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**REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON  
THE SIXTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION**

**Draft report of the Commission**

**Rapporteur: Ms. Deirdre KENT (Canada)**

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\* Documents E/CN.4/2005/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.4/2005/L.11 and addenda.

### **XIX. Advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights**

1. The Commission considered agenda item 19 at its 52nd meeting, on 15 April 2005, at its 53rd meeting, on 18 April, at its 55th and 56th meetings, on 19 April, and at its 60th and 61st meetings, on 21 April 2005.<sup>1</sup>
2. For the documents issued under agenda item 19, see annex VI to the present report. For a list of all resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission and Chairperson's statements, by agenda item, see annex V.
3. At the 52nd meeting, Mr. Thomas Hammarberg, member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, made a statement.
4. At the same meeting, Mr. Louis Joinet, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti, introduced his report (E/CN.4/2005/123). The observer for Haiti made a statement, as a concerned country, on the report.
5. At the same meeting, Mr. M. Cherif Bassiouni, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, introduced his report (E/CN.4/2005/122). The observer for Afghanistan made a statement, as a concerned country, on the report.
6. Also at same meeting, Mr. Ghanim Alnajjar, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, introduced his report (E/CN.4/2005/117). The observer for Somalia made a statement, as a concerned country, on the report.
7. At the 53rd meeting, Mr. Akich Okola, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Burundi, introduced his report (E/CN.4/2005/118). The observer for Burundi made a statement, as a concerned country, on the report.

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote I above (chap. III, para. 1).

8. At the 55th meeting, Ms. Mónica Pinto, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Chad, introduced her report (E/CN.4/2005/121). During the ensuing interactive dialogue, the observer for Chad made a statement, as a concerned country, on the report. The representative of Argentina as well as the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union) addressed questions to the independent expert, to which she responded.

9. At the same meeting, Mr. Titinga Frédéric Pacéré, independent expert on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, introduced his report (E/CN.4/2005/120). During the ensuing interactive dialogue, the observer for the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement, as a concerned country, on the report. The representative of Canada as well as the observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union) addressed questions to the independent expert, to which he responded.

10. At the same meeting, Mr. Peter Leuprecht, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, introduced his report (E/CN.4/2005/116). During the ensuing interactive dialogue, the observer for Cambodia made a statement, as a concerned country, on the report. The representative of Canada as well as the observers for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union) and Switzerland addressed questions to the independent expert, to which he responded.

11. At the same meeting, Ms. Charlotte Abaka, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Liberia, introduced her report (E/CN.4/2005/119). During the ensuing interactive dialogue, the observer for Liberia made a statement, as a concerned country, on the report. The observer for Luxembourg (on behalf of the European Union) addressed questions to the independent expert, to which she responded.

12. In the general debate on agenda item 19, statements were made by members of the Commission, observers and representatives of non-governmental organizations. For a detailed list of speakers, see annex III to the present report.

### **Situation of human rights in the Sudan**

13. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group) introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/2005/L.36/Rev.3, sponsored by Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group). Australia, the Czech Republic, Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsor.

14. Statements in connection with the draft resolution were made by the representatives of China, Cuba, Eritrea, Kenya, the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Commission - Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Sudan and the United States of America.

15. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications<sup>2</sup> of the draft resolution.

16. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 2005/82.

### **Advisory services and technical cooperation in Burundi**

17. At the 59th meeting, the representative of the Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group) introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/2005/L.37, sponsored by Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group). Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsor.

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<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 above (chap. III, para. ...).

18. A statement in connection with the draft resolution was made by the observer for Burundi.

19. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote. For the text as adopted, see chapter II, section A, resolution 2005/75.

### **Technical cooperation and advisory services in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

20. At the 61st meeting, the representative of Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group) introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/2005/L.38/Rev.1, sponsored by Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group). Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Lithuania, Malta, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Switzerland subsequently joined the sponsor.

21. The representative of Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group) orally revised the draft resolution by modifying operative subparagraph 1.

22. Statements in connection with the draft resolution were made by the representative of the United States of America and the observer for the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

23. The representative of the United States of America orally amended the draft resolution by adding at the end of operative subparagraph 5 (f) “recognizing that States not party to the Rome Statute have no obligations under the Statute”.

24. Statements in connection with the proposed amendment were made by the representatives of Ethiopia and the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Commission - Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

25. At the request of the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Commission - Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), a recorded vote was taken on the proposed amendment, which was rejected by 3 votes to 34, with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:* Eritrea, Ethiopia, United States of America.

*Against:* Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Swaziland, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zimbabwe.

*Abstaining:* Bhutan, China, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka.

26. The representative of the Egypt stated that his delegation had intended to vote against the proposed amendment.

27. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications<sup>2</sup> of the draft resolution.

28. The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted without a vote. For the text, see chapter II, section A, resolution 2005/85.

### **Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights**

29. At the 60th meeting, the representative of Italy introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/2005/L.75, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Congo, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Peru, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and the United Republic of Tanzania subsequently joined the sponsors.

30. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications<sup>2</sup> of the draft resolution.

31. An explanation of vote before the vote was made by the representative of Japan.

32. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote. For the text, see chapter II, section A, resolution 2005/83.

### **Assistance to Sierra Leone in the field of human rights**

33. At the 59th meeting, the representative of Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group) introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/2005/L.78/Rev.1, sponsored by the Congo and Ethiopia (on behalf of the African Group). Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

34. A statement in connection with the draft resolution was made by the observer for Sierra Leone.

35. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote. For the text, see chapter II, section A, resolution 2005/76.

### **Technical cooperation and advisory services in Cambodia**

36. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/2005/L.83, sponsored by Australia, Canada and Japan. Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland subsequently joined the sponsors.

37. A statement in connection with the draft resolution was made by the representative of the Netherlands (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Commission - Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and the United States of America and the observer for Cambodia.

38. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote. For the text, see chapter II, section A, resolution 2005/77.

### **Technical cooperation and advisory services in Nepal**

39. At the same meeting, the observer for Switzerland introduced draft resolution E/CN.4/2005/L.90, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Australia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Iceland, Israel, Peru and the United States of America subsequently joined the sponsors.

40. Statements in connection with the draft resolution were made by the representatives of India, Japan and Nepal.

41. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications<sup>2</sup> of the draft resolution.

42. The draft resolution was adopted without a vote. For the text, see chapter II, section A, resolution 2005/78.

### **Chairperson's statement**

43. At its 60th meeting, during consideration of agenda item 19, the Chairperson, on behalf of the Commission, made a statement concerning technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, which read as follows:



**“Technical cooperation in the field of human rights in Afghanistan**

“1. The Commission on Human Rights recalls the statement of 21 April 2004, made by the Chairperson of its sixtieth session on technical cooperation in the field of human rights in Afghanistan (E/2004/23 - E/CN.4/2004/127, para 713) and takes note of the relevant report of the Secretary-General (A/59/581-S/2004/925), his reports on children and armed conflict (S/2005/72), on women, peace and security (S/2004/814) and on the situation of women and girls in Afghanistan (E/CN.6/2005/5), in particular his conclusions and recommendations; it also recalls the resolutions and presidential statements of the Security Council, including resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women, peace and security; it takes note of the most recent resolution on the question adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women; it also takes note of the reports by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living on his mission to Afghanistan (E/CN.4/2004/48/Add.2) and by the independent expert on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (E/CN.4/2005/122), respectively; and further takes note of other United Nations resolutions and decisions on the situation in Afghanistan. The Commission also recalls the Agreement on Provisional Arrangements in Afghanistan pending the Re-establishment of Permanent Government Institutions (the Bonn Agreement), signed in Bonn on 5 December 2001, and the Berlin Declaration adopted in Berlin on 1 April 2004.

“2. The Commission welcomes the presidential elections organized by the Afghan Transitional Authority and the United Nations that took place on 9 October 2004 as an important signal of Afghanistan’s commitment to democracy, and calls upon the international community to fully support the preparations for the forthcoming elections organized by the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations in September 2005, as envisioned, inter alia, in the Afghan Constitution, with a view to assisting the Afghan people in consolidating peace and rebuilding their country. It calls upon all relevant actors to work towards free and fair elections and to bear in mind, in their activities of support for the elections, the equal right of women to vote and to be elected, and in this regard welcomes the fact 40 per cent of the voters participating in the elections were women. It also calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to continue necessary steps to

provide security to allow, in the context of a credible, free and fair electoral process, all eligible voters to register and participate in the elections regardless of ethnicity or gender.

“3. The Commission further calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to continue, on the basis of the electoral law adopted on 27 May 2004, to prepare the parliamentary, provincial and district elections, inter alia through the Joint Electoral Management Body, and by ensuring that the registration of political parties is done according to the provisions of the electoral law. The Commission reminds the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan of the need to ensure that these elections are held as scheduled on 18 September. It welcomes the work done last year on voter registration and notes the further work to be done before the parliamentary elections. Increased participation of women and of refugees will be necessary in order to ensure the successful process towards free and fair parliamentary, provincial and district elections. In this regard, the Commission invites the Government of Afghanistan to provide civic education for all people, in particular women, for a full understanding of the process so as to equip them to fully exercise their political choice. The Government of Afghanistan is also encouraged to strengthen the representation of women in local, regional and national government positions.

“4. The Commission welcomes the provisions of the new Constitution, which state that the citizens of Afghanistan, whether men or women, are equal before the law and that at least two women from each province are to be elected to the Wolesi Jirga (House of the People) as a national average, and that half of the President’s nominees to the Meshrano Jirga (House of Elders) should be women. The Commission also welcomes the appointment of women as ministers and hails the first-ever appointment of a woman as a provincial governor, as took place in Bamiyan province.

“5. The Commission emphasizes that the new Afghan Constitution commits the Afghan people to the creation of a society free from oppression, discrimination and violence and based on social justice, democracy, the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reiterates the primary responsibility of the democratically elected Government of Afghanistan for the effective implementation of all the provisions of the Constitution.

“6. Although there have been improvements in the institutional capacity of the Afghan authorities to deal with human rights, the Commission encourages the Government of Afghanistan to continue focusing on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms as described in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to implement those international human rights instruments to which Afghanistan is a party, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

“7. The Commission on Human Rights recalls that specific attention to the protection and promotion of women’s and children’s rights continues to be of paramount importance. In this regard, the Commission stresses the importance of appropriate assistance, including further support to the Government, especially in the area of women’s affairs, and calls upon the Government of Afghanistan to continue to build on its human rights achievements, bearing in mind in particular its ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, by, inter alia, promoting equal access to education, and more specifically by securing girls’ access to education and health care, and ensuring women’s full participation in all spheres of Afghan life. Moreover, while welcoming the successful return to school of millions of boys and girls and acknowledging the efforts undertaken so far by the Government in responding, inter alia, to cases of violence against women and children, the Commission expresses concern about the continuing and serious incidence of violence and abuse against women and girls, including honour crimes and early and forced marriages, which still occur in certain parts of the country, and detention for offences against social mores, as well as the increasing reports of trafficking in women and children in many parts of the country, as well as of abduction and smuggling of children, in particular in rural areas, and calls for the adoption of comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation.

“8. The Commission stresses that the security situation remains fragile due to extremist violence, factionalism, and drug trafficking and the increasing criminality related to it, and strongly emphasizes that an environment free from violence, discrimination and abuse, for all Afghans, is essential for a viable and sustainable recovery and reconstruction process and the concomitant protection and promotion of

human rights. In this regard, it also emphasizes the importance of the safety of returning refugees and internally displaced persons and also the need for safety, security and free movement of all United Nations personnel and associated personnel involved in humanitarian and reconstruction work. The Commission strongly urges the international community to continue to ensure support for peace and security.

“9. The Commission also stresses the importance of extending central government authority to all parts of Afghanistan; of security reform, including by developing and enhancing the new Afghan National Army and by training and properly equipping the Afghan National Police; of comprehensive nationwide disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of all armed factions; and of decisive action by the Government of Afghanistan to implement a national drug control strategy.

“10. The Commission welcomes the commitments taken within the framework of the International Conference held on 31 March and 1 April 2004 in Berlin (see also Security Council resolutions S/1536 (2004) of 26 March 2004 and S/1563 (2004) of 17 September 2004.

“11. The Commission recognizes that exposing violations of human rights, holding the perpetrators, including their accomplices, accountable, obtaining justice, reparation, and fair and adequate compensation for their victims, as well as preserving historical records of such violations and restoring the dignity of victims through the acknowledgement and commemoration of their suffering, will guide future societies and are indispensable for the promotion and implementation of all human rights and the prevention of future violations.

“12. The Commission welcomes the fact that the status of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission is recognized by the Constitution and that it has opened regional offices. The Commission encourages the Government of Afghanistan to continue to provide appropriate assistance, including political support, to the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission to enable it, including by appropriate legislation, to fulfil its mandate, inter alia with a view to enhancing its cooperation with civil society, and in a manner consistent with the Principles relating to the status of

national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and Afghanistan's international human rights obligations, as strengthened by the mandate under the Afghan Constitution.

“13. The Commission recognizes the significant roles played by the Judicial Commission and the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, the latter of which continues, with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and the United Nations Development Programme, to enhance respect for human rights, particularly those of women, children, persons belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, and calls on the Government to investigate allegations of violations of their human rights.

“14. The Commission welcomes plans for a new law on court organization and structure, including a reform of the Supreme Court. The Commission further underlines the importance of addressing the discriminatory practices or norms, especially towards women, inherent in traditional forms of justice and law in accordance with international human rights standards. The Commission emphasizes the fundamental role of an independent judiciary in combating impunity and thus in ensuring the protection of the human rights of those under its jurisdiction, particularly women and children, while welcoming the fact that the rights of the accused are guaranteed in the Constitution. It recognizes the progress made within the framework of the judicial reform and encourages all relevant actors to continue to work on the reform and strengthening of the justice system, including by providing adequate resources and ensuring equal access, and particularly by ensuring that more women have access to high-level positions within the judiciary.

“15. The Commission encourages the Afghan authorities to develop a comprehensive plan on the rule of law, including law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary and rehabilitation of the correctional system with specific regard to women's access to justice. The Commission also encourages all relevant actors to help the Afghan authorities improve the ability of national prisons in order to provide adequate assistance

to detainees. The Commission further encourages full implementation of the Juvenile Code in order to ensure proper treatment of children and adolescents by justice sector institutions.

“16. The Commission also welcomes recent developments towards a long-term and multifaceted strategy for transitional justice, including the report “A Call for Justice” of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, submitted to President Karzai on 29 January 2005, and the recommendations contained therein, and underlines the importance of a credible process of transitional justice for national reconciliation and confidence-building, led by the Government of Afghanistan with the support of the international community.

“17. The Commission takes note of the report of the independent expert (E/CN.4/2005/122), while regretting the long delay in making it available, notes progress in certain areas mentioned in the Chairperson’s statement at the sixtieth session, and requests, in particular:

“(a) The Government of Afghanistan to continue cooperating fully with all special rapporteurs and human rights mechanisms of the United Nations and to implement their recommendations;

“(b) The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to monitor the human rights situation in Afghanistan, to compile a report on the human rights situation in Afghanistan and to continue and to expand, in collaboration with the Government and to the greatest extent possible, the programme of advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights and the rule of law. This should include the development and design of technical assistance projects and programmes;

“(c) The High Commissioner for Human Rights to report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and on the achievements of the technical assistance in the field of human rights, particularly with respect to building national capacity in the field of human rights, to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session and to the Commission at its sixty-second session;

“(d) The Secretary-General to ensure that a senior gender adviser within the newly established Gender Unit of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan is appointed immediately and with due regard for the need for continuity in this task.”

44. In accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the attention of the Commission was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications<sup>2</sup> of the draft resolution.

45. At the same meeting, the Chairperson, on behalf of the Commission, also made a statement concerning technical cooperation and the situation of human rights in Haiti, the text of which is reproduced below.

### **Chairperson’s statement**

#### **“Situation of human rights in Haiti**

“1. The Commission on Human Rights welcomes the measures being implemented progressively by the Haitian transitional authorities to protect and promote human rights. It recognizes the economic difficulties facing Haiti and the violence prevalent there. It encourages the international community to continue to support the transitional authorities in their efforts.

“2. The Commission takes note of the difficulties encountered and the efforts made by the Haitian transitional authorities to put an end to the impunity of perpetrators of human rights violations.

“3. The Commission notes with concern the difficulties in the functioning of the judicial system arising from delays in pre-trial detention. The Commission encourages the Haitian transitional authorities to continue their efforts to expedite justice in the context of respect for rules, including international and regional rules, relating to the right to be tried within a reasonable time or be released. The Commission calls on the Haitian transitional authorities to promote the improved functioning of the forensic services.

“4. The Commission calls on the Haitian transitional authorities to enforce the rules governing police conduct more strictly, and encourages the international community to step up its human rights training and education efforts for the security forces.

“5. The Commission welcomes the close cooperation between the Provisional Electoral Council, the United Nations and the Organization of American States aimed at ensuring the holding of free and fair elections in Haiti in 2005, and notes with satisfaction the efforts of the special mission of the Organization of American States to strengthen democracy in Haiti in the areas of justice, individual rights, professionalization of the police and good governance.

“6. The Commission welcomes the establishment of the National Commission on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration as an important contribution to the long-term restoration of security in Haiti, and takes note of the resolve of the Haitian transitional authorities to initiate the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration.

“7. The Commission thanks the independent expert for his report (E/CN.4/2005/123), and invites him to continue his mission and report thereon at the sixty-second session of the Commission. It encourages the Haitian transitional authorities to continue their good cooperation with the independent expert and the implementation of his recommendations.

“8. The Commission welcomes the Haitian transitional authorities’ agreement to the opening of an office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as mentioned in the Chairperson’s statements made at the fifty-ninth and sixtieth sessions of the Commission. Pending the opening of this office, the Commission invites the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to cooperate closely with the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, and in particular its human rights component, and with Haitian national human rights institutions.”

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