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Agenda item 21 (b)

**REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON THE
FIFTY-NINTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION**

Draft report of the Commission

Rapporteur: Mr. Branko SOCANAC (Croatia)

CONTENTS*

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
II. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its fifty-ninth session	
A. <i>Resolutions</i>	
2003/1. Question of Western Sahara	
2003/2. The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	

* Documents E/CN.4/2003/L.10 and addenda will contain the chapters of the report relating to the organization of the session and the various items on the agenda. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission, as well as draft resolutions and decisions for action by, and other matters of concern to, the Economic and Social Council will be contained in documents E/CN.4/2003/L.11 and addenda.

CONTENTS (*continued*)

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
II. A. <i>Resolutions (continued)</i>	
2003/3. Situation in occupied Palestine	
2003/4. Combating defamation of religions	
B. <i>Decisions</i>	
2003/101. Enhancement of the working methods of the Commission	
2003/102. Organization of work	
2003/103. Organization of work	

2003/1. Question of Western Sahara

The Commission on Human Rights,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 57/135 of 11 December 2002,

Recalling its resolution 2002/4 of 12 April 2002,

Recalling also the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chair of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling further all resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Commission on Human Rights on the question of Western Sahara,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990 and 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, in which the Council approved the settlement plan for Western Sahara,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 1359 (2001) and 1429 (2002) of 30 July 2002, in which the Council stressed the need to reach a political solution to the dispute,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara, as provided for in the settlement plan,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the ceasefire in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General, and stressing the importance that it attaches to the maintenance of the ceasefire as an integral part of the settlement plan,

Noting also with satisfaction the agreements reached by the two parties during their private direct talks aimed at the implementation of the settlement plan and the acceptance by the two parties of the detailed modalities for the implementation of the Secretary-General's package

of measures relating to the identification of voters and the appeals process, and stressing the importance that it attaches to a full, fair and faithful implementation of the resettlement plan and the agreements aimed at its implementation,

Noting that, despite the progress achieved, difficulties remain in the implementation of the settlement plan,

Noting also the fundamental differences between the parties in implementing the main provisions of the settlement plan,

Stressing that the lack of progress in the settlement of the dispute on Western Sahara continues to cause suffering to the people of Western Sahara, remains a source of potential instability in the region and obstructs the economic development of the Maghreb region and that, in view of this, the search for a political solution is critically needed,

Welcoming the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy in search of a mutually acceptable political solution which will provide for self-determination for the people of Western Sahara,

Recalling that the General Assembly has examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also that the General Assembly has examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/57/206),

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. *Commends* the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for their outstanding efforts and the two parties for the spirit of cooperation which they have shown in the support that they provide for those efforts;
3. *Takes note* of the agreements reached between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro for the implementation of the settlement plan during their private direct talks under the auspices of James Baker III, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, and urges the parties to implement those agreements fully and in good faith;

4. *Urges* the two parties to implement faithfully and loyally the Secretary-General's package of measures relating to the identification of voters and the appeals process;

5. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara, as provided for in the settlement plan;

6. *Reiterates its support* for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the African Union, of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara that is impartial and free of all constraints, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), by which the Council approved the settlement plan;

7. *Notes* the fundamental differences between the parties in implementing the main provisions of the settlement plan;

8. *Supports* the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy to reach a political solution to the dispute on Western Sahara which will provide for self-determination for the people of Western Sahara;

9. *Urges*, in this regard, the two parties to continue their cooperation with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable political solution to this dispute;

10. *Takes note* of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 1349 (2001) of 27 April 2001 and 1359 (2001) of 29 June 2001, as well as resolution 1429 (2002) of 30 July 2002;

11. *Calls upon* the parties to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in its efforts to solve the problem of the fate of people unaccounted for, and calls upon the parties to abide by their obligation under international humanitarian law to release without further delay all those held since the start of the conflict;

12. *Notes* that the General Assembly has requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the implementation of the settlement plan, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session;

13. *Also notes* that the General Assembly has invited the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its fifty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 57/135 of 11 December 2002.

47th meeting

14 April 2003

[Adopted without a vote. See chap. V.]

2003/2. The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The Commission on Human Rights,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 57/196 of 18 December 2002 and recalling its own resolution 2002/5 of 12 April 2002,

Recalling all of its relevant resolutions, in which, inter alia, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions and international instruments adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity, inter alia the Convention of the Organization of African Unity on the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa,

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

Reaffirming also that by virtue of the principle of self-determination, all peoples have the right to determine freely their political status and to pursue freely their economic, social and cultural development,

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

Alarmed and concerned about the danger which the activities of mercenaries constitute to peace and security in developing countries, particularly in Africa and in small States,

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

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

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (E/CN.4/2003/16);
2. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are causes for grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;
3. *Recognizes* that armed conflicts, terrorism, arms trafficking and covert operations by third Powers, inter alia, encourage the demand for mercenaries on the global market;
4. *Urges* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries, and to take legislative measures to ensure that their territories and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries for the planning of activities designed to impede the right to self-determination, to overthrow the Government of any State, or dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the right to self-determination of peoples;
5. *Requests* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against any kind of recruitment, training, hiring or financing of mercenaries by private companies offering international military consultancy and security services, as well as to impose a specific ban on such companies' intervening in armed conflicts or actions to destabilize constitutional regimes;
6. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;

7. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to consider taking the necessary action to sign or ratify the International Convention;
8. *Welcomes* the cooperation extended by those countries that received a visit by the Special Rapporteur on mercenaries;
9. *Also welcomes* the adoption by some States of national legislation that restricts the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries;
10. *Invites* States to investigate the possibility of mercenary involvement whenever and wherever criminal acts of a terrorist nature occur;
11. *Takes note* of the convening by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the second meeting of experts on traditional and new forms of mercenary activities as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, in compliance with General Assembly resolution 56/232, of 24 December 2001;
12. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of mercenary activities on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by these activities;
13. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue taking into account in the discharge of his mandate that mercenary activities are continuing to occur in many parts of the world and are taking on new forms, manifestations and modalities;
14. *Urges* all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;
15. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance and support for the fulfilment of his mandate, including through the promotion of cooperation between the Special Rapporteur and other components of the United Nations system that deal with countering mercenary-related activities;
16. *Also requests* the Special Rapporteur to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the present resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right to self-determination to the Commission at its sixtieth session;

17. *Decides* to consider at its sixtieth session the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination under the same agenda item.

47th meeting

14 April 2003

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 37 votes to 9,
with 7 abstentions. See chap. V.]

2003/3. Situation in occupied Palestine

The Commission on Human Rights,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the provisions of Articles 1 and 55 thereof, which affirm the right of peoples to self-determination, and reaffirming the need for the scrupulous respect of the principle of refraining in international relations from the threat or use of force, as specified in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Guided also by the provisions of article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which affirm that all peoples have the right to self-determination,

Guided further by the provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in June 1993 by the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/23), and in particular Part I, paragraphs 2 and 3, relating to the right of self-determination of all peoples and especially those subject to foreign occupation,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 181 A and B (II) of 29 November 1947 and 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, as well as all other resolutions which confirm and define the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002 and 1402 (2002) of 30 March 2002,

Recalling further its previous resolutions in this regard, the latest of which is its resolution 2002/3 of 12 April 2002,

Reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant United Nations resolutions and declarations, and the provisions of international covenants and instruments relating to the right to self-determination as an international principle and as a right of all peoples in the world, as it is a *jus cogens* in international law and a basic condition for achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the region of the Middle East,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable, permanent and unqualified right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including their right to establish their sovereign and independent Palestinian State, and looks forward to the early fulfilment of this right;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Israel and all other Governments, to disseminate it on the widest possible scale and to make available to the Commission on Human Rights, prior to the convening of its sixtieth session, all information pertaining to the implementation of the present resolution by the Government of Israel;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation" and to consider the situation in occupied Palestine under that agenda item, as a matter of high priority.

*47th meeting
14 April 2003*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 51 votes to 1,
with 1 abstention. See chap. V.]

2003/4. Combating defamation of religions

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling that all States have pledged themselves, under the Charter of the United Nations, to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling also its resolutions 1999/82 of 30 April 1999, 2000/84 of 26 April 2000, 2001/4 of 18 April 2001 and 2002/9 of 15 April 2002,

Reaffirming that discrimination against human beings on the grounds of religion or belief constitutes an affront to human dignity and a disavowal of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that religious and cultural diversity in the globalizing world needs to be used as a vehicle for complementary creativity and dynamism and not as a rationale for a new ideological and political confrontation,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2000, welcoming the resolve expressed in the Declaration to take measures to eliminate the increasing acts of racism and xenophobia in many societies and to promote greater harmony and tolerance in all societies, and looking forward to its effective implementation at all levels, including in the context of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted in September 2001 by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (A/CONF.189/12),

Welcoming the proclamation by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/6 of 9 November 2001 of the Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations and invites States, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, other international and regional organizations and civil societies to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action contained in that resolution,

Welcoming also the progress achieved in the follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

Expressing deep appreciation to the Government of Turkey for hosting the Joint Organization of the Islamic Conference-European Union Forum entitled “Civilization and Harmony: The Political Dimension”, in Istanbul on 12 and 13 February 2002, and welcoming its outcome,

Alarmed at the continuing negative impact of the events of 11 September 2001 on Muslim minorities and communities in some non-Muslim countries and the negative projection of Islam in media, and the introduction and enforcement of laws that specifically discriminate against and target Muslims,

Recognizing the need to promote tolerance, understanding among different cultures and mutual appreciation of cultural and religious values for world peace, social justice and friendship among people,

Recognizing the valuable contributions of all religions to modern civilization and the contribution that dialogue among civilizations can make to an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Noting with concern that defamation of religions is among the causes of social disharmony and leads to violations of human rights of their adherents,

Recognizing the incompatibility of defamation of religions and cultures with the objectives of a truly globalized world and the promotion and maintenance of international peace and security,

Alarmed at the serious instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence based on religion or belief, intimidation and coercion motivated by extremism, religious or otherwise, occurring in many parts of the world and threatening the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Stressing the need to recognize and appreciate religious and cultural diversity and differences in perception and values,

Underlining the importance of creating conditions to foster greater harmony and tolerance within and among societies and conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of and respect for religion and belief,

Emphasizing that States, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion and belief,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (E/CN.4/2003/23);
2. *Expresses deep concern* at negative stereotyping of religions and manifestations of intolerance and discrimination in matters of religion or belief still in evidence in some regions of the world;
3. *Also expresses deep concern* that Islam is frequently and wrongly associated with human rights violations and terrorism;

4. *Notes with deep concern* the intensification of the campaign of defamation of religions, and the ethnic and religious profiling of Muslim minorities, in the aftermath of the tragic events of 11 September 2001;
5. *Deplores* the use of the print, audio-visual and electronic media, including the Internet, and any other means to incite acts of violence, xenophobia or related intolerance and discrimination towards Islam or any other religion;
6. *Expresses deep concern* at programmes and agendas pursued by extremist organizations and groups aimed at the defamation of religions, in particular when supported by Governments;
7. *Urges* all States, within their national legal framework, in conformity with international human rights instruments, to take all appropriate measures to combat hatred, discrimination, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by religious intolerance, including attacks on religious places, and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;
8. *Also urges* all States to ensure that all public officials, including members of law enforcement bodies, the military, civil servants and educators, in the course of their official duties respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate on the grounds of religion or belief, and that necessary and appropriate education or training is provided;
9. *Strongly deplores* physical attacks and assaults on businesses, cultural centres and places of worship of all religions;
10. *Encourages* States, within their respective constitutional systems, to provide adequate protection against all human rights violations resulting from defamation of religions and to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and their value systems;
11. *Confirms* the need to enhance knowledge about civilizations and cultures through communication and cooperation for the promotion of common universal values such as those enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments;
12. *Calls upon* the international community to initiate a global dialogue to promote a culture of tolerance based on respect for human rights and respect for religious diversity and urges the States, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the print and electronic media to support and promote such a dialogue;

13. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote and include human rights aspects in the dialogue among civilizations, inter alia through:

(a) Integrating them into topical seminars and special debates on the positive contributions of cultures, as well as religious and cultural diversity;

(b) Collaboration by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with other relevant international organizations in holding joint conferences designed to encourage this dialogue and promote understanding of the universality of human rights and their implementation at various levels;

14. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to examine the situation of Muslim and Arab peoples in various parts of the world with special reference to physical assaults and attacks against their places of worship, cultural centres, businesses and properties in the aftermath of the events of 11 September 2001 and to submit a progress report on his findings for consideration by the Commission at its next session;

15. *Requests* the High Commissioner to report to the Commission at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to consider this matter at its sixtieth session, under the same agenda item.

47th meeting

14 April 2003

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 32 votes to 14,
with 7 abstentions. See chap. VI.]

B. Decisions

2003/101. Enhancement of the working methods of the Commission

At its 2nd meeting, on 17 March 2003, the Commission on Human Rights, taking note of the recommendations addressed by the Expanded Bureau of the fifty-eighth session to the Expanded Bureau of the fifty-ninth session pursuant to Commission decision 2002/115 and resolution 2002/91 (E/CN.4/2003/118 and Corr.1), decides to endorse those recommendations and take them into account in the organization of its work and the conduct of business.

[See chap. III.]

2003/102. Organization of work

At its 2nd meeting, on 17 March 2003, the Commission on Human Rights decided, without a vote, to invite the following persons to participate in its meetings:

(a) In connection with item 5: Mr. E. Bernales Ballesteros, Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination;

(b) In connection with item 6: Mr. D. Diène, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

(c) In connection with item 6: Mr. P.L. Kasanda, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent;

(d) In connection with item 6: Mr. J.E. Vega, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

(e) In connection with item 7: Mr. A. Sengupta, independent expert on the right to development;

(f) In connection with item 7: Mr. B.M. Bowa, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development;

(g) In connection with item 8: Mr. J. Dugard, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;

(h) In connection with item 9: Mr. K. Hossain, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

(i) In connection with item 9: Mr. J. Cutileiro, Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia and Montenegro;

(j) In connection with item 9: Ms. M.-T. Kéita-Bocoum, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi;

(k) In connection with item 9: Ms. C. Chanet, Personal Representative of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Cuba;

(*l*) In connection with item 9: Ms. I.A. Motoc, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(*m*) In connection with item 9: Mr. A. Mavrommatis, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq;

(*n*) In connection with item 9: Mr. P.S. Pinheiro, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar;

(*o*) In connection with item 9: Mr. G. Baum, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan;

(*p*) In connection with item 9 (*b*): Ms. C. Abaka, independent expert on Liberia (1503 procedure);

(*q*) In connection with item 9 (*b*): Mr. F. Yimer, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Communications of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; representatives of States in respect of which situations were being considered under item 9 (*b*);

(*r*) In connection with item 10: Mr. B.A. Nyamwaya Mudho, independent expert on the effects of structural adjustment policies and foreign debt on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights;

(*s*) In connection with item 10: Mr. J. Ziegler, Special Rapporteur on the right to food;

(*t*) In connection with item 10: Ms. F.Z. Ouhachi-Vesely, Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights;

(*u*) In connection with item 10: Mr. M. Kothari, Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination;

(*v*) In connection with item 10: Ms. A.-M. Lizin, independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty;

(*w*) In connection with item 10: Ms. K. Tomasevski, Special Rapporteur on the right to education;

- (x) In connection with item 10: Mr. P. Hunt, Special Rapporteur on the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;
- (y) In connection with item 10: Mr. H. Kotrane, independent expert to examine the question of a draft optional protocol to the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- (z) In connection with item 11 (a): Mr. T. van Boven, Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- (aa) In connection with item 11 (a): Mr. L. Joinet, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention;
- (bb) In connection with item 11 (a): Mr. J. Walkate, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;
- (cc) In connection with item 11 (b): Ms. A. Jahangir, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;
- (dd) In connection with item 11 (b): Mr. D. García-Sayán, Chairman of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances;
- (ee) In connection with item 11 (b): Mr. B. Kessedjian, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on a draft legally binding normative instrument for the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance;
- (ff) In connection with item 11 (c): Mr. A. Ligabo, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression;
- (gg) In connection with item 11 (d): Mr. P. Kumaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers;
- (hh) In connection with item 11 (e): Mr. A. Amor, Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief;
- (ii) In connection with item 12: Mr. O. Jerandi, Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women;
- (jj) In connection with item 12 (a): Ms. R. Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

(*kk*) In connection with item 13: Mr. J.M. Petit, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

(*ll*) In connection with item 13: Mr. O.A. Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;

(*mm*) In connection with item 14 (*a*): Ms. G. Rodríguez Pizarro, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants;

(*nn*) In connection with item 14 (*c*): Mr. F.M. Deng, Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons;

(*oo*) In connection with item 14 (*d*): Swami Agnivesh, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

(*pp*) In connection with item 15: Mr. L.E. Chávez, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples;

(*qq*) In connection with item 15: Mr. R. Stavenhagen, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people;

(*rr*) In connection with item 15: Ms. V. Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations and member of the Advisory Group of the Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

(*ss*) In connection with item 16: Mr. P.S. Pinheiro, Chairperson of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at its fifty-fourth session;

(*tt*) In connection with item 17: Mr. M. Alfonso Martínez, Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on human rights and human responsibilities;

(*uu*) In connection with item 17 (*b*): Ms. H. Jilani, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders;

(*vv*) In connection with item 19: Mr. L. Joinet, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti;

(*ww*) In connection with item 19: Mr. P. Leuprecht, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia;

(xx) In connection with item 19: Mr. G. Alnajjar, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia;

(yy) In connection with item 19: Mr. T. Hammarberg, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights.

[See chap. III.]

2003/103. Organization of work

At its 12th meeting, on 24 March 2003, the Commission on Human Rights decided, without a vote, to revise its agenda as adopted by moving item 21, entitled “Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action”, to become sub-item (*a*) of item 6, entitled “Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of discrimination”.

[See chap. III.]
