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**REPORT TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON THE FOURTH SESSION
OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**

Vice-President and Rapporteur: Mr. Musa Burayzat (Jordan)

Draft report of the Council*

[Note: The present addendum to the draft report only reflects the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council at its 31st and 32nd meetings, on Friday, 30 March 2007.]

* Document A/HRC/4/L.10 contains the chapters of the report relating to the organization of the session and the items on the agenda. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council are contained in document A/HRC/4/L.11 and addendum.

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fourth session [resolutions and decisions adopted prior to the 31st meeting are contained in A/HRC/4/L.11]	3
<i>A. Resolutions</i>	
4/4. The right to development	3
4/5. Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights	5
4/6. Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	7
4/7. Rectification of the legal status of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	11
4/8. Follow-up to decision S-4/101 of 13 December 2006 adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fourth special session entitled “Situation of human rights in Darfur”	12
4/9. Combating defamation of religions	14
4/10. Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief	17
<i>B. Decisions</i>	
4/103. Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	18
4/104. Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	19
4/105. Postponement of consideration of draft proposals	19

I. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fourth session

A. Resolutions

4/4. The right to development

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling its resolution 1/4 of 30 June 2006, and recalling also all Commission on Human Rights and General Assembly resolutions on the right to development, in particular the urgent need to make the right to development a reality for everyone,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, and the core human rights instruments,

Taking note of the efforts under way in the framework of the Working Group on the Right to Development with the support of the high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development to develop a set of criteria for the periodic evaluation of global partnerships as identified in Millennium Development Goal 8,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the eighth session of the Working Group on the Right to Development (A/HRC/4/47);

2. *Decides:*

(a) To act to ensure that its agenda promotes and advances sustainable development and the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and, in this regard, to agree on a programme of work that will lead to raising the right to development, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, to the same level and on a par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(b) To endorse the road map outlined in paragraphs 52 to 54 of the report of the eighth session of the Working Group on the Right to Development, which would ensure that the criteria for the periodic evaluation of global partnerships, as identified in Millennium

Development Goal 8, prepared by the high-level task force and being progressively developed and refined by the Working Group, is extended to other components of Millennium Development Goal 8, by no later than 2009;

(c) That the above criteria, as endorsed by the Working Group, should be used, as appropriate, in the elaboration of a comprehensive and coherent set of standards for the implementation of the right to development;

(d) That, upon completion of the above phases, the Working Group will take appropriate steps for ensuring respect for and practical application of these standards, which could take various forms, including guidelines on the implementation of the right to development, and evolve into a basis for consideration of an international legal standard of a binding nature, through a collaborative process of engagement;

(e) To renew the mandate of the Working Group on the Right to Development for a period of two years, and that the Working Group shall convene annual sessions of five working days and present its reports to the Council;

(f) To renew also the mandate of the high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development, established within the framework of the Working Group on the Right to Development, for a period of two years, and that the task force will convene annual sessions of seven working days and present its reports to the Working Group on the Right to Development;

(g) To request the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to take all necessary measures and allocate necessary resources for the effective implementation of the present resolution;

3. *Decides also* to review the progress of the implementation of the present resolution as a matter of priority in its future sessions.

*31st meeting
30 March 2007*

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

**4/5. Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of
all human rights**

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and expressing in particular the need to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction,

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Realizing that globalization is not merely an economic process, but that it also has social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions, which have an impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Recognizing that globalization should be guided by the fundamental principles that underpin the corpus of human rights, such as equality, participation, accountability, non-discrimination, at both the national and international levels, respect for diversity, tolerance and international cooperation and solidarity,

Affirming that, while globalization offers great opportunities for sustained economic growth and development of the world economy and offers new perspectives for the integration of developing countries into the world economy, at present its benefits are very unevenly shared and costs unevenly distributed,

Underlining that developing countries face special difficulties in meeting the challenge of globalization and especially that the least developed countries have remained marginalized in the globalizing world economy,

Deeply concerned at the inadequacy of measures to narrow the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, which adversely affects the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly in the developing countries,

Underlining that the deep fault line between the rich and the poor that divides human society and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and the developing countries pose a major threat to global prosperity, security and stability,

Recognizing that, while globalization, by its impact on, inter alia, the role of the State, may affect human rights, the promotion and protection of all human rights is first and foremost the responsibility of the State,

Underlining the shared responsibility to assist countries and people excluded from or disadvantaged by globalization,

1. *Emphasizes* that development should be at the centre of the international economic agenda and that coherence between national development strategies and international obligations and commitments will contribute to the creation of an enabling environment for development, which is conducive to the full realization of all human rights for all;

2. *Strongly urges* the international community to take stock of the slow progress with regard to the Millennium Development Goals, with a view to taking all necessary and appropriate measures, including enhanced official development assistance, the search for a durable solution to the external debt problem, market access, capacity-building, and dissemination of knowledge and technology, in order to achieve successful integration of developing countries in the global economy;

3. *Stresses* the need to broaden and strengthen the full and effective participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting with a view to ensuring equitable distribution of growth and sustainable development gains in a globalizing world economy;

4. *Underlines* the need for the treaty bodies, special rapporteurs/representatives, independent experts and working groups of the Council, within their mandates, to take into consideration the content of the present resolution;

5. *Decides* to consider this issue again at its future session.

*31st meeting
30 March 2007*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 34 to 13. See chap. III.]

4/6. Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, in particular Assembly resolutions 48/141 of 20 December 1993 and 55/234 of 23 December 2000, and Commission resolutions 1998/83 of 24 April 1998, 1999/54 of 27 April 1999, 2000/1 of 7 April 2000, 2002/2 of 12 April 2002 and 2004/2 of 8 April 2004,

Recalling paragraph 5 (g) of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly decided that the Human Rights Council should assume the role and responsibilities of the Commission on Human Rights relating to the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as decided by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993,

Taking note with satisfaction that the regular budget resources of the Office of the High Commissioner will be doubled by 2010,

Taking note with appreciation that the unearmarked contributions of donors are on the increase, which gives the Office of the High Commissioner flexibility in the allocation of resources for its operational activities in accordance with the resolutions of the Council and other relevant United Nations organs and bodies, and with a view to treating all human rights in a fair and equal manner,

Reaffirming 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 that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights,

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring universality, objectivity and non-selectivity in the consideration of human rights issues and, in this context, underlining the need for continuing to ensure the implementation of these principles by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the fulfilment of her mandate and the activities of her Office,

Encouraging the High Commissioner, within her mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141, to continue to play an active role in promoting and protecting all civil, cultural, economic, political, social rights and the right to development,

Recalling also that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted in June 1993 at the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/23), recognized the necessity for an adaptation and strengthening of United Nations human rights machinery in accordance with current and future needs in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reaffirming that the High Commissioner shall be a person of high moral standing and personal integrity and shall possess expertise, including in the field of human rights, and the general knowledge and understanding of diverse cultures and different legal systems necessary for impartial, objective, non-selective and effective performance of the duties of the High Commissioner,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 61/159, and the relevant reports of the High Commissioner (A/HRC/4/93) and the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU/REP/2006/3) concerning the composition of the staff of the Office of the High Commissioner,

Welcoming the decision of the Secretary-General in his note on the follow-up to the management review of the Office of the High Commissioner (A/61/115/Add.1) to the effect

that “the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the follow-up to the management review of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (JIU/REP/2006/3 contained in A/61/115) will therefore be submitted to the Human Rights Council”,

Convinced of the need for further and continued support and consideration of the programmes and activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,

1. *Emphasizes* that the Office of the High Commissioner is a common office for all and should therefore reflect a diversity of backgrounds and, in this context, recalls that the Office of the High Commissioner, as part of the United Nations Secretariat, is governed by Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning staffing policies, which is essential for ensuring the implementation of the principles of universality, objectivity and non-selectivity in the consideration of human rights issues;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give due consideration to geographical rotation when appointing the High Commissioner, as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993;

3. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue the current practice of making the best use of available human rights expertise relevant to and, as appropriate, from the regions where activities are undertaken;

4. *Calls upon* the High Commissioner to take into account all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council in planning the activities of the Office and requests her to reflect them appropriately in her annual reports to the Council and the Assembly;

5. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to ensure transparency in its activities and operation through a process of continued dialogue and consultations with Member States through, inter alia, regular briefings and taking into account relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

6. *Requests* the High Commissioner in this regard to provide all States with adequate financial and budgetary information on the Office by, inter alia, holding informal briefings on voluntary contributions, including their share of the overall full-cost budget of the human rights programme, and their allocation;

7. *Reiterates* the need to ensure that all necessary financial, material and personnel resources are provided from the regular budget of the United Nations without delay to the United Nations human rights programme to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to carry out its mandates efficiently, effectively and expeditiously;

8. *Welcomes* the voluntary contributions to the Office of the High Commissioner, in particular those from developing countries, and in this context calls upon donors to take into account the High Commissioner's call for unearmarked contributions;

9. *Reaffirms* that the tasks of the High Commissioner include promoting and protecting the realization of the right to development and that the Office of the High Commissioner should devote adequate resources and staff to its follow-up, with a view to enhancing activities of the Office for its effective realization;

10. *Calls upon* the High Commissioner to continue to emphasize the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights in the activities of her Office and, in that regard, encourages the High Commissioner to continue to strengthen her relationship with the appropriate bodies, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations;

11. *Also calls upon* the High Commissioner to continue to strengthen the management structure of her Office, including human resource management, and to improve the responsiveness of her Office in all priority areas, especially economic, social and cultural rights, which require particular research and analytical capacity;

12. *Requests* the High Commissioner to enhance international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights and to engage in a dialogue with all Governments in the implementation of her mandate with a view to securing respect for all human rights;

13. *Declares* that advisory services and technical cooperation provided at the request of Governments with a view to developing national capacities and national ownership in the field of human rights constitute one of the most efficient and effective means of promoting and protecting all human rights and democracy;

14. *Emphasizes* the need for an increase in the allocation of resources from within the United Nations regular budget for advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights;

15. *Invites* the High Commissioner to continue to provide information on cooperation with other United Nations bodies and also invites her to make available information concerning agreements with other United Nations bodies and their implementation, in an open and transparent manner, as appropriate;

16. *Requests* the High Commissioner to take further measures to implement the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit with a view to improving the geographic balance of the staff composition of her Office at all levels;

17. *Emphasizes* in this regard the need to take into account the request made by Fifth Committee resolution 61/244 that the Secretary-General present to the General Assembly, in consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner, proposals to address the imbalance in the geographic distribution of the staff in that Office;

18. *Again invites* the High Commissioner to submit information pursuant to the present resolution in her annual report to the Council;

19. *Decides* to consider the implementation of the present resolution at a future session under the relevant agenda item.

*31st meeting
30 March 2007*

[Adopted by a recorded vote of 35,
with 12 abstentions. See chap. III.]

**4/7. Rectification of the legal status of the Committee on Economic,
Social and Cultural Rights**

The Human Rights Council,

Bearing in mind that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, while all other treaty bodies are established in terms of provisions in the relevant treaties,

Underlining the principles of the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993 that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that they must be treated on an equal footing and with the same emphasis,

Decides:

(a) To initiate a process to rectify, in accordance with international law, in particular the law of international treaties, the legal status of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with the aim of placing the Committee on a par with all other treaty monitoring bodies;

(b) To request, in the above context, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to present a report outlining views, proposals and recommendations on this issue to the last session of the Human Rights Council in 2007 in order to assist in the achievement of the above aim;

(c) To request the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to seek the views of States and those of all other stakeholders on this issue, and to prepare a report containing these views, as well as an input from the Office of Legal Affairs in this regard, for submission to the last session of the Human Rights Council in 2007;

(d) To convene at the same session, in relation to the above process and its objectives, an interactive dialogue highlighting the importance of the principles of universality and indivisibility and the primacy of equal treatment of all human rights, with a view to deciding on the future direction of this process.

31st meeting

30 March 2007

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

4/8. Follow-up to decision S-4/101 of 13 December 2006 adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fourth special session entitled “Situation of human rights in Darfur”

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling its decision S-4/101, adopted by consensus, establishing a High-Level Mission to assess the human rights situation in Darfur and the needs of the Sudan in this regard, and to report to the Human Rights Council at its fourth session,

Recalling that the Government of the Sudan welcomed this decision and expressed its readiness to improve the human rights situation in Darfur,

1. *Takes note with regret* that the High-Level Mission could not visit Darfur;
2. *Takes note* of the report of the High-Level Mission on the situation of human rights in Darfur pursuant to Human Rights Council decision S-4/101 (A/HRC/4/80);
3. *Expresses its deep concern* regarding the seriousness of the ongoing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Darfur, including armed attacks on the civilian population and humanitarian workers, widespread destruction of villages, and continued and widespread violence, in particular gender-based violence against women and girls, as well as the lack of accountability of perpetrators of such crimes;
4. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict in Darfur to put an end to all acts of violence against civilians, with a special focus on vulnerable groups including women, children and internally displaced persons, as well as humanitarian workers;
5. *Calls upon* the signatories of the Darfur Peace Agreement to comply with their obligations under the agreement, acknowledges the measures already taken towards its implementation and calls upon non-signatory parties to join in and to commit themselves to the peace agreement in compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions;
6. *Decides* to convene a group to be presided over by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, composed of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for children and armed conflict, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights defenders, the Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights of internally displaced persons, the Special Rapporteur on the question of torture and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

7. *Requests* this group to work with the Government of the Sudan, the appropriate human rights mechanisms of the African Union and to closely consult with the Chairman of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation (DDDC) to ensure the effective follow-up and to foster the implementation of resolutions and recommendations on Darfur, as adopted by the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other United Nations human rights institutions as well as to promote the implementation of relevant recommendations of other United Nations human rights mechanisms, taking into account the needs of the Sudan in this regard, to safeguard the consistency of these recommendations and to contribute to monitoring the human rights situation on the ground;

8. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to fully cooperate with the group;

9. *Requests* the group to report to the Council at its fifth session;

10. *Decides* to take a decision at its fifth session of any follow-up action that might be required.

*31st meeting
30 March 2007*

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

4/9. Combating defamation of religions

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Outcome Document of the World Summit 2005 adopted in resolution 60/1 of 24 October 2005 which emphasized the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, and which acknowledged the importance of respect and understanding for religious and cultural diversity throughout the world,

Recalling also 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 and Corr.1),

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,

Recalling also the Final Communiqué of the Third Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, on 7 and 8 December 2005, which expressed serious concern at rising discrimination against Muslims,

Taking note of the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on “Combating defamation of religions” (A/HRC/4/50),

Welcoming the report by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance on the “Situation of Muslims and Arabs in various parts of the world” (E/CN.4/2006/17),

Also welcoming the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination xenophobia and related intolerance submitted to the Human Rights Council at its fourth session (A/HRC/4/19), in which he draws the attention of member States to the serious nature of the defamation of all religions and to the promotion of the fight against these phenomena by strengthening the role of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, promoting reciprocal understanding and joint action to meet the fundamental challenges of development, peace and the protection and promotion of human rights,

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

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

Noting with deep concern the increasing trend in recent years of statements attacking religions, Islam and Muslims in particular, in human rights forums,

1. *Expresses concern* at negative stereotyping of religions and manifestations of intolerance and discrimination in matters of religion or belief;

2. *Expresses deep concern* at attempts to identify Islam with terrorism, violence and human rights violations;
3. *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;
4. *Recognizes* that, in the context of the fight against terrorism, defamation of religions becomes an aggravating factor that contributes to the denial of fundamental rights and freedoms of target groups, as well as their economic and social exclusion;
5. *Also expresses concern* at laws or administrative measures that have been specifically designed to “control” and “monitor” Muslim and Arab minorities, thereby stigmatizing them further and legitimating the discrimination that they experience;
6. *Strongly deplores* physical attacks and assaults on businesses, cultural centres and places of worship of all religions as well as targeting of religious symbols;
7. *Urges* States to take resolute action to prohibit the dissemination, including through political institutions and organizations, of racist and xenophobic ideas and material aimed at any religion or its followers that constitute incitement to racial and religious hatred, hostility or violence;
8. *Also urges* States to provide, within their respective legal and constitutional systems, adequate protection against acts of hatred, discrimination, intimidation and coercion resulting from defamation of religions, to take all possible measures to promote tolerance and respect for all religions and their value systems and to complement legal systems with intellectual and moral strategies to combat religious hatred and intolerance;
9. *Further 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 against persons on the grounds of their religion or belief, and that any necessary and appropriate education or training is provided;

10. *Emphasizes* that everyone has the right to freedom of expression, which should be exercised with responsibility and may therefore be subject to limitations as provided by law and necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others, protection of national security or of public order, public health or morals and respect for religions and beliefs;

11. *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;

12. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to report on all manifestations of defamation of religions and in particular on the serious implications of Islamophobia on the enjoyment of all rights at its sixth session;

13. *Requests* the High Commissioner for Human Rights to report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of this resolution at its sixth session.

31st meeting
30 March 2007
[Adopted by a recorded vote of 24 to 14,
with 9 abstentions. See chap. III.]

**4/10. Elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination
based on religion or belief**

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all resolutions on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief that have been adopted by the General Assembly and by the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling also article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant human rights provisions,

Considering that religion or belief, for those who profess either, is one of the fundamental elements in their conception of life and that freedom of religion or belief should be fully respected and guaranteed,

Considering also that the disregard for and infringement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, continue to bring, directly or indirectly, wars and great suffering to humankind,

1. *Decides* to continue substantive consideration of this matter at its sixth session;
2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief to report on this issue to the Human Rights Council at its sixth session.

*31st meeting
30 March 2007*

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

B. Decisions

4/103. Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

At its 31st meeting, on 30 March 2007, the Human Rights Council, recalling resolution 2005/14 of 14 April 2005 of the Commission on Human Rights and General Assembly resolution 61/170 of 19 December 2006, and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this issue (E/CN.4/2006/37 and A/HRC/4/61), decided by a recorded vote of 32 to 12, with 1 abstention:

(a) To request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging her functions in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, to pay due attention and give urgent consideration to the above-mentioned resolution and to the present decision;

(b) To request the Secretary-General to bring the present decision to the attention of all States and to seek their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations, and to submit a report thereon to the Council at its sixth session.

[See chap. III.]

4/104. Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

At its 31st meeting, on 30 March 2007, the Human Rights Council, recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/54 of 20 April 2005 and General Assembly resolution 61/168 of 19 December 2006 decided without a vote:

(a) To request the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to consult States, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means to enhance the international cooperation and dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council as recognized in the ninth preambular paragraph of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006;

(b) Also to request the High Commissioner to present a report on the basis of her findings to the Council before the end of 2007.

[See chap. III.]

4/105. Postponement of consideration of draft proposals

At its 32nd meeting, on 30 March 2007, the Human Rights Council decided, without a vote, to take note of the deferral of the following draft proposals:

To the fifth session of the Human Rights Council:

- A/HRC/2/L.19 entitled “The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination”;
- A/HRC/2/L.30 entitled “World Programme for Human Rights Education”;

- A/HRC/4/L.3 entitled “The Israeli violations of religious and cultural rights in Occupied East Jerusalem”;
- A/HRC/4/L.4 entitled “Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory”;
and

To one of the coming sessions of the Human Rights Council:

- A/HRC/2/L.33/Rev.1 entitled “Right of the child”;
- A/HRC/2/L.37 entitled “Sri Lanka”;
- A/HRC/2/L.38/Rev.1 entitled “Impunity”;
- A/HRC/2/L.42/Rev.1 entitled “Freedom of opinion and expression”;
- A/HRC/2/L.43 entitled “The rights of indigenous peoples”.

32nd meeting
30 March 2007
[See chap. II.]
