing its long-standing policy of occupation of almost two-thirds of the aforementioned Territory, the Kingdom of Morocco spares no effort to create and sustain the impression that Western Sahara belongs to the Moroccan national territory, in contradiction with the internationally-recognised legal status of the Non-Self-Governing Territory.

One of the tools used by the Moroccan delegation, as well as some NGOs, in Human Rights Council debates, is to refer to Western Sahara as the “Moroccan Sahara” or the “Southern Provinces”; this directly contravenes the official denomination recognised by the United Nations.

In its Advisory Opinion of 1975, the International Court of Justice unequivocally stated that the Kingdom of Morocco has no sovereignty over Western Sahara. Furthermore, in December 2016, February 2018, July 2018 and November 2018 the European Court of Justice repeatedly reaffirmed that Western Sahara does not belong to the Kingdom of Morocco and that the Territory has a distinct and separate legal status. Similarly, in June 2017, the High Court of South Africa, Port Elizabeth Division, also ruled that, in conformity with International Law, the Kingdom of Morocco does not exercise any sovereignty over Western Sahara.

In this context, the Polisario Front calls upon the President of the UN Human Rights Council to ensure that, without any exception, all Permanent Delegations, representatives of civil society and any other participants, complies with the official denomination recognised by the United Nations when referring to the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara in the Human Rights Council.

The Sahrawi authorities also reiterate their preparedness to engage in direct negotiations with Morocco, without preconditions and in good faith, as called for by Security Council resolutions and African Union decisions. In this regard, they reaffirm their strong commitment to cooperating fully with the efforts deployed by both the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara, President Horst Köhler, and by the relevant African Union policy organs, including in particular the newly- established mechanism, with a view to bringing to a conclusion the decolonisation of Western Sahara.

I would be most grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Human Rights Council.

Geneva, 20 February 2019

Ms. Omeima **Abdeslam**

Representative of the Frente Polisario to the United Nations
and other international organisations in Geneva
