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Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Report of the Third Committee*

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 19 September 2014, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-ninth session, under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, the sub-item entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms” and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the sub-item jointly with sub-item 68 (c), “Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives”, at its 23rd to 36th meetings, from 22 to 24 and from 27 to 30 October 2014. The Committee held a general discussion on the sub-items at its 33rd to 36th meetings, on 29 and 30 October, and considered proposals and took action under sub-item 69 (b) at its 42nd to 44th, 46th to 48th, 50th to 52nd and 54th meetings, on 6, 11, 13, 18, 19, 21, 24 and 25 November. An account of the Committee’s consideration is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/SR.23-36, 42-44, 46-48, 50-52 and 54).

3. For the documents before the Committee under this sub-item, see [A/69/488](#).

4. At the 23rd meeting, on 22 October, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights addressed the Committee and engaged in a dialogue with the representatives of Suriname (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Canada, Norway, Senegal, Morocco, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Russian Federation, the

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United States of America, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt, Ireland, the European Union, Belarus, Eritrea, Germany, the Syrian Arab Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, China, El Salvador, Malawi (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bangladesh, Chile, the Republic of Moldova, Japan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey, the Sudan, Pakistan, Iraq, Costa Rica, Mexico, France and Indonesia, as well as the observer of the State of Palestine. The observer of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation also participated in the dialogue (see [A/C.3/69/SR.23](#)).

5. At its 24th meeting, on 22 October, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, who subsequently responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Belarus (see [A/C.3/69/SR.24](#)).

6. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Switzerland, France, the European Union and Mexico (see [A/C.3/69/SR.24](#)).

7. Also at the same meeting, the Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Argentina, the European Union, Croatia, the United States and Chile (see [A/C.3/69/SR.24](#)).

8. Also at the 24th meeting, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions made a statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Singapore, Pakistan, Switzerland, Kuwait, Norway, the Russian Federation, the European Union and Brazil (see [A/C.3/69/SR.24](#)).

9. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation made a statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Switzerland, Portugal, Norway, Kenya, Germany, Spain, the European Union, Maldives and Slovenia (see [A/C.3/69/SR.24](#)).

10. At the 25th meeting, on 23 October, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders made an introductory statement and responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Norway, the European Union, Liechtenstein (on behalf also of Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Slovenia and Sweden), the Russian Federation, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, Lithuania, Ireland, Switzerland, Cuba, Belarus, the United States, Morocco, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Indonesia and Ecuador (see [A/C.3/69/SR.25](#)).

11. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of the European Union, Qatar, Kenya, the United States, Tunisia and Ecuador (see [A/C.3/69/SR.25](#)).

12. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Switzerland, the European Union, Liechtenstein, China, the United Kingdom, the Russian Federation, Iraq, Germany, Brazil and Ecuador (see [A/C.3/69/SR.25](#)).

13. Also at the 25th meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Argentina, China, the European Union, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Brazil and Azerbaijan (see [A/C.3/69/SR.25](#)).

14. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Kuwait made a statement on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (see [A/C.3/69/SR.25](#)).

15. At the 26th meeting, on 23 October, the Chair of the Working Group on the Right to Development made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, the Syrian Arab Republic, Morocco, China and South Africa (see [A/C.3/69/SR.26](#)).

16. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Switzerland, Bahrain, Iraq, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Maldives, the Russian Federation, the United States, Lithuania, Brazil, Liechtenstein, the Syrian Arab Republic, Latvia, Cuba and Ethiopia (see [A/C.3/69/SR.26](#)).

17. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Israel, Ireland, Canada, the European Union, Germany, Austria, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, Norway and the United Kingdom (see [A/C.3/69/SR.26](#)).

18. At the 27th meeting, on 24 October, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants made an introductory statement and responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Israel, Qatar, the European Union, the United States, Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, as well as by the observer of the International Organization for Migration (see [A/C.3/69/SR.27](#)).

19. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Mexico, Ecuador, Bangladesh and Cameroon, as well as with the observer of the International Organization for Migration (see [A/C.3/69/SR.27](#)).

20. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Australia, Switzerland, Israel, Qatar, Germany, the United States, the European Union, Maldives, Belarus and Indonesia, as well as with the observer of the International Organization for Migration (see [A/C.3/69/SR.27](#)).

21. Also at the 27th meeting, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Iraq, the United States, the European Union, Brazil, Norway, Austria, Hungary, Belarus, the Syrian Arab Republic, Latvia, the Russian Federation, Ecuador and Myanmar (see [A/C.3/69/SR.27](#)).

22. At the 28th meeting, on 24 October, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons made an introductory statement and responded

to the questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Chile, Austria, the United States, Switzerland, the European Union, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Azerbaijan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Norway, Iraq, Canada and Brazil, as well as by the observer of the International Organization for Migration (see [A/C.3/69/SR.28](#)).

23. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Norway, South Africa, Cuba, Brazil, Switzerland, the European Union, Qatar and Islamic Republic of Iran (see [A/C.3/69/SR.28](#)).

24. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of South Africa, Maldives, the European Union, Brazil and Indonesia (see [A/C.3/69/SR.28](#)).

25. Also at the 28th meeting, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences made an introductory statement and responded to the questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Chile, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Cameroon, Norway, Switzerland, Ireland, Australia, Slovenia, Lithuania, the European Union, Germany, the Czech Republic, Libya, Argentina, Japan, the Netherlands and the Islamic Republic of Iran (see [A/C.3/69/SR.28](#)).

26. At the 29th meeting, on 27 October, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, made an introductory statement and responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of the European Union, Pakistan and Brazil (see [A/C.3/69/SR.29](#)).

27. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representative of the European Union (see [A/C.3/69/SR.29](#)).

28. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Indonesia, the European Union, Mexico, Bulgaria, Maldives, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia and Mongolia (see [A/C.3/69/SR.29](#)).

29. Also at the 29th meeting, the Chair of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of the United States, Israel, Chile, the European Union, Bulgaria, Qatar, Mexico, Brazil, Norway, Indonesia and Sierra Leone (see [A/C.3/69/SR.29](#)).

30. At its 30th meeting, on 27 October, the Committee heard an introductory statement by the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, who subsequently responded to the questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Cuba and the Russian Federation (see [A/C.3/69/SR.30](#)).

31. At the same meeting, the Committee also heard an introductory statement by the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity (see [A/C.3/69/SR.30](#)).

32. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights, made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Brazil, Sierra Leone, China and Argentina (see [A/C.3/69/SR.30](#)).

33. Also at the 30th meeting, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises made an introductory statement and responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Norway, the United States, Switzerland, the European Union, the United Kingdom and South Africa (see [A/C.3/69/SR.30](#)).

34. At the 31st meeting, on 28 October, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association made an introductory statement and responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Chile, Norway, the European Union, Switzerland, Azerbaijan, Kenya, Lithuania, Ireland, the United States, Bahrain, the Russian Federation, Latvia, Brazil and China (see [A/C.3/69/SR.31](#)).

35. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of the European Union and Brazil (see [A/C.3/69/SR.31](#)).

36. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Ecuador, the European Union, Zimbabwe, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, China, the Plurinational State of Bolivia (on behalf also of Nicaragua), Canada, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, Norway, Germany, the United States, Malaysia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Armenia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Kazakhstan, Cuba and Turkmenistan (see [A/C.3/69/SR.31](#)).

37. Also at the 31st meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), the European Union, Cuba, Canada, the Republic of Korea, China, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Belarus, Switzerland, Australia, the Czech Republic, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Liechtenstein (on behalf also of Iceland), Maldives, Norway and Lithuania (see [A/C.3/69/SR.31](#)).

38. At the 32nd meeting, on 28 October, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea made an introductory statement and responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Eritrea, the United States, the European Union, Cuba, Norway, Egypt, Switzerland, Ethiopia, Ecuador, Djibouti, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Germany, China, Somalia and the Islamic Republic of Iran (see [A/C.3/69/SR.32](#)).

39. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Canada, the United States, Maldives, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Russian Federation, Belarus, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Israel, Norway, Germany, the European Union, the Czech Republic, Cuba (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), China, Ecuador, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Eritrea (see [A/C.3/69/SR.32](#)).

40. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of Myanmar, the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the European Union, the Republic of Korea, the Czech Republic, Japan, Canada, Maldives, the United States, Norway, Switzerland, the Russian Federation and China (see [A/C.3/69/SR.32](#)).

41. At the 33rd meeting, on 29 October, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar made an introductory statement and responded to questions raised and comments made by the representatives of Myanmar, the European Union, the United Kingdom and Norway (see [A/C.3/69/SR.33](#)).

42. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 made an introductory statement and engaged in an interactive dialogue with the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brazil, Maldives, the European Union, Indonesia, Egypt, Cuba, South Africa, Germany, the United Kingdom, the Syrian Arab Republic, Norway, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Russian Federation and Israel, as well as with the observer of the State of Palestine (see [A/C.3/69/SR.33](#)).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.26](#) and Rev.1

43. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Brazil, on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The right to privacy in the digital age" ([A/C.3/69/L.26](#)). Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and El Salvador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

44. At its 54th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.26/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.26](#) and Belgium, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, Indonesia and Malta.

45. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany made a statement and announced that Armenia, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ghana, Italy, Latvia, Lebanon, Morocco, Panama, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,

Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Timor-Leste, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Albania, Belize, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Eritrea, Malaysia, Montenegro, Rwanda and Ukraine also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

46. Also at its 54th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.26/Rev.1](#) (see para. 156, draft resolution I).

47. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of South Africa, Switzerland (on behalf also of Austria, Liechtenstein and Mexico), Brazil, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands, Egypt, the United States and the United Kingdom (see [A/C.3/69/SR.54](#)).

B. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.29](#) and [Rev.1](#)

48. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Mexico on behalf of Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Protection of migrants” ([A/C.3/69/L.29](#)). Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Egypt, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

49. At its 54th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.29/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of [A/C.3/69/L.29](#) and Brazil, Peru and Tajikistan, which read:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling all its previous resolutions on the protection of migrants, the most recent of which is resolution 68/179 of 18 December 2013, and recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 26/21 of 27 June 2014,

“Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race,

“Reaffirming also that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State and the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country,

“Recalling all relevant international instruments, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

“Acknowledging the relevant contribution of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and

Members of Their Families to the international system for the protection of migrants,

“Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled ‘The future we want’, in which States are called upon to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability,

“Recalling also the provisions concerning migrants contained in the outcome documents of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,

“Recalling further Commission on Population and Development resolutions 2006/2 of 10 May 2006 and 2009/1 of 3 April 2009, and its resolution 2013/1 of 26 April 2013 on new trends in migration: demographic aspects,

“Taking note of advisory opinion OC 16/99 of 1 October 1999 on the Right to Information on Consular Assistance in the Framework of the Guarantees of the Due Process of Law and advisory opinion OC 18/03 of 17 September 2003 on the Juridical Condition and Rights of Undocumented Migrants, issued by the Inter American Court of Human Rights,

“Taking note also of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 31 March 2004 in the case concerning *Avena and Other Mexican Nationals* and the Judgment of the Court of 19 January 2009 regarding the request for interpretation of the *Avena* Judgment, and recalling the obligations of States reaffirmed in both decisions,

“Underlining the importance of the Human Rights Council in promoting respect for the protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, including migrants,

“Recognizing that women represent almost half of all international migrants, and in this regard recognizing also that women migrant workers are important contributors to social and economic development in countries of origin and destination, and underlining the value and dignity of their labour, including the labour of domestic workers,

“Recognizing also the importance of the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held on 3 and 4 October 2013, which recognized the important contribution of migration in realizing the Millennium Development Goals and recognized that human mobility is a key factor for sustainable development, which should receive due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agendas,

“Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the seventh meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Sweden

in May 2014, focused on the theme ‘Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development’, which stressed the positive economic, social and cultural contributions of migrants to development of the countries of origin and destination, and reiterated the importance of the respect for human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status,

“Recognizing the cultural and economic contributions made by migrants to receiving societies and their communities of origin, as well as the need to identify appropriate means of maximizing development benefits and responding to the challenges that migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, especially in the light of the impact of the financial and economic crisis, and committing to ensuring dignified, humane treatment with applicable protections and to strengthening mechanisms for international cooperation,

“Emphasizing the multidimensional character of the migratory phenomenon, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in this regard, as appropriate, and the need to protect the human rights of all migrants, particularly at a time in which migration flows have increased in the globalized economy and take place in a context of continued security concerns,

“Acknowledging the complexity of migratory flows and that international migration movements also occur within the same geographical regions, and in this context calling for a better understanding of migration patterns across and within regions,

“Bearing in mind the obligations of States under international law, as applicable, to exercise due diligence to prevent crimes against migrants and to investigate and punish perpetrators, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims,

“Affirming that migrant smuggling and crimes against migrants, including trafficking in persons, continue to pose a serious challenge and require a concerted international assessment and response and genuine multilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for their eradication,

“Bearing in mind that policies and initiatives on the issue of migration, including those that refer to the orderly management of migration, should promote holistic approaches that take into account the causes and consequences of the phenomenon, as well as full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

“Stressing the importance of regulations and laws regarding irregular migration, at all levels of government, being in accordance with the obligations of States under international law, including international human rights law,

“Stressing also the obligation of States to protect the human rights of migrants regardless of their migration status, including when implementing their specific migration and border security policies, and expressing its concern at measures which, including in the context of policies aimed at

reducing irregular migration, treat irregular migration as a criminal rather than an administrative offence, where the effect of doing so is to deny migrants the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in this regard recalling that sanctions and the treatment given to irregular migrants should be commensurate with their offences,

“Aware that, as criminals take advantage of migratory flows and attempt to circumvent restrictive immigration policies, migrants become more vulnerable to, inter alia, kidnapping, extortion, forced labour, sexual exploitation, physical assault, debt servitude and abandonment,

“Recognizing the contributions of young migrants to countries of origin and destination, and in that regard encouraging States to consider the specific circumstances and needs of young migrants,

“Concerned about the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, including those unaccompanied or separated from their parents, who place themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents, and recognizing the obligation of States to respect the human rights of those migrants,

“Recognizing the obligations of countries of origin, transit and destination under international human rights law,

“Underlining the importance for States, in cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, workers’ organizations and the private sector, among other relevant stakeholders, to undertake information campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations, risks and rights in the event of migration in order to enable everyone to make informed decisions and to prevent anyone from utilizing dangerous means to cross international borders,

“1. Calls upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

“2. Expresses its concern about the impact of financial and economic crises and natural disasters on international migration and migrants, and in that regard urges Governments to combat unfair and discriminatory treatment of migrants, in particular migrant workers and their families;

“3. Reaffirms the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the obligations of States under the International Covenants on Human Rights, and in this regard:

“(a) Strongly condemns the acts, manifestations and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, and urges States to apply and, where needed, to reinforce the existing laws when hate crimes, xenophobic or intolerant acts, manifestations

or expressions against migrants occur in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit those acts and to provide, where appropriate, effective remedy to the victims;

“(b) Encourages States to establish or strengthen mechanisms which allow migrants to report potential cases of abuse by relevant authorities and employers without fear of reprisals, and that allow for such complaints to be addressed fairly;

“(c) Expresses concern about legislation adopted by some States that results in measures and practices that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

“(d) Calls upon States to ensure that their laws and policies, including in the areas of counter-terrorism and combating transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, fully respect the human rights of migrants;

“(e) Calls upon States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention;

“(f) Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its nineteenth and twentieth sessions;

“4. *Reaffirms* the duty of States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially those of women and children, regardless of their migration status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party, and therefore:

“(a) Calls upon all States to respect the human rights and inherent dignity of migrants, to put an end to arbitrary arrest and detention and, in order to avoid excessive detention of irregular migrants, to review, where necessary, detention periods and to use alternatives to detention, where appropriate, including measures that have been successfully implemented by some States;

“(b) Calls upon States to put in place, if they have not yet done so, appropriate systems and procedures in order to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all actions or decisions concerning migrant children, regardless of their migration status, and to use, when applicable, alternatives to the detention of migrant children;

“(c) Encourages States to cooperate and to take appropriate measures to prevent, combat and address the smuggling of migrants, including to strengthen laws, policies, information sharing and joint operational functions aimed at smuggling, to enhance capacities and support opportunities for

migration in a well-managed, safe and dignified manner and to strengthen legislative methods for criminalizing act of smuggling migrants;

“(d) Urges all States to adopt effective measures to prevent and punish any form of illegal deprivation of liberty of migrants by individuals or groups;

“(e) Requests States to adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit, including in ports and airports and at borders and migration checkpoints, and to adequately train public officials who work in those facilities and in border areas to treat migrants respectfully and in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law;

“(f) Calls upon States to prosecute, in conformity with applicable law, acts of violation of the human rights of migrants and their families, such as arbitrary detention, torture and violations of the right to life, including extrajudicial executions, during their transit from the country of origin to the country of destination and vice versa, including transit across national borders;

“(g) Recognizes the particular vulnerability of migrants in transit situations, including through national borders and the need to ensure full respect for their human rights also in these circumstances;

“(h) Also recognizes the importance of coordinated efforts of the international community to assist and support migrants stranded in vulnerable situations;

“(i) Underlines the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recalls that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received;

“(j) Reaffirms emphatically the duty of States parties to ensure full respect for and observance of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, in particular with regard to the right of all foreign nationals, regardless of their migration status, to communicate with a consular official of the sending State in case of arrest, imprisonment, custody or detention, and the obligation of the receiving State to inform the foreign national without delay of his or her rights under the Convention;

“(k) Requests all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they are party, to enforce labour law effectively, including by addressing violations of such law, with regard to migrant workers’ labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

“(l) Invites Member States to consider ratifying relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization, including Convention No. 189 on decent work for domestic workers;

“(m) Encourages all States to remove unlawful obstacles, where they exist, that may prevent the safe, transparent, unrestricted and expeditious transfer of remittances, earnings, assets and pensions of migrants to their country of origin or to any other countries, in conformity with applicable

legislation and agreements, and to consider, as appropriate, measures to solve other problems that may impede such transfers;

“(n) Recalls that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes that everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted to him or her;

“5. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting persons in vulnerable situations, and in this regard:

“(a) Expresses its concern about the increase in the activities of transnational and national organized crime entities and others who profit from crimes against migrants, especially women and children, without regard for dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of national laws and international law and contrary to international standards;

“(b) Also expresses its concern about the high level of impunity enjoyed by traffickers and their accomplices as well as other members of organized crime entities and, in this context, the denial of rights and justice to migrants who have suffered from abuse;

“(c) Welcomes immigration programmes, adopted by some countries, that allow migrants to integrate fully into the host countries, facilitate family reunification and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages States to consider the possibility of adopting these types of programmes;

“(d) Calls upon States that have not already done so to provide for the protection of the human rights of women migrant workers, to promote fair labour conditions and to ensure that all women, including care workers, are legally protected against violence and exploitation;

“(e) Encourages States to implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes for women migrant workers, to provide safe and legal channels that recognize the skills and education of women migrant workers and, as appropriate, to facilitate their productive employment, decent work and integration into the labour force, including in the fields of education and science and technology;

“(f) Encourages all States to develop international migration policies and programmes that include a gender perspective, in order to adopt the necessary measures to better protect women and girls against dangers and abuse during migration;

“(g) Calls upon States to protect the human rights of migrant children, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in their policies of integration, return and family reunification;

“(h) Encourages all States to prevent and eliminate discriminatory policies and legislation at all levels of government that deny migrant children access to education and, while taking into account the best interests of the child as a primary consideration, to foster the successful integration of migrant children into the education system and the removal of barriers to their education in host countries and countries of origin;

“(i) Urges States to ensure that repatriation mechanisms allow for the identification and special protection of persons in vulnerable situations, including unaccompanied children and persons with disabilities, and take into account, in conformity with their international obligations and commitments, the principle of the best interests of the child, clarity about reception and care arrangements, and family reunification;

“(j) Urges States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the supplementary protocols thereto to implement them fully, and calls upon States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them as a matter of priority;

“6. *Encourages* States to take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the study of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on challenges and best practices in the implementation of the international framework for the protection of the rights of the child in the context of migration when designing and implementing their migration policies;

“7. *Also encourages* States to protect migrant victims of national and transnational organized crime, including kidnapping and trafficking and, in some instances, smuggling, including through the implementation of programmes and policies that guarantee protection and access to medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, where appropriate;

“8. *Encourages* Member States that have not already done so to enact national legislation and to take further effective measures to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, recognizing that these crimes may endanger the lives of migrants or subject them to harm, servitude, exploitation, debt bondage, slavery, sexual exploitation or forced labour, and also encourages Member States to strengthen international cooperation to prevent, investigate and combat such trafficking in persons and smuggling;

“9. *Stresses* the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the protection of the human rights of migrants, and therefore:

“(a) Requests all States, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to take into account in their policies and initiatives on migration issues the global character of the migratory phenomenon and to give due consideration to international, regional and bilateral cooperation in this field, including by undertaking dialogues on migration that include countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as civil society, including migrants, with a view to addressing, in a comprehensive manner, inter alia, its causes and consequences and the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, granting priority to the protection of the human rights of migrants;

“(b) Encourages States to take the measures necessary to achieve policy coherence on migration at the national, regional and international levels, including by ensuring coordinated child protection policies and systems across borders that are in full compliance with international human rights law;

“(c) Also encourages States to cooperate effectively in protecting witnesses in cases of smuggling of migrants, regardless of their migration status;

“(d) Further encourages States to cooperate effectively in protecting witnesses and victims in cases of trafficking in persons, regardless of their migration status;

“(e) Calls upon the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation in the development of methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination and to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in this regard;

“10. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issue of migration and development in the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda through, inter alia, integrating a human rights perspective and mainstreaming a gender perspective, and therefore:

“(a) Requests Member States, the United Nations system, international organizations, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development and the International Organization for Migration and other members of the Global Migration Group, to give due consideration to international migration in the ongoing discussions on the post-2015 development agenda;

“(b) Recognizes the importance of the contribution of the High Commissioner, the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Special Rapporteur, as well as other key actors, to the discussion on international migration;

“11. *Encourages* States, relevant international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to continue and to enhance their dialogue in relevant international meetings with a view to strengthening and making more inclusive public policies aimed at promoting and respecting human rights, including those of migrants;

“12. *Requests* Governments and international organizations to take appropriate measures to give due consideration to the declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held on 3 and 4 October 2013;

“13. *Invites* the Chair of the Committee to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its seventieth session, under the item entitled ‘Promotion and protection of human rights’, as a way to enhance communication between the General Assembly and the Committee;

“14. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the General Assembly and to engage in an interactive dialogue at its seventieth session, under the item entitled ‘Promotion and protection of human rights’;

“15. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session in accordance with resolution 68/179;

“16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants, and notes the recommended principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights referenced therein;

“17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.”

50. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico read out numerous revisions to draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.29/Rev.1](#) (see [A/C.3/69/SR.54](#)) and announced that Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Chile, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, the Philippines, Portugal and Senegal had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, Montenegro and Panama joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

51. Also at its 54th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.29/Rev.1](#), as orally revised (see para. 156, draft resolution II).

52. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States (see [A/C.3/69/SR.54](#)).

C. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.30](#)

53. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Jordan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled “The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights” ([A/C.3/69/L.30](#)). Subsequently, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, El Salvador, Estonia, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Madagascar, Malta, the Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia and Togo joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

54. At the 54th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Morocco made a statement and announced that Andorra, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Eritrea, Finland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, South Sudan, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Uganda, Ukraine and Uruguay also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

55. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/59/L.30](#) (see para. 156, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.34](#)

56. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Morocco, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled “International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance” ([A/C.3/69/L.34](#)). Subsequently, Andorra, Canada, El Salvador, Mauritania and Senegal joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

57. At the 51st meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Argentina made a statement and announced that Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Comoros, Eritrea, Gabon, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Palau, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Uganda, Vanuatu and Zambia had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently Côte d’Ivoire, Maldives, Montenegro and Trinidad and Tobago also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

58. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.34](#) (see para. 156, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/68/L.35](#) and Rev.1

59. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Somalia introduced a draft resolution entitled “International Albinism Awareness Day” ([A/C.3/69/L.35](#)). Subsequently, Israel, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

60. At its 46th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.35/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.35](#).

61. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement and announced that Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovenia, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Chile, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Ethiopia, Hungary, Lebanon, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, South

Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Uruguay also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Action on the oral amendment to draft resolution A/C.3/69/L.35/Rev.1

62. At the 46th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania made a statement and orally proposed an amendment to the draft resolution, by which a new operative paragraph would be inserted after operative paragraph 5, reading:

“*Recognizes* the need to continue supporting efforts at the regional and national levels, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General, in the context of relevant reporting, to present at the main part of the seventieth session of the General Assembly a proposal on strengthening national capacities and efforts in addressing the issues related to albinism, upon request, including tackling deep-rooted causes;”

63. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia requested a recorded vote on the proposed amendment.

64. Also at the same meeting, the Committee rejected the proposed amendment by a recorded vote of 66 to 17, with 75 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Botswana, Burundi, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Philippines, Rwanda, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen.

65. Before the vote, the representative of Italy made a statement on behalf of the European Union; after the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Canada (see [A/C.3/69/SR.46](#)).

Action on draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.35/Rev.1](#) as a whole

66. At the 46th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania made a statement and requested a recorded vote on draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.35/Rev.1](#) as a whole.

67. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.35/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 160 to none, with 16 abstentions (see para. 156, draft resolution V). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen.

Against:

None.

Abstaining:

Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

¹ The delegation of Spain subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

68. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Panama, Italy (on behalf of the European Union), the United States and Somalia (see [A/C.3/69/SR.46](#)).

F. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.36](#) and [Rev.1](#)

69. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Qatar, on behalf of Bahrain, Cameroon, Egypt, Eritrea, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution entitled “United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region” ([A/C.3/69/L.36](#)). Subsequently, Morocco, Nigeria and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

70. At its 44th meeting, on 13 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.36/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.36](#) and Australia, Jordan and Turkey.

71. At the same meeting, the representative of Qatar made a statement and announced that the Comoros, Cuba, Iraq and Pakistan had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d’Ivoire, El Salvador, Lebanon, Mali, the Niger, Senegal, Timor-Leste and Uganda also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

72. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.36/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 161 to 1, with 3 abstentions (see para. 156, draft resolution VI). The voting was as follows:²

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden,

² The delegation of Switzerland subsequently indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia.

Against:

Syrian Arab Republic.

Abstaining:

Angola, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

G. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.37](#) and [Rev.1](#)

73. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Austria, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Human rights in the administration of justice” ([A/C.3/69/L.37](#)). Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Moldova and Serbia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

74. At its 48th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.37/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.37](#) and the Dominican Republic, Iceland, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Peru, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Thailand and Uruguay.

75. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria made a statement and announced that El Salvador, Guatemala, India and the Philippines had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Israel, Morocco, New Zealand and Senegal also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

76. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.37/Rev.1](#) (see para. 156, draft resolution VII).

77. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States (see [A/C.3/69/SR.48](#)).

H. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.38](#)

78. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, China, Cuba, the Comoros, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania,

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights” (A/C.3/69/L.38). Subsequently, Belize, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Mozambique, the Niger, Qatar, Senegal and Sierra Leone joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

79. At the 51st meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Egypt made a statement and announced that Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti, Kenya, the Philippines, Uganda and Uzbekistan had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Equatorial Guinea and Honduras also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

80. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.3/69/L.38 by a recorded vote of 128 to 53, with 1 abstention (see para. 156, draft resolution VIII). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Papua New Guinea.

81. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Italy on behalf of the European Union (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

I. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.39](#) and Rev.1

82. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Saudi Arabia, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, as well as Rwanda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled “Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief” ([A/C.3/69/L.39](#)).

83. At its 51st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.39/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.39](#).

84. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia announced that Australia, New Zealand and Uruguay had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Ghana also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

85. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.39/Rev.1](#) (see para. 156, draft resolution IX).

86. Before the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Italy on behalf of the European Union; after the adoption, a statement was made by the representative of Albania (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

J. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.40](#) and Rev.1

87. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Freedom of religion or belief” ([A/C.3/69/L.40](#)). Subsequently, Albania, Monaco and Serbia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

88. At its 51st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.40/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.40](#) and Argentina, Chile, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uruguay.

89. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy orally revised operative paragraph 14 (c) of the draft resolution by adding the words “to ensure that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or arbitrary arrest or detention on that account and to bring to justice all perpetrators of violations of these rights” at the end of the paragraph and announced that Brazil,

Costa Rica, Guatemala, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Albania, Ecuador and Monaco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

90. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.40/Rev.1](#), as orally revised (see para. 156, draft resolution X).

91. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

K. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.41](#)

92. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, the Comoros, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all" ([A/C.3/69/L.41](#)). Subsequently, the Congo, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mali, the Niger, Saint Lucia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

93. At the 54th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Cuba orally revised operative paragraph 12 of the draft resolution by replacing the word "seventieth" by the word "seventy-first" and announced that Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Namibia, Senegal and the Sudan had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Myanmar, Somalia and South Africa joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

94. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.41](#), as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 122 to 53, with 1 abstention (see para. 156, draft resolution XI). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi

Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Singapore.

95. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Italy on behalf of the European Union (see [A/C.3/69/SR.54](#)).

L. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.42](#)

96. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Armenia, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The right to food" ([A/C.3/69/L.42](#)). Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chile, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Guyana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, the Niger, Panama, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations and its importance for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

"Reaffirming also all previous resolutions and decisions on the right to food adopted within the framework of the United Nations,

"Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her or his health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in

particular Millennium Development Goal 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015,

“Recalling also the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in which the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger is recognized,

“Bearing in mind the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, adopted in Rome on 13 June 2002,

“Reaffirming the concrete recommendations contained in the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004,

“Reaffirming also the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security contained in the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, adopted in Rome on 16 November 2009,

“Reaffirming further that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

“Reaffirming that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and the international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food and nutrition security and poverty eradication,

“Reiterating, as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Declaration of the World Food Summit, that food should not be used as an instrument of political or economic pressure, and reaffirming in this regard the importance of international cooperation and solidarity, as well as the necessity of refraining from unilateral measures that are not in accordance with international law and the Charter and that endanger food and nutrition security,

“Convinced that each State must adopt a strategy consistent with its resources and capacities to achieve its individual goals in implementing the recommendations contained in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action and, at the same time, cooperate regionally and internationally in order to organize collective solutions to global issues of food and nutrition security in a world of increasingly interlinked institutions, societies and economies where coordinated efforts and shared responsibilities are essential,

“Recognizing that the complex character of the global food crisis, in which the right to adequate food is threatened to be violated on a substantial scale, is a combination of several major factors, such as the global financial and economic crisis, environmental degradation, desertification and the impacts of global climate change, as well as natural disasters and the lack in many countries of the appropriate technology, investment and capacity-building necessary to confront its impact, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States,

“Resolved to act to ensure that the human rights perspective is taken into account at the national, regional and international levels in measures to address the global food crisis,

“Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters, diseases and pest infestations, as well as the negative impact of climate change, and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in substantial loss of life and livelihood and threatened agricultural production and food and nutrition security, in particular in developing countries,

“Emphasizing that a multisectoral approach that integrates nutrition across all sectors, including agriculture, health, water and sanitation, social protection and education, as well as a gender perspective, is critical to achieving global food and nutrition security and the realization of the right to food,

“Recalling the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security by the Committee on World Food Security at its 38th session, held on 11 May 2012, and by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its 144th session,

“Stressing the importance of reversing the continuing decline of official development assistance devoted to agriculture, both in real terms and as a share of total official development assistance,

“Recognizing the importance of the protection and preservation of agrobiodiversity in guaranteeing food security and the right to food for all,

“Recognizing also the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as the key United Nations agency for rural and agricultural development and its work in supporting the efforts of Member States to achieve the full realization of the right to food, including through its provision of technical assistance to developing countries in support of the implementation of national priority frameworks,

“Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled ‘The future we want’, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012,

“Acknowledging the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis established by the Secretary-General, and supporting the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts in this regard, including continued engagement with Member States and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food,

“1. Reaffirms that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

“2. Also reaffirms the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

“3. Considers it intolerable that, as estimated by the United Nations Children’s Fund, more than one third of the children who die every year before

the age of 5 die from hunger-related illness, that, as estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, about 842 million people worldwide suffer from chronic hunger and that an additional 1 billion people are suffering from serious malnutrition, including as a result of the global food crisis, while, according to the latter organization, the planet could produce enough food to feed everyone around the world;

“4. *Expresses its concern* at the fact that the effects of the world food crisis continue to have serious consequences for the poorest and most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the world financial and economic crisis, and at the particular effects of this crisis on many net food-importing countries, especially least developed countries;

“5. *Expresses its deep concern* that, according to the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations entitled *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013*, the number of hungry people in the world remains unacceptably high and the vast majority of hungry people live in developing countries;

“6. *Expresses its concern* that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food and nutrition insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries, girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

“7. *Encourages* all States to take action to address gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where they contribute to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership and agricultural inputs, as well as full and equal access to health care, education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families, and in this regard stresses the need to empower women and strengthen their role in decision-making;

“8. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to continue mainstreaming a gender perspective in the fulfilment of his mandate, and encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all other United Nations bodies and mechanisms addressing the right to food and food insecurity to integrate a gender perspective into their relevant policies, programmes and activities;

“9. *Reaffirms* the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

“10. *Calls upon* all States and, if appropriate, relevant international organizations to take measures and support programmes which are aimed at combating undernutrition in mothers, in particular during pregnancy, and children and the irreversible effects of chronic undernutrition in early childhood, in particular from birth to the age of 2 years;

“11. *Encourages* all States to take steps with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to food, including steps to promote

the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and to create and adopt national plans to combat hunger;

“12. *Recognizes* the advances reached through South-South cooperation in developing countries and regions in connection with food security and the development of agricultural production for the full realization of the right to food;

“13. *Stresses* that improving access to productive resources and public investment in rural development are essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, including through the promotion of investments, including private investments, in appropriate small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts;

“14. *Recognizes* the critical contribution made by the fisheries sector to the realization of the right to food and to food security and the contribution of small-scale fishers to the local food security of coastal communities;

“15. *Also recognizes* that 80 per cent of hungry people live in rural areas and 50 per cent are small-scale farm-holders and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity given the increasing cost of inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural policies are important tools for promoting land and agrarian reform, rural credit and insurance, technical assistance and other associated measures to achieve food security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises, including through the facilitation of access of their products to national and international markets and empowerment of small producers, particularly women, in value chains, is a key element for food security and the provision of the right to food;

“16. *Stresses* the importance of fighting hunger in rural areas, including through national efforts supported by international partnerships to stop desertification and land degradation and through investments and public policies that are specifically appropriate to the risk of drylands, and in this regard calls for the full implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;

“17. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to favourably consider becoming parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and to consider becoming parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture as a matter of priority;

“18. *Recalls* the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face in achieving the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

“19. *Notes* the need to further examine various concepts such as, inter alia, ‘food sovereignty’ and their relation with food security and the right to food, bearing in mind the need to avoid any negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to food for all people at all times;

“20. *Requests* all States and private actors, as well as international organizations, within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in the ongoing negotiations in different fields;

“21. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen national commitment as well as international assistance, upon the request of and in cooperation with the affected countries, towards the full realization and protection of the right to food, and in particular to develop national protection mechanisms for people forced to leave their homes and land because of hunger or humanitarian emergencies affecting the enjoyment of the right to food;

“22. *Takes note with appreciation* of the growing movement, in different regions of the world, towards the adoption of framework laws, national strategies and measures in support of the full realization of the right to food for all;

“23. *Stresses* the need to make efforts to mobilize and optimize the allocation and utilization of technical and financial resources from all sources, including external debt relief for developing countries, and to reinforce national actions to implement sustainable food security policies;

“24. *Calls for* the early conclusion and a successful, development-oriented outcome of the Doha Round of trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization as a contribution to creating international conditions that permit the full realization of the right to food;

“25. *Stresses* that all States should make all efforts to ensure that their international policies of a political and economic nature, including international trade agreements, do not have a negative impact on the right to food in other countries;

“26. *Recalls* the importance of the New York Declaration on Action against Hunger and Poverty, and recommends the continuation of efforts aimed at identifying additional sources of financing for the fight against hunger and poverty, as well as non-communicable diseases;

“27. *Recognizes* that the promises made at the World Food Summit in 1996 to halve the number of persons who are undernourished are not being fulfilled, while recognizing the efforts of Member States in this regard, and once again invites all international financial and development institutions, as well as the relevant United Nations agencies and funds, to give priority to and provide the necessary funding to realize the aim of halving by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, as well as the right to food as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the United Nations Millennium Declaration;

“28. *Reaffirms* that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active

and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases;

“29. *Urges* States to give adequate priority in their development strategies and expenditures to the realization of the right to food;

“30. *Stresses* the importance of international cooperation and development assistance as an effective contribution both to the expansion and improvement of agriculture and its environmental sustainability, food production, breeding projects on diversity of crops and livestock and institutional innovations such as community seed banks, farmer field schools and seed fairs and to the provision of humanitarian food assistance in activities related to emergency situations for the realization of the right to food and the achievement of sustainable food security, while recognizing that each country has the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of national programmes and strategies in this regard;

“31. *Also stresses* that States parties to the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights should consider implementing that agreement in a manner that is supportive of food security, while being mindful of the obligation of Member States to promote and protect the right to food;

“32. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders to support national efforts aimed at responding rapidly to the food crises currently occurring across different regions, and expresses its deep concern that funding shortfalls are forcing the World Food Programme to cut operations across different regions, including Southern Africa;

“33. *Invites* all relevant international organizations, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to continue to promote policies and projects that have a positive impact on the right to food, to ensure that partners respect the right to food in the implementation of common projects, to support strategies of Member States aimed at the fulfilment of the right to food and to avoid any actions that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food;

“34. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur;

“35. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, as extended by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 22/9 of 21 March 2013;

“36. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;

“37. *Welcomes* the work already done by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting the right to adequate food, in particular its general comment No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), in which the Committee affirmed, inter alia, that the right to adequate

food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights and is also inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies, at both the national and the international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of all human rights for all;

“38. *Recalls* general comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant), in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the importance of ensuring sustainable access to water resources for human consumption and agriculture in realization of the right to adequate food;

“39. *Reaffirms* that the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004, represent a practical tool to promote the realization of the right to food for all, contribute to the achievement of food security and thus provide an additional instrument in the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and notes the holding of the meeting at the forty-first session of the Committee on World Food Security in October 2014, on a 10-year retrospective on progress made in implementing the Voluntary Guidelines to mark the tenth anniversary of their adoption;

“40. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in his task, to supply all necessary information requested by him and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate more effectively;

“41. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session an interim report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue his work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within his existing mandate;

“42. *Invites* Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies, civil society actors and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of her mandate, inter alia, through the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

“43. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the question at its seventieth session under the item entitled ‘Promotion and protection of human rights’.”

97. At the 54th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Cuba read out numerous revisions to draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.42](#) (see [A/C.3/69/SR.54](#)) and announced that Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, the

Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkmenistan and Yemen had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, the Gambia, Iceland, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Maldives, Montenegro, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

98. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.42](#), as orally revised (see para. 156, draft resolution XII).

99. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Canada (see [A/C.3/69/SR.54](#)).

M. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.43](#)

100. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, the Comoros, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order" ([A/C.3/69/L.43](#)). Subsequently, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Myanmar, the Niger, Saint Lucia and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

101. At the 54th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Cuba announced that Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malaysia, Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Togo had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

102. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.43](#) by a recorded vote of 120 to 52, with 6 abstentions (see para. 156, draft resolution XIII). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic,

Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Armenia, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Samoa.

103. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States and Italy (on behalf of the European Union) (see [A/C.3/69/SR.54](#)).

N. Draft resolution [A/C.3/68/L.44](#)

104. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights” ([A/C.3/69/L.44](#)). Subsequently, the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

105. At the 51st meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Cuba orally revised the draft resolution, as follows:

(a) In operative paragraph 7, the words “cooperation and genuine dialogue” were added after the word “non-selectivity”;

(b) A new operative paragraph 8 was inserted, reading: “Emphasizes the need for a cooperative approach on the part of all stakeholders to resolving human rights issues in international forums”;

(c) In operative paragraph 13, the word “dialogue” was replaced by the words “genuine dialogue”.

106. At the same meeting, El Salvador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

107. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.44](#), as orally revised (see para. 156, draft resolution XIV).

O. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.45](#)

108. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Human rights and unilateral coercive measures” ([A/C.3/69/L.45](#)), which read:

“The General Assembly,

“Recalling all its previous resolutions on this subject, the most recent of which was resolution 68/162 of 18 December 2013, and Human Rights Council decision 18/120 of 30 September 2011 and resolutions 24/14 of 27 September 2013 and 27/21 of 26 September 2014, as well as previous resolutions of the Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

“Reaffirming the pertinent principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32 thereof, in which it declared that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

“Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/162, and recalling the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Assembly resolutions 52/120 of 12 December 1997 and 55/110 of 4 December 2000,

“Stressing that unilateral coercive measures and legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States,

“Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights, and in this regard reaffirming the right to development as an integral part of all human rights,

“Recalling the Final Document of the Sixteenth Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 23 to 27 May 2011, the Final Document of the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012, and those adopted at previous summits and conferences, in which States members of the Movement agreed to oppose and condemn those measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and urge other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other United Nations organs, and request States applying those measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately,

“Recalling also that, at the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, States were called upon to refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter that creates obstacles to trade relations among States and impedes the full

realization of all human rights and also severely threatens the freedom of trade,

“Bearing in mind all the references to this question in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development adopted by the World Summit for Social Development on 12 March 1995, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995, the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on 14 June 1996, and in their five-year reviews,

“Expressing concern about the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on international relations, trade, investment and cooperation,

“Expressing grave concern that, in some countries, the situation of children is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities,

“Deeply concerned that, despite the recommendations adopted on this question by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights and recent major United Nations conferences, and contrary to general international law and the Charter, unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated and implemented, with all their negative implications for the social-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of developing countries, including their extraterritorial effects, thereby creating additional obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples and individuals under the jurisdiction of other States,

“Bearing in mind all the extraterritorial effects of any unilateral legislative, administrative and economic measures, policies and practices of a coercive nature against the development process and the enhancement of human rights in developing countries, which create obstacles to the full realization of all human rights,

“Reaffirming that unilateral coercive measures are a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

“Recalling article 1, paragraph 2, common to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which provides, inter alia, that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

“Noting the continuing efforts of the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council, and reaffirming in particular its criteria, according to which unilateral coercive measures are one of the obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

“1. Urges all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing

peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature, with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development;

“2. *Strongly urges* States to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

“3. *Condemns* the inclusion of Member States in unilateral lists under the accusation of allegedly sponsoring terrorism, as a practice aimed at fabricating pretexts for implementing unilateral coercive measures of an economic, financial or commercial nature, and denounces such actions as contrary to international law and the Charter, considering them to be instruments for political or economic pressure against Member States, particularly developing countries;

“4. *Urges* all States not to adopt any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that impede the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular children and women, that hinder their well-being and that create obstacles to the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for his or her health and well-being and his or her right to food, medical care and education and the necessary social services, as well as to ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure;

“5. *Strongly objects* to the extraterritorial nature of those measures which, in addition, threaten the sovereignty of States, and in this context calls upon all Member States neither to recognize those measures nor to apply them, as well as to take administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial applications or effects of unilateral coercive measures;

“6. *Condemns* the continuing unilateral application and enforcement by certain Powers of unilateral coercive measures, and rejects those measures, with all their extraterritorial effects, as being tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries, adopted with a view to preventing those countries from exercising their right to decide, of their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, and because of the negative effects of those measures on the realization of all the human rights of vast sectors of their populations, in particular children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

“7. *Expresses grave concern* that, in some countries, the situation of children is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

“8. *Reaffirms* that essential goods such as food and medicines should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;

“9. *Calls upon* Member States that have initiated such measures to abide by the principles of international law, the Charter, the declarations of the United Nations and world conferences and relevant resolutions and to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they are parties by revoking such measures at the earliest possible time;

“10. *Reaffirms*, in this context, the right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

“11. *Recalls* that, according to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, and the relevant principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX), in particular article 32 thereof, no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

“12. *Rejects* all attempts to introduce unilateral coercive measures, and urges the Human Rights Council to take fully into account the negative impact of those measures, including through the enactment of national laws and their extraterritorial application which are not in conformity with international law, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development;

“13. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging his functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development and bearing in mind the continuing impact of unilateral coercive measures on the population of developing countries, to give priority to the present resolution in his annual report to the General Assembly;

“14. *Underlines* the fact that unilateral coercive measures are one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, and in this regard calls upon all States to avoid the unilateral imposition of economic coercive measures and the extraterritorial application of national laws that run counter to the principles of free trade and hamper the development of developing countries, as recognized by the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council;

“15. *Recognizes* that, in the Declaration of Principles adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003, States were strongly urged to avoid and refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations in building the information society;

“16. *Welcomes* the decision of the Human Rights Council to appoint a special rapporteur on the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights;

“17. *Recalls* the decision of the Human Rights Council to organize a biennial panel discussion on the issue of unilateral coercive measures and human rights;

“18. *Welcomes* the increased attention paid by the Human Rights Council and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the negative impact of the application of unilateral coercive measures, and invites the Council to continue to explore ways to address this issue;

“19. *Reiterates its support* for the invitation of the Human Rights Council to all special rapporteurs and existing thematic mechanisms of the Council in the field of economic, social and cultural rights to pay due attention, within the scope of their respective mandates, to the negative impact and consequences of unilateral coercive measures;

“20. *Reaffirms* the request of the Human Rights Council that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organize a workshop on the impact of the application of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights by the affected populations, in particular their socioeconomic impact on women and children, in the States targeted;

“21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, to continue to collect their views and information on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on their populations and to submit an in-depth and comprehensive report on the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, while reiterating once again the need to highlight the practical and preventive measures in this respect;

“22. *Decides* to examine the question on a priority basis at its seventieth session, under the sub-item entitled ‘Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms’ of the item entitled ‘Promotion and protection of human rights’.”

109. At the 51st meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Cuba made a statement on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and read out numerous revisions to draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.45](#) (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

110. At its 52nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.45](#), as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 124 to 52, with 2 abstentions (see para. 156, draft resolution XV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea,

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Central African Republic, Chad.

111. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States; after the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Costa Rica (see [A/C.3/69/SR.52](#)).

P. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.46](#)

112. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced a draft resolution entitled "The right to development" ([A/C.3/69/L.46](#)), which read:

"The General Assembly,

"Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, which expresses, in particular, the determination to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and, to that end, to employ international mechanisms for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

"Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

“Recalling also the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

“Recalling further the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986, which confirmed that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations, and that the individual is the central subject and beneficiary of development,

“Stressing the importance of the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna and that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action reaffirmed the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights and the individual as the central subject and beneficiary of development,

“Reaffirming the objective of making the right to development a reality for everyone, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2000,

“Deeply concerned that the majority of indigenous peoples in the world live in conditions of poverty, and recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty and inequity on indigenous peoples by ensuring their full and effective inclusion in development and poverty eradication programmes,

“Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, and its outcome document,

“Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interrelatedness, interdependence and mutually reinforcing nature of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development,

“Expressing deep concern over the lack of progress in the trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization, and reaffirming the need for a successful outcome of the Doha Development Round in key areas such as agriculture, market access for non-agricultural products, trade facilitation, development and services,

“Recalling the outcome of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Accra from 20 to 25 April 2008, on the theme ‘Addressing the opportunities and challenges of globalization for development’,

“Recalling also all its previous resolutions, Human Rights Council resolution 21/32 of 28 September 2012, previous resolutions of the Council and those of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to development, in particular Commission resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998 on the urgent need to make further progress towards the realization of the right to development as set out in the Declaration on the Right to Development,

“Recalling further the outcome of the eleventh session of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 April 2010, as contained in the report of the Working

Group and as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

“Recalling the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012, and the previous summits and conferences at which the States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries stressed the need to operationalize the right to development as a priority,

“Reiterating its continuing support for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development as a development framework for Africa,

“Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council and the members of the high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development in completing the 2008-2010 three-phase road map established by the Council in its resolution 4/4 of 30 March 2007,

“Deeply concerned about the negative impacts of the global economic and financial crises on the realization of the right to development,

“Recognizing that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights,

“Recognizing also that Member States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, that the international community should promote effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development and that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level,

“Recognizing further that poverty is an affront to human dignity,

“Recognizing that extreme poverty and hunger are one of the greatest global threats and require the collective commitment of the international community for its eradication, pursuant to Millennium Development Goal 1, and therefore calling upon the international community, including the Human Rights Council, to contribute towards achieving that goal,

“Recognizing also that historical injustices have undeniably contributed to the poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparity, instability and insecurity that affect many people in different parts of the world, in particular in developing countries,

“Stressing that poverty eradication is one of the critical elements in the promotion and realization of the right to development and that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels, especially in the context of the Millennium Development Goal of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world’s people whose income is less than one United States dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

“*Stressing also* that the right to development should be central to the post-2015 development agenda and that according to article 1 of the Declaration on the Right to Development, the right to development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized,

“1. *Takes note* of the consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which provides information on the activities undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights relating to the promotion and realization of the right to development;

“2. *Recognizes* the significance of all the events held to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development, including the panel discussion on the theme ‘The way forward in the realization of the right to development: between policy and practice’, held during the eighteenth session of the Human Rights Council;

“3. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Working Group on the Right to Development, as renewed by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 9/3 of 24 September 2008, with the recognition that the Working Group may convene annual sessions of five working days and submit its reports to the Council;

“4. *Endorses* the recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its fourteenth session, and, while reaffirming them, calls for their immediate, full and effective implementation by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant actors, noting also the efforts under way within the framework of the Working Group with a view to completing the tasks entrusted to it by the Council in its resolution 4/4;

“5. *Emphasizes* the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 establishing the Human Rights Council, and in this regard calls upon the Council to implement the agreement to continue to act to ensure that its agenda promotes and advances sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and also in this regard to 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 as and on a par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

“6. *Welcomes* the launching, in the Working Group, of the process for considering, revising and refining the draft right-to-development criteria and corresponding operational subcriteria, with the first reading of the draft criteria and operational subcriteria;

“7. *Stresses* that the above-mentioned compilations of views, criteria and corresponding operational subcriteria, once considered, revised and 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;

“8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Working Group taking appropriate steps to ensure respect for and practical application of the above-mentioned standards, which could take various forms, including the elaboration of guidelines on the implementation of the right to development, and evolve into a basis for the consideration of an international legal standard of a binding nature through a collaborative process of engagement;

“9. *Stresses* the importance of the core principles contained in the conclusions of the Working Group at its third session, congruent with the purpose of international human rights instruments, such as equality, non-discrimination, accountability, participation and international cooperation, as critical to mainstreaming the right to development at the national and international levels, and underlines the importance of the principles of equity and transparency;

“10. *Also stresses* that it is important that the Chair-Rapporteur and the Working Group, in the discharge of their mandates, take into account the need:

“(a) To promote the democratization of the system of international governance in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in international decision-making;

“(b) To also promote effective partnerships such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development and other similar initiatives with the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, for the purpose of the realization of their right to development, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

“(c) To strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international level, while urging all States to undertake at the national level the necessary policy formulation and to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also urging all States to expand and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development in the context of promoting effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development, bearing in mind that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level and a favourable economic environment at the international level;

“(d) To consider ways and means to continue to ensure the operationalization of the right to development as a priority;

“(e) To mainstream the right to development in the policies and operational activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as in the policies and strategies of the international financial and multilateral trading systems, bearing in mind in this regard that the core principles of the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international cooperation, including effective partnerships for development, are indispensable in achieving the right to development and preventing discriminatory treatment arising from political or other non-economic considerations in addressing the issues of concern to the developing countries;

“11. *Encourages* the Human Rights Council to continue considering how to ensure follow-up to the work of the former Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on the right to development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and in compliance with decisions to be taken by the Council;

“12. *Invites* Member States and all other stakeholders to participate actively in future sessions of the Social Forum, while recognizing the strong support extended to the Forum at its first four sessions by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;

“13. *Reaffirms* the commitment to implement the goals and targets set out in all the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their review processes, in particular those relating to the realization of the right to development, recognizing that the realization of the right to development is critical to achieving the objectives, goals and targets set in those outcome documents;

“14. *Also reaffirms* that the realization of the right to development is essential to the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which regards all human rights as universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, places the human person at the centre of development and recognizes that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights;

“15. *Stresses* that the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights lies with the State, and reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

“16. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of States to create national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development, as well as their commitment to cooperate with each other to that end;

“17. *Also reaffirms* the need for an international environment that is conducive to the realization of the right to development;

“18. *Stresses* the need to strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international and national levels, and calls upon all States to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

“19. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of identifying and analysing obstacles impeding the full realization of the right to development at both the national and international levels;

“20. *Affirms* that, while globalization offers both opportunities and challenges, the process of globalization remains deficient in achieving the objectives of integrating all countries into a globalized world, and stresses the need for policies and measures at the national and global levels to respond to

the challenges and opportunities of globalization if this process is to be made fully inclusive and equitable;

“21. *Recognizes* that, despite continuous efforts on the part of the international community, the gap between developed and developing countries remains unacceptably wide, that most of the developing countries continue to face difficulties in participating in the globalization process and that many risk being marginalized and effectively excluded from its benefits;

“22. *Expresses its deep concern*, in this regard, about the negative impact on the realization of the right to development due to the further aggravation of the economic and social situation, in particular of developing countries, as a result of the ongoing international energy, food and financial crises, as well as the increasing challenges posed by global climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries;

“23. *Underlines* the fact that the international community is far from meeting the target set in the United Nations Millennium Declaration of halving the number of people living in poverty by 2015, reaffirms the commitment made to meet that target, and emphasizes the principle of international cooperation, including partnership and commitment, between developed and developing countries towards achieving the goal;

“24. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

“25. *Recognizes* the need to address market access for developing countries, including in the sectors of agriculture, services and non-agricultural products, in particular those of interest to developing countries;

“26. *Calls once again for* the implementation of a desirable pace of meaningful trade liberalization, including in areas under negotiation in the World Trade Organization, the implementation of commitments on implementation-related issues and concerns, a review of special and differential treatment provisions, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational, the avoidance of new forms of protectionism, and capacity-building and technical assistance for developing countries as important issues in making progress towards the effective implementation of the right to development;

“27. *Recognizes* the important link between the international economic, commercial and financial spheres and the realization of the right to development, stresses in this regard the need for good governance and for broadening the base of decision-making at the international level on issues of development concern and the need to fill organizational gaps, as well as to strengthen the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions, and also stresses the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries

with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

“28. *Also recognizes* that good governance and the rule of law at the national level assist all States in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to development, and agrees on the value of the ongoing efforts being made by States to identify and strengthen good governance practices, including transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory government, that are responsive and appropriate to their needs and aspirations, including in the context of agreed partnership approaches to development, capacity-building and technical assistance;

“29. *Further recognizes* the important role and the rights of women and the application of a gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue in the process of realizing the right to development, and notes in particular the positive relationship between the education of women and their equal participation in the civil, cultural, economic, political and social activities of the community and the promotion of the right to development;

“30. *Stresses* the need for the integration of the rights of children, girls and boys alike, in all policies and programmes and for ensuring the promotion and protection of those rights, especially in areas relating to health, education and the full development of their capacities;

“31. *Recalls* the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, adopted on 10 June 2011 at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on HIV and AIDS, stresses that further and additional measures must be taken at the national and international levels to fight HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases, taking into account ongoing efforts and programmes, and reiterates the need for international assistance in this regard;

“32. *Welcomes* the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, adopted on 19 September 2011, with its particular focus on development and other challenges and social and economic impacts, particularly for developing countries;

“33. *Recalls* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled ‘The future we want’;

“34. *Also recalls* the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which entered into force on 3 May 2008, and stresses the need to take into consideration the rights of persons with disabilities and the importance of international cooperation in support of national efforts in the realization of the right to development;

“35. *Stresses its commitment* to indigenous peoples in the process of the realization of the right to development, reaffirms the commitment to promote their rights in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security, in accordance with recognized international human rights obligations and taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 of

13 September 2007, and in this regard recalls the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in 2014;

“36. *Recognizes* the need for strong partnerships with civil society organizations and the private sector in pursuit of poverty eradication and development, as well as for corporate social responsibility;

“37. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for taking concrete and effective measures to prevent, combat and criminalize all forms of corruption at all levels, to prevent, detect and deter in a more effective manner international transfers of illicitly acquired assets and to strengthen international cooperation in asset recovery, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, particularly chapter V thereof, stresses the importance of a genuine political commitment on the part of all Governments through a firm legal framework, and in this context urges States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible and States parties to implement it effectively;

“38. *Also emphasizes* the need to strengthen further the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and realization of the right to development, including by ensuring effective use of the financial and human resources necessary to fulfil its mandate, and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the High Commissioner with the necessary resources;

“39. *Reaffirms* the request to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in mainstreaming the right to development, to undertake effectively activities aimed at strengthening the global partnership for development among Member States, development agencies and the international development, financial and trade institutions and to reflect those activities in detail in his next report to the Human Rights Council;

“40. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to mainstream the right to development in their operational programmes and objectives, and stresses the need for the international financial and multilateral trading systems to mainstream the right to development in their policies and objectives;

“41. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, international development and financial institutions, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations;

“42. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the present resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invites the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group to present an oral report and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventieth session.”

113. At the 51st meeting, on 24 November, the representative of Cuba made a statement on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and read out numerous revisions to draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.46](#) (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

114. At the same meeting, El Salvador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution, as orally revised.

115. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) and Italy (on behalf of the European Union) (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

116. Also at its 51st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.46](#), as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 148 to 4, with 27 abstentions (see para. 156, draft resolution XVI). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Central African Republic, Chad, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Ukraine.

117. Before the vote, a statement was made by the representative of the United States; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Canada (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

Q. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.47](#) and [Rev.1](#) and amendment thereto contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.64](#)

118. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Finland, on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled “Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions” ([A/C.3/69/L.47](#)). Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Benin and Colombia also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

119. At its 48th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.47/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.47](#) and Austria, Ecuador and Liechtenstein.

120. At the same meeting, the representative of Finland made a statement and announced that Benin had withdrawn as a sponsor of the draft resolution and that Burkina Faso and Guatemala had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Palau and Timor-Leste also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Action on the amendment contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.64](#)

121. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, the Chair drew the attention of the Committee to the amendment to draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.47/Rev.1](#) submitted by Egypt on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.64](#), by which operative paragraph 6 (b) would be replaced with the following text:

“(b) To ensure the effective protection of the right to life of all persons, to conduct, when required by obligations under international law, prompt, exhaustive and impartial investigations into all killings, including those targeted at specific groups of persons, and killings committed for discriminatory reasons on any basis whatsoever, to bring those responsible to justice before a competent, independent and impartial judiciary at the national or, where appropriate, international level and to ensure that such killings, including those committed by security forces, police and law enforcement agents, paramilitary groups or private forces, are neither condoned nor sanctioned by State officials or personnel”.

122. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia made a statement on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (see [A/C.3/69/SR.48](#)).

123. Also at the same meeting, the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.64](#) by a recorded vote of 82 to 53, with 24 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia.

124. Before the vote, the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the Nordic countries), Switzerland, Argentina, Norway (on behalf also of Denmark, Iceland and Sweden) and South Africa made statements; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Palau and Albania (see [A/C.3/69/SR.48](#)).

Action on draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.47/Rev.1](#) as a whole

125. At its 48th meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.47/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 111 to 1, with 64 abstentions (see para. 156, draft resolution XVII). The voting was as follows:³

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland,

³ The delegation of Kiribati subsequently indicated that it had intended to abstain.

France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

Kiribati.

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

126. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Finland, Costa Rica, Egypt, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, the Sudan and the Islamic Republic of Iran; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Singapore, the United States and Kenya (see [A/C.3/69/SR.48](#)).

R. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.48](#) and Rev.1

127. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Peru, on behalf of Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Human rights and extreme poverty" ([A/C.3/69/L.48](#)). Subsequently, Austria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Congo, Egypt, Honduras, India, Nicaragua, the Republic of Moldova and Saint Lucia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

128. At its 52nd meeting, on 24 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.48/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.48](#) and Argentina, Armenia, Barbados, Colombia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania and Suriname.

129. At the same meeting, the representative of Peru made a statement and announced that Algeria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, China, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Uganda and Ukraine also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

130. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.48/Rev.1](#) (see para. 156, draft resolution XVIII).

131. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the United States (see [A/C.3/69/SR.52](#)).

S. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.49](#) and Rev.1

132. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Liechtenstein, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Missing persons" ([A/C.3/69/L.49](#)). Subsequently, Georgia and Morocco joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

133. At its 54th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.49/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.49](#) and Australia, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

134. At the same meeting, the representative of Azerbaijan orally revised operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.49/Rev.1](#) and announced that Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Uganda and Uruguay had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Andorra, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

135. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.49/Rev.1](#), as orally revised (see para. 156, draft resolution XIX).

T. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.50](#) and Rev.1

136. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Greece, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled “The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity” ([A/C.3/69/L.50](#)). Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso and San Marino joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

137. At its 50th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.50/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.50](#) and Australia, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Maldives, Monaco, Morocco and the Republic of Moldova.

138. At the same meeting, the representative of Greece made a statement and announced that Canada, Egypt, Honduras, Jordan, Libya, Mexico, New Zealand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the United States of America had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Cabo Verde and Peru also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

139. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.50/Rev.1](#) (see para. 156, draft resolution XX).

140. After the adoption of the draft resolution, a statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation (see [A/C.3/69/SR.50](#)).

U. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.51](#) and Rev.1 and amendment thereto contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.66](#)

141. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Chile, on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled “Moratorium on the use of the death penalty” ([A/C.3/69/L.51](#)).

142. At its 50th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.51/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.51](#) and Australia, Seychelles and Timor-Leste.

143. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile made a statement on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution (see [A/C.3/69/SR.50](#)).

144. Subsequently, Madagascar, Nicaragua and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Action on the amendment contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.66](#)

145. At the 50th meeting, on 21 November, the Chair drew the attention of the Committee to the amendment to draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.51/Rev.1](#) submitted by the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam, contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.66](#), by which a new operative paragraph would be inserted after operative paragraph 1, reading:

“Reaffirms the sovereign right of all countries to develop their own legal systems, including determining appropriate legal penalties, in accordance with their international law obligations”.

146. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia made a statement on behalf of the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam and announced that Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Belarus, China, Guyana, Libya, the Sudan and Trinidad and Tobago had joined in sponsoring the amendment. Subsequently, Belize, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan also joined in sponsoring the amendment.

147. Also at the same meeting, the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.66](#) by a recorded vote of 85 to 55, with 22 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria,

Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kiribati, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Abstaining:

Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia.

148. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Benin, Uruguay and Albania; after the vote, a statement was made by the United States (see [A/C.3/69/SR.50](#)).

Action on draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.51/Rev.1](#) as a whole

149. At the 50th meeting, on 21 November, a statement was made by the representative of the Bahamas (see [A/C.3/69/SR.50](#)).

150. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.51/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 114 to 36, with 34 abstentions (see para. 156, draft resolution XXI). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Against:

Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Bahrain, Belarus, Cameroon, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia.

151. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy (on behalf of the European Union), China, Singapore, Argentina, Papua New Guinea, Egypt, the Sudan, Botswana, Pakistan, Trinidad and Tobago, New Zealand and the Federated States of Micronesia; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Morocco, the Bahamas, Myanmar, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, India, Bangladesh, Cuba, Qatar (on behalf also of Oman and Saudi Arabia) and Chile (see [A/C.3/69/SR.50](#)).

V. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.52](#) and [Rev.1](#)

152. At the 44th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of El Salvador, on behalf of Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Uruguay, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Migrant children and adolescents" ([A/C.3/69/L.52](#)). Subsequently, Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Costa Rica, Haiti, Panama and Turkey joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

153. At its 54th meeting, on 25 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.52/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.52](#) and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, New Zealand, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

154. At the same meeting, the representative of El Salvador made a statement and announced that Colombia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and the United States of America had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Bulgaria, the Central African Republic, Chad, Cyprus, Liberia, Malta, Montenegro, New Zealand and Slovenia also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

155. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.52/Rev.1](#) (see para. 156, draft resolution XXII).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

156. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I **The right to privacy in the digital age**

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,²

Reaffirming further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,³

Recalling its resolution 68/167 of 18 December 2013 on the right to privacy in the digital age,

Welcoming the adoption by the Human Rights Council of resolution 26/13 of 26 June 2014 on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet,⁴

Welcoming also the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the right to privacy in the digital age, noting with interest its report on the subject,⁵ and recalling the panel discussion on the right to privacy in the digital age held during the twenty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council,

Noting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism⁶ and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression,⁷

Noting with appreciation general comment No. 16 of the Human Rights Committee on the right to respect of privacy, family, home and correspondence, and protection of honour and reputation, while also noting the vast technological leaps that have taken place since its adoption,⁸

Recognizing the need to further discuss and analyse, based on international human rights law, issues relating to the promotion and protection of the right to

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ [A/CONF.157/24](#) (Part I), chap. III.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁵ [A/HRC/27/37](#).

⁶ [A/69/397](#).

⁷ [A/HRC/23/40](#) and Corr.1.

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/43/40)*, annex VI.

privacy in the digital age, procedural safeguards, effective domestic oversight and remedies, the impact of surveillance on the right to privacy and other human rights, as well as the need to examine the principles of non-arbitrariness and lawfulness, and the relevance of necessity and proportionality assessments in relation to surveillance practices,

Noting the holding of the Global Multi-stakeholder Meeting on the Future of Internet Governance, “NETmundial”, in São Paulo, Brazil, in April 2014, and recognizing that effectively addressing the challenges relating to the right to privacy in the context of modern communications technology will require an ongoing, concerted multi-stakeholder engagement,

Noting also that the rapid pace of technological development enables individuals all over the world to use new information and communication technologies and at the same time enhances the capacity of governments, companies and individuals to undertake surveillance, interception and data collection, which may violate or abuse human rights, in particular the right to privacy, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and is therefore an issue of increasing concern,

Reaffirming the human right to privacy, according to which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to the protection of the law against such interference, and recognizing that the exercise of the right to privacy is important for the realization of the right to freedom of expression and to hold opinions without interference and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, and is one of the foundations of a democratic society,

Stressing the importance of full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, including the fundamental importance of access to information and democratic participation,

Noting that while metadata can provide benefits, certain types of metadata, when aggregated, can reveal personal information and can give an insight into an individual’s behaviour, social relationships, private preferences and identity,

Emphasizing that unlawful or arbitrary surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as unlawful or arbitrary collection of personal data, as highly intrusive acts, violate the right to privacy, can interfere with the right to freedom of expression and may contradict the tenets of a democratic society, including when undertaken on a mass scale,

Noting in particular that surveillance of digital communications must be consistent with international human rights obligations and must be conducted on the basis of a legal framework, which must be publicly accessible, clear, precise, comprehensive and non-discriminatory and that any interference with the right to privacy must not be arbitrary or unlawful, bearing in mind what is reasonable to the pursuance of legitimate aims, and recalling that States that are parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights must undertake the necessary steps to adopt laws or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights recognized in the Covenant,

Emphasizing that States must respect international human rights obligations regarding the right to privacy when they intercept digital communications of individuals and/or collect personal data and when they require disclosure of personal data from third parties, including private companies,

Recalling that business enterprises have a responsibility to respect human rights as set out in the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework,⁹

Deeply concerned at the negative impact that surveillance and/or interception of communications, including extraterritorial surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as the collection of personal data, in particular when carried out on a mass scale, may have on the exercise and enjoyment of human rights,

Noting with deep concern that, in many countries, persons and organizations engaged in promoting and defending human rights and fundamental freedoms frequently face threats and harassment and suffer insecurity as well as unlawful or arbitrary interference with their right to privacy as a result of their activities,

Noting that while concerns about public security may justify the gathering and protection of certain sensitive information, States must ensure full compliance with their obligations under international human rights law,

Noting also in that respect that the prevention and suppression of terrorism is a public interest of great importance, while reaffirming that States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism are in compliance with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law,

1. *Reaffirms* the right to privacy, according to which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to the protection of the law against such interference, as set out in article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;²

2. *Recognizes* the global and open nature of the Internet and the rapid advancement in information and communications technologies as a driving force in accelerating progress towards development in its various forms;

3. *Affirms* that the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online, including the right to privacy;

4. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To respect and protect the right to privacy, including in the context of digital communication;

(b) To take measures to put an end to violations of those rights and to create the conditions to prevent such violations, including by ensuring that relevant national legislation complies with their obligations under international human rights law;

(c) To review their procedures, practices and legislation regarding the surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal

⁹ A/HRC/17/31, annex.

data, including mass surveillance, interception and collection, with a view to upholding the right to privacy by ensuring the full and effective implementation of all their obligations under international human rights law;

(d) To establish or maintain existing independent, effective, adequately resourced and impartial judicial, administrative and/or parliamentary domestic oversight mechanisms capable of ensuring transparency, as appropriate, and accountability for State surveillance of communications, their interception and the collection of personal data;

(e) To provide individuals whose right to privacy has been violated by unlawful or arbitrary surveillance with access to an effective remedy, consistent with international human rights obligations;

5. *Encourages* the Human Rights Council to remain actively seized of the debate, with the purpose of identifying and clarifying principles, standards and best practices regarding the promotion and protection of the right to privacy, and to consider the possibility of establishing a special procedure to that end;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Draft resolution II Protection of migrants

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the protection of migrants, the most recent of which is resolution 68/179 of 18 December 2013, and recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 26/21 of 27 June 2014,¹

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,² which proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, in particular as to race,

Reaffirming also that everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State and the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country,

Recalling all relevant international instruments, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights³ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁷ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁸ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations⁹ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹⁰

Acknowledging the relevant contribution of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families to the international system for the protection of migrants,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”,¹¹ in which States are called upon to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability,

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 44910.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹¹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

Recalling also the provisions concerning migrants contained in the outcome documents of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development,¹²

Recalling further Commission on Population and Development resolutions 2006/2 of 10 May 2006¹³ and 2009/1 of 3 April 2009,¹⁴ and its resolution 2013/1 of 26 April 2013 on new trends in migration: demographic aspects,¹⁵

Taking note of advisory opinion OC 16/99 of 1 October 1999 on the Right to Information on Consular Assistance in the Framework of the Guarantees of the Due Process of Law and advisory opinion OC 18/03 of 17 September 2003 on the Juridical Condition and Rights of Undocumented Migrants, issued by the Inter American Court of Human Rights,

Taking note also of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 31 March 2004 in the case concerning *Avena and Other Mexican Nationals*¹⁶ and the Judgment of the Court of 19 January 2009 regarding the request for interpretation of the *Avena* Judgment,¹⁷ and recalling the obligations of States reaffirmed in both decisions,

Underlining the importance of the Human Rights Council in promoting respect for the protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all, including migrants,

Recognizing that women represent almost half of all international migrants, and in this regard recognizing also that women migrant workers are important contributors to social and economic development in countries of origin and destination, and underlining the value and dignity of their labour, including the labour of domestic workers,

Recognizing also the importance of the second High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held on 3 and 4 October 2013,¹⁸ which recognized the important contribution of migration in realizing the Millennium Development Goals and recognized that human mobility is a key factor for sustainable development, which should receive due consideration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agendas,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations of the seventh meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development, held in Sweden in May 2014, focused on the theme “Unlocking the potential of migration for inclusive development”, which stressed the positive economic, social and cultural contributions of migrants to development of the countries of origin and destination, and reiterated the importance of the respect for human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status,

¹² Resolution 63/303, annex.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 5 (E/2006/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 2009, *Supplement No. 5 (E/2009/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 2013, *Supplement No. 5 (E/2013/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/59/4)*, chap. V, sect. A.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/64/4)*, chap. V, sect. B.

¹⁸ Resolution 68/4.

Recognizing the cultural and economic contributions made by migrants to receiving societies and their communities of origin, as well as the need to identify appropriate means of maximizing development benefits and responding to the challenges that migration poses to countries of origin, transit and destination, especially in the light of the impact of the financial and economic crisis, and committing to ensuring dignified, humane treatment with applicable protections and to strengthening mechanisms for international cooperation,

Emphasizing the multidimensional character of the migratory phenomenon, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue in this regard, as appropriate, and the need to protect the human rights of all migrants, particularly at a time in which migration flows have increased in the globalized economy and take place in a context of continued security concerns,

Acknowledging the complexity of migratory flows and that international migration movements also occur within the same geographical regions, and in this context calling for a better understanding of migration patterns across and within regions,

Bearing in mind the obligations of States under international law, as applicable, to exercise due diligence to prevent crimes against migrants and to investigate and punish perpetrators, and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of victims,

Affirming that migrant smuggling and crimes against migrants, including trafficking in persons, continue to pose a serious challenge and require a concerted international assessment and response and genuine multilateral cooperation among countries of origin, transit and destination for their eradication,

Bearing in mind that policies and initiatives on the issue of migration, including those that refer to the orderly management of migration, should promote holistic approaches that take into account the causes and consequences of the phenomenon, as well as full respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants,

Stressing the importance of regulations and laws regarding irregular migration, at all levels of government, being in accordance with the obligations of States under international law, including international human rights law,

Stressing also the obligation of States to protect the human rights of migrants regardless of their migration status, including when implementing their specific migration and border security policies, and expressing its concern at measures which, including in the context of policies aimed at reducing irregular migration, treat irregular migration as a criminal rather than an administrative offence, where the effect of doing so is to deny migrants the full enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and in this regard recalling that sanctions and the treatment given to irregular migrants should be commensurate with their offences,

Aware that, as criminals take advantage of migratory flows and attempt to circumvent restrictive immigration policies, migrants become more vulnerable to, inter alia, kidnapping, extortion, forced labour, sexual exploitation, physical assault, debt servitude and abandonment,

Recognizing the contributions of young migrants to countries of origin and destination, and in that regard encouraging States to consider the specific circumstances and needs of young migrants,

Concerned about the large and growing number of migrants, especially women and children, including those unaccompanied or separated from their parents, who place themselves in a vulnerable situation by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents, and recognizing the obligation of States to respect the human rights of those migrants,

Recognizing the obligations of countries of origin, transit and destination under international human rights law,

Underlining the importance for States, in cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, workers' organizations and the private sector, among other relevant stakeholders, to undertake information campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations, risks and rights in the event of migration in order to enable everyone to make informed decisions and to prevent anyone from utilizing dangerous means to cross international borders,

1. *Calls upon* States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

2. *Expresses its concern* about the impact of financial and economic crises and natural disasters on international migration and migrants, and in that regard urges Governments to combat unfair and discriminatory treatment of migrants, in particular migrant workers and their families;

3. *Reaffirms* the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and the obligations of States under the International Covenants on Human Rights,³ and in this regard:

(a) Strongly condemns the acts, manifestations and expressions of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrants and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief, and urges States to apply and, where needed, to reinforce the existing laws when hate crimes, xenophobic or intolerant acts, manifestations or expressions against migrants occur in order to eradicate impunity for those who commit those acts and, where appropriate, to provide effective remedy to the victims;

(b) Encourages States to establish or, when appropriate, strengthen mechanisms which allow migrants to report alleged cases of abuse by relevant authorities and employers without fear of reprisals, and that allow for such complaints to be addressed fairly;

(c) Expresses concern about legislation adopted by some States that results in measures and practices that may restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of migrants, and reaffirms that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migratory and border security measures, States have the duty

to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect for the human rights of migrants;

(d) Calls upon States to ensure that their laws and policies, including in the areas of counter-terrorism and combating transnational organized crime, such as trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, fully respect the human rights of migrants;

(e) Calls upon States that have not done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families¹⁰ as a matter of priority, and requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to promote and raise awareness of the Convention;

(f) Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families on its nineteenth and twentieth sessions;¹⁹

4. *Reaffirms* the duty of States to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, especially those of women and children, regardless of their migration status, in conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international instruments to which they are party, and therefore:

(a) Calls upon all States to respect the human rights and inherent dignity of migrants, to put an end to arbitrary arrest and detention and, in order to avoid excessive detention of irregular migrants, to review, where necessary, detention periods and to use alternatives to detention, where appropriate, including measures that have been successfully implemented by some States;

(b) Encourages States to put in place, if they have not yet done so, appropriate systems and procedures in order to ensure that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in all actions or decisions concerning migrant children, regardless of their migration status, and to use, when applicable, alternatives to the detention of migrant children;

(c) Encourages States to cooperate and to take appropriate measures to prevent, combat and address the smuggling of migrants, including to strengthen laws, policies, information sharing and joint operational functions, to enhance capacities and support opportunities for migration in a well-managed, safe and dignified manner and to strengthen legislative methods for criminalizing acts of smuggling migrants;

(d) Urges all States to adopt effective measures to prevent and punish any form of illegal deprivation of liberty of migrants by individuals or groups;

(e) Requests States to adopt concrete measures to prevent the violation of the human rights of migrants while in transit, including in ports and airports and at borders and migration checkpoints, and to adequately train public officials who work in those facilities and in border areas to treat migrants respectfully and in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law;

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 48 (A/69/48).*

(f) Calls upon States to prosecute, in conformity with applicable law, acts of violation of the human rights of migrants and their families, such as arbitrary detention, torture and violations of the right to life, including extrajudicial executions, during their transit from the country of origin to the country of destination and vice versa, including transit across national borders;

(g) Recognizes the particular vulnerability of migrants in transit situations, including through national borders and the need to ensure full respect for their human rights also in these circumstances;

(h) Also recognizes the importance of coordinated efforts of the international community to assist and support migrants stranded in vulnerable situations;

(i) Underlines the right of migrants to return to their country of citizenship, and recalls that States must ensure that their returning nationals are duly received;

(j) Reaffirms emphatically the duty of States parties to ensure full respect for and observance of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,⁹ in particular with regard to the right of all foreign nationals, regardless of their migration status, to communicate with a consular official of the sending State in case of arrest, imprisonment, custody or detention, and the obligation of the receiving State to inform the foreign national without delay of his or her rights under the Convention;

(k) Requests all States, in conformity with national legislation and applicable international legal instruments to which they are party, to enforce labour law effectively, including by addressing violations of such law, with regard to migrant workers' labour relations and working conditions, inter alia, those related to their remuneration and conditions of health, safety at work and the right to freedom of association;

(l) Invites Member States to consider ratifying relevant conventions of the International Labour Organization, including Convention No. 189 on decent work for domestic workers;

(m) Encourages all States to remove unlawful obstacles, where they exist, that may prevent the safe, transparent, unrestricted and expeditious transfer of remittances, earnings, assets and pensions of migrants to their country of origin or to any other countries, in conformity with applicable legislation and agreements, and to consider, as appropriate, measures to solve other problems that may impede such transfers;

(n) Recalls that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes that everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted to him or her;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting persons in vulnerable situations, and in this regard:

(a) Expresses its concern about the increase in the activities of transnational and national organized crime entities and others who profit from crimes against migrants, especially women and children, without regard for dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of national laws and international law and contrary to international standards;

(b) Also expresses its concern about the high level of impunity enjoyed by traffickers and their accomplices as well as other members of organized crime

entities and, in this context, the denial of rights and justice to migrants who have suffered from abuse;

(c) Welcomes immigration programmes, adopted by some countries, that allow migrants to integrate fully into the host countries, facilitate family reunification and promote a harmonious, tolerant and respectful environment, and encourages States to consider the possibility of adopting these types of programmes;

(d) Calls upon States that have not already done so to provide for the protection of the human rights of women migrant workers, to promote fair labour conditions and to ensure that all women, including care workers, are legally protected against violence and exploitation;

(e) Encourages States to implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes for women migrant workers, to provide safe and legal channels that recognize the skills and education of women migrant workers and, as appropriate, to facilitate their productive employment, decent work and integration into the labour force, including in the fields of education and science and technology;

(f) Encourages all States to develop international migration policies and programmes that include a gender perspective, in order to adopt the necessary measures to better protect women and girls against dangers and abuse during migration;

(g) Calls upon States to protect the human rights of migrant children, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, ensuring that the best interests of the child are a primary consideration in their policies of integration, return and family reunification;

(h) Encourages all States to prevent and eliminate discriminatory policies and legislation at all levels of government that deny migrant children access to education and, while taking into account the best interests of the child as a primary consideration, to foster the successful integration of migrant children into the education system and the removal of barriers to their education in host countries and countries of origin;

(i) Urges States to ensure that repatriation mechanisms allow for the identification and special protection of persons in vulnerable situations, including unaccompanied children and persons with disabilities, and take into account, in conformity with their international obligations and commitments, the principle of the best interests of the child, clarity about reception and care arrangements, and family reunification;

(j) Urges States parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime²⁰ and the supplementary protocols thereto²¹ to implement them fully, and calls upon States that have not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to them as a matter of priority;

6. *Encourages* States to take into account the conclusions and recommendations of the study of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on challenges and best practices in the implementation of the international framework for the protection of the rights of the

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

²¹ *Ibid.*, vols. 2241, 2326, 2237, No. 39574.

child in the context of migration²² when designing and implementing their migration policies;

7. *Also encourages* States to protect migrant victims of national and transnational organized crime, including kidnapping and trafficking and, in some instances, smuggling, including through the implementation of programmes and policies that guarantee protection and access to medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, where appropriate;

8. *Encourages* Member States that have not already done so to enact national legislation and to take further effective measures to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, recognizing that these crimes may endanger the lives of migrants or subject them to harm, servitude, exploitation, debt bondage, slavery, sexual exploitation or forced labour, and also encourages Member States to strengthen international cooperation to prevent, investigate and combat such trafficking in persons and smuggling;

9. *Stresses* the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation in the protection of the human rights of migrants, and therefore:

(a) Requests all States, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to take into account in their policies and initiatives on migration issues the global character of the migratory phenomenon and to give due consideration to international, regional and bilateral cooperation in this field, including by undertaking dialogues on migration that include countries of origin, transit and destination, as well as civil society, including migrants, with a view to addressing, in a comprehensive manner, inter alia, its causes and consequences and the challenge of undocumented or irregular migration, granting priority to the protection of the human rights of migrants;

(b) Encourages States to take the measures necessary to achieve policy coherence on migration at the national, regional and international levels, including by ensuring coordinated child protection policies and systems across borders that are in full compliance with international human rights law;

(c) Also encourages States to cooperate effectively in protecting witnesses in cases of smuggling of migrants, regardless of their migration status;

(d) Further encourages States to cooperate effectively in protecting witnesses and victims in cases of trafficking in persons, regardless of their migration status;

(e) Calls upon the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions to enhance their cooperation in the development of methodologies for the collection and processing of statistical data on international migration and the situation of migrants in countries of origin, transit and destination and to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in this regard;

10. *Encourages* giving appropriate consideration to the issue of migration and development in the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda through, inter alia, integrating a human rights perspective and mainstreaming a gender perspective, and therefore:

²² A/HRC/15/29.

(a) Requests Member States, the United Nations system, international organizations, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the human rights of migrants, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development and the International Organization for Migration and other members of the Global Migration Group, to give due consideration to international migration in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda;

(b) Recognizes the importance of the contribution of the High Commissioner, the Chair of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Special Rapporteur, as well as other key actors, to the discussion on international migration;

11. *Encourages* States, relevant international organizations, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to continue and to enhance their dialogue in relevant international meetings with a view to strengthening and making more inclusive public policies aimed at promoting and respecting human rights, including those of migrants;

12. *Requests* Governments and international organizations to take appropriate measures to give due consideration to the declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development held on 3 and 4 October 2013;¹⁸

13. *Invites* the Chair of the Committee to present an oral report on the work of the Committee and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its seventieth session, under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”, as a way to enhance communication between the General Assembly and the Committee;

14. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants to submit his report to the General Assembly and to engage in an interactive dialogue at its seventieth session, under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”;

15. *Takes note* of the report of the Special Rapporteur submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session in accordance with resolution 68/179;²³

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants,²⁴ and notes the recommended principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights referenced therein;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

²³ [A/69/302](#).

²⁴ [A/69/277](#).

Draft resolution III

The role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,² in which the Conference reaffirmed the important and constructive role played by national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reaffirming its resolutions 65/207 of 21 December 2010 and 67/163 of 20 December 2012 on the role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), welcomed by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/134 of 20 December 1993 and annexed thereto,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular resolutions 66/169 of 19 December 2011 and 68/171 of 18 December 2013, as well as Human Rights Council resolutions 23/17 of 13 June 2013³ and 27/18 of 25 September 2014,

Welcoming the rapidly growing interest throughout the world in the creation and strengthening of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, and recognizing the important role that these institutions can play, in accordance with their mandate, in support of national complaint resolution,

Recognizing the role of the existing Ombudsman, whether a male or female, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Underlining the importance of the autonomy and independence of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, where they exist, in order to enable them to consider all issues related to their fields of competence,

Considering the role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in promoting good governance in public administrations, as well as improving their relations with citizens, and in strengthening the delivery of public services,

Considering also the important role of the existing Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in contributing to the effective realization of the rule of law and respect for the principles of justice and equality,

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/68/53), chap. V, sect. A.

Stressing that these institutions, where they exist, can play an important role in advising Governments with respect to bringing national legislation and national practices into line with their international human rights obligations,

Stressing also the importance of international cooperation in the field of human rights, and recalling the role played by regional and international associations of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in promoting cooperation and sharing best practices,

Noting with satisfaction the active work of the Association of Mediterranean Ombudsmen and the active continuing work of the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsmen, the Association of Ombudsmen and Mediators of la Francophonie, the Asian Ombudsman Association, the African Ombudsman and Mediators Association, the Arab Ombudsman Network, the European Mediation Network Initiative, the International Ombudsman Institute and other active ombudsman and mediator associations and networks,

1. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's note,⁴ in which he refers the General Assembly to his report on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session, in September 2014,⁵ and regrets that no specific report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/163 was prepared, as requested in that resolution;

2. *Encourages* Member States:

(a) To consider the creation or the strengthening of independent and autonomous ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions at the national and, where applicable, the local level;

(b) To endow ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, where they exist, with an adequate constitutional and legislative framework, as well as financial and all other appropriate means in order to ensure the efficient and independent exercise of their mandate and to strengthen the legitimacy and credibility of their actions as mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights;

(c) To develop and conduct, as appropriate, outreach activities at the national level, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, in order to raise awareness of the important role of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions;

(d) To share and exchange best practices on the work and functioning of their Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and with the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and other international and regional ombudsman organizations;

3. *Recognizes* that, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,² it is the right of each State to choose the framework for national institutions, including the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, which is best suited to its particular needs at the national level, in

⁴ [A/69/287](#).

⁵ [A/HRC/27/39](#).

order to promote human rights in accordance with international human rights instruments;

4. *Welcomes* the active participation of the Office of the High Commissioner in all international and regional meetings of the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions;

5. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner, through its advisory services, to develop and support activities dedicated to the existing Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions and to strengthen their role within national systems for human rights protection;

6. *Encourages* the Ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions, where they exist:

(a) To operate, as appropriate, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)⁶ and other relevant international instruments, in order to strengthen their independence and autonomy and to enhance their capacity to assist Member States in the promotion and protection of human rights;

(b) To request, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner, their accreditation by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, in order to enable them to interact effectively with the relevant human rights bodies of the United Nations system;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution, in particular on the obstacles encountered by States in this regard, as well as on best practices in the work and functioning of ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions.

⁶ Resolution 48/134, annex.

Draft resolution IV International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 61/177 of 20 December 2006, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,

Recalling its resolution 47/133 of 18 December 1992, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as a body of principles for all States,

Recalling also all its other resolutions on the matter, including resolution 68/166 of 18 December 2013, as well as relevant resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council, including resolution 27/1 of 25 September 2014,

Recalling further its resolution 68/165 of 18 December 2013 on the right to the truth, as well as Human Rights Council resolution 27/3 of 25 September 2014 on the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence,

Recalling its resolution 68/268 of 9 April 2014 on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system,

Recalling also that no one shall be subjected to enforced disappearance,

Recalling further that no exceptional circumstance whatsoever may be invoked as a justification for enforced disappearance,

Recalling that no one shall be held in secret detention,

Deeply concerned, in particular, by the increase in enforced or involuntary disappearances in various regions of the world, including arrest, detention and abduction, when these are part of or amount to enforced disappearances, and by the growing number of reports concerning harassment, ill-treatment and intimidation of witnesses of disappearances or relatives of persons who have disappeared,

Recalling that the Convention sets out the right of victims to know the truth regarding the circumstances of the enforced disappearance, the progress and results of the investigation and the fate of the disappeared person, and sets forth State party obligations to take appropriate measures in this regard,

Recalling also that the Convention defines the victim of enforced disappearance as the disappeared person and any individual who has suffered harm as the direct result of an enforced disappearance,

Acknowledging that the widespread and systematic practice of enforced disappearance is recognized in the Convention as a crime against humanity, as defined in applicable international law,

Stressing the importance of the work of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances,

Acknowledging the valuable work of the International Committee of the Red Cross in promoting compliance with international humanitarian law in this field,

1. *Recognizes* the importance of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,¹ the ratification and the implementation of which will be a significant contribution to ending impunity and to promoting and protecting all human rights for all;

2. *Welcomes* the fact that 94 States have signed the Convention and 43 have ratified or acceded to it, and calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, as well as to consider the option provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the Convention regarding the Committee on Enforced Disappearances;

3. *Also welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;²

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to increase their intensive efforts to assist States in becoming parties to the Convention, including by supporting the actions of States to ratify the Convention, providing technical and capacity-building assistance to States and civil society and raising awareness about the Convention, with a view to achieving universal adherence;

5. *Requests* United Nations agencies and organizations, and invites intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to continue making efforts to disseminate information on the Convention, to promote understanding of it and to assist States parties in implementing their obligations under this instrument;

6. *Welcomes* the work achieved by the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, and encourages all States parties to the Convention to submit their reports, to support and promote the work of the Committee and to implement its recommendations;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance³ as a body of principles for all States designed to punish enforced disappearances, to prevent their commission and to help victims of such acts and their families to seek fair, prompt and adequate reparation;

8. *Welcomes* the cooperation established between the Working Group and the Committee, within the framework of their respective mandates, and encourages further cooperation in the future;

9. *Takes note with interest* of all the general comments of the Working Group, including the most recent comments on children⁴ and women⁵ affected by enforced disappearances, and recognizes in this regard that enforced disappearances have special consequences for women and vulnerable groups, especially children, as they most often bear the serious economic hardships that usually accompany such disappearances and, when subjected to enforced disappearances themselves, may become particularly vulnerable to sexual and other forms of violence;

¹ Resolution 61/177, annex.

² [A/69/214](#).

³ Resolution 47/133.

⁴ [A/HRC/WGEID/98/1](#) and Corr.1.

⁵ [A/HRC/WGEID/98/2](#).

10. *Invites* the Chair of the Committee and the Chair of the Working Group to address and engage in an interactive dialogue with the General Assembly at its seventieth session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the status of the Convention and the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution V International Albinism Awareness Day

The General Assembly,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 23/13 of 13 June 2013 on attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism,¹ 24/33 of 27 September 2013 on technical cooperation for the prevention of attacks against persons with albinism² and 26/10 of 26 June 2014 on International Albinism Awareness Day,³

Taking note of the preliminary report on persons with albinism submitted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session,⁴

Taking note also of African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights resolution 263 of 5 November 2013 on the prevention of attacks and discrimination against persons with albinism,

Expressing concern at the attacks against persons with albinism, including women and children, which are often committed with impunity,

Welcoming the efforts by States to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against persons with albinism,

Welcoming also the increased international attention to the human rights situation of persons with albinism, including the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children,

Encouraging Member States to continue their efforts to protect and preserve the rights of persons with albinism to life, dignity and security, as well as their right not to be subject to torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to continue their efforts to ensure equal access for persons with albinism to employment, education, justice and the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health,

Emphasizing the imperative need to enhance the promotion and protection of all human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, as a matter of priority for the international community,

Noting that, in many parts of the world, awareness of the human rights situation of persons with albinism remains limited, and recognizing the importance of increasing awareness and understanding of albinism in order to fight against global discrimination and stigma against persons with albinism,

Welcoming the observance by civil society actors of 13 June as International Albinism Awareness Day,

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

² *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 53A (A/68/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

³ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁴ [A/HRC/24/57](#).

Taking note of the recommendation by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/10 that the General Assembly proclaim 13 June International Albinism Awareness Day,

Recalling its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

1. *Decides* to proclaim, with effect from 2015, 13 June as International Albinism Awareness Day;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe International Albinism Awareness Day in an appropriate manner;

3. *Invites* Member States to provide the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with information on the initiatives taken to promote and protect the human rights of persons with albinism, including efforts to increase awareness of the human rights situation of persons with albinism and understanding of albinism;

4. *Invites* the human rights treaty bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council to continue to give attention, within their respective mandates, to the situation of persons with albinism;

5. *Recalls* the request to the High Commissioner to inform the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session of the initiatives taken to raise awareness and promote the protection of the rights of persons with albinism;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States and United Nations organizations.

Draft resolution VI

United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

The General Assembly,

Guided by the fundamental and universal principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹

Recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of 1993,² which reiterated the need to consider the possibility of establishing regional and subregional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights where they do not already exist,

Recalling also its resolutions 32/127 of 16 December 1977 and 51/102 of 12 December 1996 and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recalling further its resolutions 60/153 of 16 December 2005, 67/162 of 20 December 2012 and 68/241 of 27 December 2013 on the United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/51 of 9 March 1993³ and all its subsequent resolutions concerning regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Reaffirming that regional cooperation plays a fundamental role in promoting and protecting human rights and should reinforce universal human rights, as contained in international human rights instruments, and their protection,

Noting that the developments in the Middle East and North Africa have generated growing demand for the services of the Centre, and recognizing that the report of the Secretary-General⁴ indicates that regular budget resources have been allocated to reinforce the staffing capacity of the Centre, thus enabling it to better respond to training and documentation demands in a more timely and adequate manner, and to help to fill the gaps in terms of expertise and relevant Arabic-language training materials,

Mindful of the vastness and the diversity of the needs in the field of human rights within South-West Asia and the Arab region, and taking into account the need for appropriate and sustainable funding of the Centre to fully realize its significant function and crucial role in the region,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;⁴

2. *Notes with appreciation* the successful assistance that the Centre has provided through human rights capacity-building activities, technical assistance programmes and training programmes on combating human trafficking, human rights and media, human rights and diplomacy, human rights education and police training on human rights, as well as support to national human rights institutions

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² [A/CONF.157/24](#) (Part I), chap. III.

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1993, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda ([E/1993/23](#) and Corr.2, 4 and 5), chap. II, sect. A.

⁴ [A/69/333](#).

and regional consultations on the topics of United Nations human rights mechanisms;

3. *Underlines* the Centre's role as a source for regional expertise and the need to meet an increasing number of requests for training and documentation, including in the Arabic language;

4. *Notes* that the increasing demand that has been placed on the Centre by Member States and other stakeholders reveals a growing recognition of its role and impact on strengthening human rights capacities in the region;

5. *Encourages* the continued engagement of the Centre to work with other United Nations regional offices to strengthen its work and to avoid duplication;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report, in accordance with existing rules and procedures, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution VII

Human rights in the administration of justice

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in articles 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto,² in particular articles 6, 7, 9, 10, 14 and 15 of the Covenant, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto,³ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵ in particular article 2 (c) thereof, the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁶ in particular articles 37, 39 and 40 thereof, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁷ as well as all other relevant international treaties,

Calling attention to the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice,

Recalling all the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council that are relevant to the subject of human rights in the administration of justice, including General Assembly resolutions 65/213 of 21 December 2010 and 67/166 of 20 December 2012 and Human Rights Council resolutions 18/12 of 29 September 2011⁸ and 24/12 of 26 September 2013,⁹

Recalling also its resolution 67/1 of 24 September 2012, entitled “Declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the rule of law at the national and international levels”,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening and coordinating United Nations rule of law activities,¹⁰

Welcoming the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),¹¹

Welcoming also the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,¹²

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex; and United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1642, No. 14688.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841, and vol. 2375, No. 24841.

⁴ Resolution 61/177, annex.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁸ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.1 and Corr.1), chap. II.

⁹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/68/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

¹⁰ A/68/213/Add.1.

¹¹ Resolution 65/229, annex.

¹² Resolution 67/187, annex.

Welcoming further the work of all special procedures of the Human Rights Council that address human rights in the administration of justice in the discharge of their mandates,

Taking note of the work of all human rights treaty body mechanisms on human rights in the administration of justice, in particular of general comments No. 21 on the humane treatment of persons deprived of their liberty¹³ and No. 32 on the right to equality before courts and tribunals and to a fair trial,¹⁴ adopted by the Human Rights Committee, and general comments No. 10 on children's rights in juvenile justice¹⁵ and No. 13 on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence,¹⁶ adopted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child,

Noting with appreciation the important work in the field of the administration of justice of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) as well as the work of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict,

Noting with appreciation the thematic report by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children entitled "Promoting restorative justice for children",

Noting with satisfaction the work of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice and of its members, in particular their coordination in providing technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice, and the active participation of civil society in their respective work,

Encouraging continued regional and cross-regional efforts, the sharing of best practices and the provision of technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice, and noting in this regard the initiative to convene a world congress on juvenile justice in Geneva from 26 to 30 January 2015,

Convinced that the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and the integrity of the judicial system as well as an independent legal profession are essential prerequisites for the protection of human rights, the rule of law, good governance and democracy and for ensuring that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice and should therefore be respected in all circumstances,

Recalling that every State should provide an effective framework of remedies to redress human rights grievances or violations,

Emphasizing that the right to access to justice for all forms an important basis for strengthening the rule of law through the administration of justice,

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/47/40), annex VI.B.*

¹⁴ *Ibid., Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 40 (A/62/40), vol. I, annex VI.*

¹⁵ *Ibid., Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/63/41), annex IV.*

¹⁶ *Ibid., Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/67/41), annex V.*

Mindful of the importance of ensuring respect for the rule of law and human rights in the administration of justice as a crucial contribution to building peace and justice and ending impunity,

Recognizing the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty shall retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling that the social rehabilitation and reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty shall be among the essential aims of the criminal justice system, ensuring, as far as possible, that offenders are able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life upon their return to society,

Aware of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to various forms of violence, abuse, injustice and humiliation,

Reaffirming that children who are victims and witnesses of crime and violence are particularly vulnerable and require special protection, assistance and support appropriate to their age, level of maturity and needs, in order to prevent further hardship and trauma that may result from their participation in the criminal justice process,

Recognizing the specific situation and needs of children formerly associated with armed forces or armed groups when accused of crimes under international law allegedly committed while they were associated with armed forces or armed groups,

Reaffirming that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all decisions concerning the child in the administration of justice, including in relation to pretrial measures, as well as being an important consideration in all matters concerning the child related to sentencing of his or her parents, or, where applicable, legal guardians or primary caregivers,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the most recent report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the administration of justice, containing an analysis of the international legal and institutional framework for the protection of all persons deprived of their liberty;¹⁷

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the protection of human rights of juveniles deprived of their liberty¹⁸ and on access to justice for children¹⁹ and the joint report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children on prevention of and responses to violence against children within the juvenile justice system,²⁰ submitted to the Human Rights Council;

¹⁷ A/68/261.

¹⁸ A/HRC/21/26.

¹⁹ A/HRC/25/35 and A/HRC/27/25.

²⁰ A/HRC/21/25.

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

4. *Reiterates its call* upon all Member States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative and other mechanisms and procedures, as well as adequate resources, to ensure the full implementation of those standards;

5. *Invites* States to make use of technical assistance offered by the relevant United Nations entities and programmes in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice;

6. *Appeals* to Governments to include, in their national development plans, the effective administration of justice and equal access to justice as an integral part of the development process, with a view to promoting and protecting human rights, and to allocate adequate resources for the provision of legal aid services, and invites the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance for the enhancement and strengthening of the administration of justice;

7. *Stresses* the special need for national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in particular through reform of the judiciary, the police and the penal system, as well as juvenile justice reform, and through the encouragement of independence, accountability and transparency in the judiciary, in order to establish and maintain stable societies and the rule of law in post-conflict situations, and welcomes the role of the Office of the High Commissioner in supporting the establishment and functioning of transitional justice mechanisms in post-conflict situations;

8. *Reaffirms* that no one should be unlawfully or arbitrarily deprived of his or her liberty, and notes the principles of necessity and proportionality in this regard;

9. *Calls upon* States to ensure that anyone who is deprived of his or her liberty through arrest or detention has prompt access to a competent court with the effective power to determine the lawfulness of the detention and to order release if the detention or imprisonment is determined not to be lawful and prompt access to legal counsel, in accordance with their international obligations and commitments;

10. *Affirms* that States must ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism, including in the administration of justice, complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law;

11. *Notes* the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to exchange information on best practices, as well as on national legislation and existing international law, and on the revision of existing United Nations standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, and invites the expert group to continue its work and to conclude the review and update of the standard minimum rules, reiterating that any changes should not lower any existing standards but should improve them and reflect recent advances in correctional science and best practices, as well as human rights standards, so as to promote safety, security and humane conditions for prisoners, and in this regard acknowledges that the expert group can benefit from the expertise of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and of the Office of the High Commissioner and other relevant stakeholders;

12. *Recalls* the absolute prohibition of torture in international law, and calls upon States to address and prevent the detention conditions, treatment and

punishment of persons deprived of their liberty that amount to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

13. *Calls upon* States to investigate promptly, effectively and impartially all alleged human rights violations suffered by persons deprived of their liberty, in particular cases involving death, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and to provide effective remedy to the victims, in accordance with their international obligations and commitments;

14. *Urges* States to endeavour to reduce, where appropriate, pretrial detention, *inter alia*, by adopting legislative and administrative measures and policies on its preconditions, limitations, duration and alternatives and by taking measures aimed at the implementation of existing legislation, as well as by ensuring access to justice and legal advice and assistance;

15. *Encourages* States to address overcrowding in detention facilities by taking effective measures, including through enhancing the use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences where possible, access to legal aid and the efficiency as well as the capacity of the criminal justice system and its facilities;

16. *Welcomes* the panel discussion on the protection of the human rights of persons deprived of their liberty, held during the twenty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council, which highlighted challenges and good practices for ensuring the protection of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty, in particular with regard to judicial oversight of detention, overcrowding and overuse of detention, including by examining the use of pretrial detention and alternatives to detention;

17. *Continues to encourage* States to pay due attention to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules)¹¹ when developing and implementing relevant legislation, procedures, policies and action plans, and invites relevant special procedure mandate holders, the Office of the High Commissioner, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and all other relevant organizations to take those rules into consideration in their activities;

18. *Recognizes* that every child and juvenile alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated in a manner consistent with his or her rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with international law, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice, taking into account also the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children, and calls upon States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁶ to abide strictly by its principles and provisions;

19. *Welcomes* the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,²¹ and urges States to consider applying them, as appropriate, in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies, programmes, budgets and mechanisms aimed at eliminating violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

²¹ Economic and Social Council resolution 2014/18, annex.

20. *Also welcomes* the global programme on violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice recently developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Children's Fund, which is intended to promote and assist in the effective implementation of the United National Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and encourages Member States and other relevant stakeholders to support and to benefit from this programme;

21. *Encourages* States that have not yet integrated children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts to do so and to develop and implement a comprehensive and coordinated juvenile justice policy to prevent and address juvenile delinquency and to address risks and causes for children's contact with the juvenile and/or criminal justice system, as well as with a view to promoting, inter alia, the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, and complying with the principle that deprivation of liberty of children should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

22. *Stresses* the importance of including reintegration strategies for former child offenders in juvenile justice policies, in particular through the provision of gender-sensitive education and life skills programmes, as well as treatment and services for substance abuse and mental health needs, with a view to their assuming a constructive role in society;

23. *Urges* States to take all necessary and effective measures, including legal reform where appropriate, to prevent and respond to all forms of violence against children within the justice system, including within the informal justice system, where it exists;

24. *Also urges* States to ensure that, under their legislation and practice, neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without the possibility of release nor corporal punishment is imposed for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age, and encourages States to consider repealing all other forms of life imprisonment for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age;

25. *Encourages* States not to set the minimum age of criminal responsibility at too low an age level, bearing in mind the emotional, mental and intellectual maturity of the child, and in this respect notes the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to increase the lower minimum age of criminal responsibility to the age of 12 years as the absolute minimum age, and to continue to increase it to a higher age level;¹⁵

26. *Also encourages* States to gather relevant information, including through data collection and research, concerning children within their criminal justice systems so as to improve their administration of justice, while being mindful of the children's right to privacy, with full respect for relevant international human rights instruments, and bearing in mind applicable international standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

27. *Stresses* the importance of paying greater attention to the impact of the imprisonment of parents, or other sentences, on their children, while noting with

interest the convening of and reports on all relevant meetings and panel discussions on these issues held by the Human Rights Council;²²

28. *Invites* Governments to provide for tailored and interdisciplinary human rights training, including anti-racist, multicultural, gender-sensitive and child rights training, to all judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers, immigration and police officers and other professionals concerned, including personnel deployed in international field presences;

29. *Encourages* the regional commissions, the specialized agencies, United Nations institutes active in the areas of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice, and other relevant parts of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, including national professional associations concerned with promoting United Nations standards in this field, and other segments of civil society, including the media, to continue to develop their activities in promoting human rights in the administration of justice;

30. *Invites* States, upon their request, to benefit from technical advice and assistance in juvenile justice provided by the relevant United Nations entities and programmes, in particular the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice, in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice;

31. *Invites* the Human Rights Council and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as well as the Office of the High Commissioner, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue to closely coordinate their activities relating to the administration of justice;

32. *Invites* the Office of the High Commissioner and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to reinforce, within their respective mandates, their activities relating to national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in particular in post-conflict situations, and in this context to strengthen cooperation with relevant United Nations entities;

33. *Underlines* the importance of rebuilding and strengthening structures for the administration of justice and of respecting the rule of law and human rights, including in post-conflict situations, as a crucial contribution to building peace and justice and ending impunity, and in this respect requests the Secretary-General to further streamline and strengthen system-wide coordination and coherence of programmes and activities of the relevant parts of the United Nations system, including through the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, the Rule of Law Unit in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General and the joint global focal point for the police, justice and corrections areas in the rule of law in post-conflict and other crisis situations;

34. *Invites* States, in the context of the universal periodic review mechanism and in their reports under international human rights treaties, to consider addressing the promotion and protection of human rights in the administration of justice;

35. *Invites* relevant special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council, as well as relevant treaty bodies, to give special attention to questions

²² [A/HRC/21/31](#) and [A/HRC/25/33](#).

relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice, and to provide, wherever appropriate, specific recommendations in this regard, including proposals for advisory services and technical assistance measures;

36. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a report on the latest developments, challenges and good practices in human rights in the administration of justice and on the activities undertaken by the United Nations system as a whole;

37. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its seventy-first session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

Draft resolution VIII Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming 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,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,² the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance on 8 September 2001,³ the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference, adopted on 24 April 2009,⁴ and the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, entitled “United against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance”, of 22 September 2011,⁵

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁶ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁶

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

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁷ and the outcome documents of the twenty-third⁸ and twenty-fourth⁹ special sessions of the General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 10 June 2000 and in Geneva from 26 June to 1 July 2000, respectively,

Recalling also its resolutions 66/154 of 19 December 2011, 67/165 of 20 December 2012 and 68/168 of 18 December 2013,

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/17 of 14 April 2005 on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,¹⁰

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 17/4 of 16 June 2011¹¹ on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and 21/5 of

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

³ See A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I.

⁴ See A/CONF.211/8, chap. I.

⁵ Resolution 66/3.

⁶ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁷ Resolution 55/2.

⁸ Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

⁹ Resolution S-24/2, annex.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda (E/2005/23 and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

27 September 2012¹² on the contribution of the United Nations system as a whole to the advancement of the business and human rights agenda and the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework,¹³

Recognizing 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,

Realizing that globalization affects all countries differently and makes them more exposed to external developments, positive as well as negative, inter alia, in the field of human rights,

Realizing also 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 and fundamental freedoms,

Emphasizing the need to fully implement the global partnership for development and enhance the momentum generated by the 2005 World Summit in order to operationalize and implement the commitments made in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits, including the 2005 World Summit, in the economic, social and related fields, and reaffirming in particular the commitment contained in paragraphs 19 and 47 of the 2005 World Summit Outcome¹⁴ to promote fair globalization and the development of the productive sectors in developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in and benefit from the process of globalization,

Realizing the need to undertake a thorough, independent and comprehensive assessment of the social, environmental and cultural impact of globalization on societies,

Recognizing in each culture a dignity and value that deserve recognition, respect and preservation, convinced that, in their rich variety and diversity and in the reciprocal influences that they exert on one another, all cultures form part of the common heritage belonging to all humankind, and aware of the risk that globalization poses more of a threat to cultural diversity if the developing world remains poor and marginalized,

Recognizing also that multilateral mechanisms have a unique role to play in meeting the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization,

Realizing the need to consider the challenges and opportunities linked to globalization with a view to addressing such challenges and building on possible opportunities in order to achieve the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Emphasizing the global character of the migratory phenomenon, the importance of international, regional and bilateral cooperation and the need to protect the human rights of migrants, particularly at a time in which migration flows have increased in the globalized economy,

Expressing grave concern at the negative impact of international financial turmoil on social and economic development and on the full enjoyment of all human

¹² Ibid., *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

¹³ [A/HRC/17/31](#), annex.

¹⁴ Resolution 60/1.

rights, particularly in the light of the continuing global financial and economic crisis, which has an adverse impact on the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, particularly the Millennium Development Goals, and recognizing that developing countries are in a more vulnerable situation when facing such impact and that regional economic cooperation and development strategies and programmes can play a role in mitigating such impact,

Expressing deep concern at the negative impact of the continuing global food and energy crises and climate change challenges on social and economic development and on the full enjoyment of all human rights for all,

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

Emphasizing that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full realization and effective enjoyment of human rights and that its immediate alleviation and eventual elimination must remain a high priority for the international community,

Acknowledging that there is greater acceptance that the increasing debt burden faced by the most indebted developing countries is unsustainable and constitutes one of the principal obstacles to achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication and that, for many developing countries, excessive debt servicing has severely constrained their capacity to promote social development and to provide basic services to realize economic, social and cultural rights,

Strongly reiterating the determination to ensure the timely and full realization of the development goals and objectives agreed at the major United Nations conferences and summits, including those agreed at the Millennium Summit, described as the Millennium Development Goals, which have helped to galvanize efforts towards poverty eradication,

Gravely concerned at the inadequacy of measures to narrow the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries, and within countries, which has contributed to, inter alia, deepening poverty and has adversely affected the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular in developing countries,

Emphasizing that transnational corporations and other business enterprises have a responsibility to respect all human rights,

Emphasizing also that human beings strive for a world that is respectful of human rights and cultural diversity and that, in this regard, they work to ensure that all activities, including those affected by globalization, are consistent with those aims,

1. *Recognizes* 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;

2. *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 is imperative for an enabling environment for development and an inclusive and equitable globalization;

3. *Reaffirms* that narrowing the gap between rich and poor, both within and between countries, is an explicit goal at the national and international levels, as part

of the effort to create an enabling environment for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

4. *Also reaffirms* the commitment to create an environment at both the national and the global levels that is conducive to development and to the eradication of poverty by, inter alia, promoting good governance within each country and at the international level, eliminating protectionism, enhancing transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and committing to an open, equitable, rules-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system;

5. *Recognizes* the impacts that the global financial and economic crisis is still having on the ability of countries, particularly developing countries, to mobilize resources for development and to address the impact of this crisis, and in this context calls upon all States and the international community to alleviate, in an inclusive and development-oriented manner, any negative impacts of this crisis on the realization and the effective enjoyment of all human rights;

6. *Also recognizes* that, while globalization offers great opportunities, the fact that its benefits are very unevenly shared and its costs unevenly distributed represents an aspect of the process that affects the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular in developing countries;

7. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of human rights,¹⁵ which focuses on the liberalization of agricultural trade and its impact on the realization of the right to development, including the right to food, and takes note of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

8. *Reaffirms* the international commitment to eliminating hunger and to securing food for all, today and tomorrow, and reiterates that the relevant United Nations organizations should be assured the resources needed to expand and enhance their food assistance and support social safety net programmes designed to address hunger and malnutrition, when appropriate, through the use of local or regional purchase;

9. *Calls upon* Member States, relevant agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and civil society to promote inclusive, equitable and environmentally sustainable economic growth for managing globalization so that poverty is systematically reduced and the international development targets are achieved;

10. *Recognizes* that the responsible operations of transnational corporations and other business enterprises can contribute to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular economic, social and cultural rights;

11. *Also recognizes* that only through broad and sustained efforts, including policies and measures at the global level to create a shared future based upon our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable and have a human face, thus contributing to the full enjoyment of all human rights;

¹⁵ [E/CN.4/2002/54](#).

12. *Underlines* the urgent need to establish an equitable, transparent and democratic international system to strengthen and broaden the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

13. *Affirms* that globalization is a complex process of structural transformation, with numerous interdisciplinary aspects, which has an impact on the enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development;

14. *Also affirms* that the international community should strive to respond to the challenges and opportunities posed by globalization in a manner that promotes and protects human rights while ensuring respect for the cultural diversity of all;

15. *Underlines*, therefore, the need to continue to analyse the consequences of globalization for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

16. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁶ and requests him to continue to seek further the views of Member States and relevant agencies of the United Nations system and to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a substantive report on the subject based on those views, including recommendations on ways to address the impact of globalization on the full enjoyment of all human rights.

¹⁶ A/69/99.

**Draft resolution IX
Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization,
discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against
persons, based on religion or belief**

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the commitment made by all States under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage universal respect for and observance of all human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to, inter alia, religion or belief,

Reaffirming also the obligation of States to prohibit discrimination and violence on the basis of religion or belief and to implement measures to guarantee the equal and effective protection of the law,

Reaffirming further that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Reaffirming that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹ provides, inter alia, that everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, which shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of one's choice and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest one's religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching,

Reaffirming also the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in strengthening democracy and combating religious intolerance, and reaffirming further that the exercise of the right to freedom of expression carries with it special duties and responsibilities, in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Expressing deep concern at those acts that advocate religious hatred and thereby undermine the spirit of tolerance,

Reaffirming that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Condemning the criminal acts committed by terrorist and extremist groups and movements against persons based on their religion or belief, and deeply regretting attempts to link these acts to any one specific religion or belief,

Reaffirming that violence can never be an acceptable response to acts of intolerance on the basis of religion or belief,

Welcoming Human Rights Council resolutions 16/18 of 24 March 2011,² 19/25 of 23 March 2012³ and 22/31 of 22 March 2013⁴ and General Assembly resolutions 67/178 of 20 December 2012 and 68/169 of 18 December 2013,

¹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. II, sect. A.

³ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/67/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

Deeply concerned about incidents of intolerance, discrimination and violence against persons based on their religion or belief in all regions of the world,

Deploring any advocacy of discrimination or violence on the basis of religion or belief,

Strongly deploring all acts of violence against persons on the basis of their religion or belief, as well as any such acts directed against their homes, businesses, properties, schools, cultural centres or places of worship,

Strongly deploring also all attacks on and in religious places, sites and shrines in violation of international law, in particular human rights law and international humanitarian law, including any deliberate destruction of relics and monuments,

Deeply concerned about the prevalence of impunity in some instances, and the lack of accountability in some cases, in addressing violence against persons on the basis of religion or belief in public and private spheres, and stressing the importance of making necessary efforts to raise awareness to address the spread of hate speech against persons on the basis of religion or belief,

Concerned about actions that wilfully exploit tensions or target individuals on the basis of their religion or belief,

Expressing deep concern at the instances of intolerance, discrimination and acts of violence occurring in the world, including cases motivated by discrimination against persons belonging to religious minorities, in addition to the negative projection of the followers of religions and the enforcement of measures that specifically discriminate against persons on the basis of religion or belief,

Expressing concern at the growing manifestations of intolerance based on religion or belief which can generate hatred and violence among individuals from and within different nations and which may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels, and in this regard emphasizing the importance of respect for religious and cultural diversity, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue aimed at promoting a culture of tolerance and respect among individuals, societies and nations,

Recognizing the valuable contribution of people of all religions or beliefs to humanity and the contribution that dialogue among religious groups can make towards an improved awareness and understanding of the common values shared by all humankind,

Underlining the fact that States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies and the media have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and in the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief,

Underlining also the importance of raising awareness about different cultures and religions or beliefs and of education in the promotion of tolerance, which involves the acceptance by the public of and its respect for religious and cultural diversity, including with regard to religious expression, and underlining further the fact that education, in particular at school, should contribute in a meaningful way to promoting tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recognizing that working together to enhance the implementation of existing legal regimes that protect individuals against discrimination and hate crimes, increase interreligious, interfaith and intercultural efforts and expand human rights education is an important first step in combating incidents of intolerance, discrimination and violence against individuals on the basis of religion or belief,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/127, entitled “A world against violence and violent extremism”, adopted by consensus on 18 December 2013, welcoming the leading role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in promoting intercultural dialogue, the work of the Alliance of Civilizations, the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures and the work of the King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue in Vienna, and recalling also Assembly resolution 65/5 of 20 October 2010 on World Interfaith Harmony Week, proposed by King Abdullah II of Jordan,

Welcoming, in this regard, all international, regional and national initiatives aimed at promoting interreligious, intercultural and interfaith harmony and combating discrimination against individuals on the basis of religion or belief, including the launching of the Istanbul Process, and taking note of the initiative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence,

Welcoming also the continuation of the organization of workshops and meetings in the framework of the Istanbul Process and the promotion of effective implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 to counter global violence, religious discrimination and intolerance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;⁵
2. *Expresses deep concern* at the continued serious instances of derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief, as well as programmes and agendas pursued by extremist individuals, organizations and groups aimed at creating and perpetuating negative stereotypes about religious groups, in particular when condoned by Governments;
3. *Expresses concern* that the number of incidents of religious intolerance, discrimination and related violence, as well as of negative stereotyping of individuals on the basis of religion or belief, continues to rise around the world, which may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels, condemns, in this context, any advocacy of religious hatred against individuals that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and urges States to take effective measures, as set forth in the present resolution and consistent with their obligations under international human rights law, to address and combat such incidents;
4. *Condemns* any advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media or any other means;
5. *Recognizes* that the open public debate of ideas, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue, at the local, national and international levels

⁵ A/69/336.

can be among the best protections against religious intolerance and can play a positive role in strengthening democracy and combating religious hatred, and expresses its conviction that a continuing dialogue on these issues can help to overcome existing misperceptions;

6. *Also recognizes* the strong need for global awareness about the possible serious implications of incitement to discrimination and violence, which may have serious implications at the national, regional and international levels, and urges all Member States to make renewed efforts to develop educational systems that promote all human rights and fundamental freedoms that enhance tolerance for religious and cultural diversity, which is fundamental to promoting tolerant, peaceful and harmonious multicultural societies;

7. *Calls upon* all States to take the following actions, as called for by the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to foster a domestic environment of religious tolerance, peace and respect by:

(a) Encouraging the creation of collaborative networks to build mutual understanding, promoting dialogue and inspiring constructive action towards shared policy goals and the pursuit of tangible outcomes, such as servicing projects in the fields of education, health, conflict prevention, employment, integration and media education;

(b) Creating an appropriate mechanism within Governments to, inter alia, identify and address potential areas of tension between members of different religious communities, and assisting with conflict prevention and mediation;

(c) Encouraging the training of government officials in effective outreach strategies;

(d) Encouraging the efforts of leaders to discuss within their communities the causes of discrimination and developing strategies to counter those causes;

(e) Speaking out against intolerance, including advocacy of religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence;

(f) Adopting measures to criminalize incitement to imminent violence based on religion or belief;

(g) Understanding the need to combat denigration and the negative religious stereotyping of persons, as well as incitement to religious hatred, by strategizing and harmonizing actions at the local, national, regional and international levels through, inter alia, education and awareness-raising;

(h) Recognizing that the open, constructive and respectful debate of ideas, as well as interreligious, interfaith and intercultural dialogue at the local, national, regional and international levels, can play a positive role in combating religious hatred, incitement and violence;

8. *Also calls upon* all States:

(a) To take effective measures to ensure that public functionaries, in the conduct of their public duties, do not discriminate against an individual on the basis of religion or belief;

(b) To foster religious freedom and pluralism by promoting the ability of members of all religious communities to manifest their religion and to contribute openly and on an equal footing to society;

(c) To encourage the representation and meaningful participation of individuals, irrespective of their religion or belief, in all sectors of society;

(d) To make a strong effort to counter religious profiling, which is understood to be the invidious use of religion as a criterion in conducting questioning, searches and other investigative law enforcement procedures;

9. *Further calls upon* all States to adopt measures and policies to promote full respect for and protection of places of worship and religious sites, cemeteries and shrines, and to take protective measures in cases where they are vulnerable to vandalism or destruction;

10. *Calls for* strengthened international efforts to foster a global dialogue for the promotion of a culture of tolerance and peace at all levels, based on respect for human rights and diversity of religions and beliefs;

11. *Encourages* all States to consider providing updates on efforts made in this regard as part of ongoing reporting to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and in this respect requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to include those updates in her reports to the Human Rights Council;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session a report that includes information provided by the High Commissioner on steps taken by States to combat intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief, as set forth in the present resolution.

Draft resolution X

Freedom of religion or belief

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling also article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹ article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights² and other relevant human rights provisions,

Recalling further its previous resolutions on freedom of religion or belief and on the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, including resolution 68/170 of 18 December 2013, and Human Rights Council resolution 25/12 of 27 March 2014,³

Recognizing the important work carried out by the Human Rights Committee in providing guidance with respect to the scope of freedom of religion or belief,

Noting the conclusions and recommendations of the expert workshops organized by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and contained in the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, adopted in Rabat on 5 October 2012,

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, as a universal human right, should be fully respected and guaranteed,

Seriously concerned at continuing acts of intolerance and violence based on religion or belief against individuals, including against persons belonging to religious communities and religious minorities around the world, and at the increasing number and intensity of such incidents, which are often of a criminal nature and may have international characteristics,

Deeply concerned at the limited progress that has been made in the elimination of all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief, and believing that further intensified efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief and to eliminate all forms of hatred, intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, as also noted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, as well as at the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 April 2009,

Recalling that States have the primary responsibility to promote and protect human rights, including the human rights of persons belonging to religious minorities, including their right to exercise their religion or belief freely,

¹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² Resolution 217 A (III).

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

Concerned that official authorities sometimes tolerate or encourage acts of violence, or credible threats of violence, against persons belonging to religious communities and religious minorities,

Concerned also at the increasing number of laws and regulations that limit the freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief and at the implementation of existing laws in a discriminatory manner,

Convinced of the need to urgently address the rapid rise in various parts of the world of religious extremism that affects the rights of individuals, in particular persons belonging to religious communities and religious minorities, the situations of violence and discrimination that affect many individuals, particularly women and children, on the basis or in the name of religion or belief or in accordance with cultural and traditional practices and the misuse of religion or belief for ends inconsistent with the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and in other relevant instruments of the United Nations,

Seriously concerned about all attacks on religious places, sites and shrines in violation of international law, in particular human rights and humanitarian law, including any deliberate destruction of relics and monuments,

Emphasizing that States, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious bodies, the media and civil society as a whole have an important role to play in promoting tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and in the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief,

Underlining the importance of education, including human rights education, in the promotion of tolerance, which involves the acceptance by the public of, and its respect for, diversity, including with regard to religious expression, and underlining also the fact that education, in particular at school, should contribute in a meaningful way to promoting tolerance and the elimination of discrimination based on religion or belief,

1. *Stresses* that everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, which includes the freedom to have or not to have, or to adopt, a religion or belief of one's own choice and the freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest one's religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance, including the right to change one's religion or belief;

2. *Also stresses* that the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief applies equally to all persons, regardless of their religion or belief and without any discrimination as to their equal protection by the law;

3. *Strongly condemns* violations of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief as well as all forms of intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief;

4. *Recognizes with deep concern* the overall rise in instances of discrimination, intolerance and violence, regardless of the actors, directed against members of many religious and other communities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, anti-Semitism and Christianophobia and prejudices against persons of other religions or beliefs;

5. *Reaffirms* that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any religion or belief as this may have adverse consequences on the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief of all members of the religious communities concerned;

6. *Strongly condemns* violence and acts of terrorism, which are increasing in number and intensity, targeting individuals, including persons belonging to religious minorities, on the basis of or in the name of religion or belief;

7. *Recalls* that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish acts of violence against persons belonging to religious minorities, regardless of the perpetrator, and that failure to do so may constitute a human rights violation;

8. *Emphasizes* that freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression are interdependent, interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and stresses the role that these rights can play in the fight against all forms of intolerance and of discrimination based on religion or belief;

9. *Strongly condemns* any advocacy of hatred based on religion or belief that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, whether it involves the use of print, audiovisual or electronic media or any other means;

10. *Expresses concern* at the persistence of institutionalized social intolerance and discrimination practised against many on the grounds of religion or belief, and emphasizes that legal procedures pertaining to religious or belief-based groups and places of worship are not a prerequisite for the exercise of the right to manifest one's religion or belief and that such procedures, when legally required at the national or local level, should be non-discriminatory in order to contribute to the effective protection of the right of all persons to practise their religion or belief, either individually or in community with others and in public or private;

11. *Recognizes with concern* the situation of persons in vulnerable situations, including persons deprived of their liberty, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, children, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and migrants, as regards their ability to freely exercise their right to freedom of religion or belief;

12. *Emphasizes* that, as underlined by the Human Rights Committee, restrictions on the freedom to manifest one's religion or belief are permitted only if limitations are prescribed by law, are necessary to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others, are non-discriminatory and are applied in a manner that does not vitiate the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief;

13. *Expresses deep concern* at continued obstacles to the enjoyment of the right to freedom of religion or belief as well as the increasing number of instances of intolerance, discrimination and violence based on religion or belief, including:

(a) Acts of violence and intolerance directed against individuals, based on their religion or belief, including religious persons and persons belonging to religious minorities and other communities in various parts of the world;

(b) The rise of religious extremism in various parts of the world that affects the human rights of individuals, including persons belonging to religious minorities;

(c) Incidents of hatred, discrimination, intolerance and violence based on religion or belief, which may be associated with or manifested by the derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief;

(d) Attacks on or destruction of religious places, sites and shrines in violation of international law, in particular human rights and humanitarian law, as they have more than material significance for the dignity and lives of persons holding spiritual or religious beliefs;

(e) Instances, both in law and practice, that constitute violations of the human right to freedom of religion or belief, including of the individual right to publicly express one's spiritual and religious beliefs, taking into account the relevant articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹ as well as other international instruments;

(f) Constitutional and legislative systems that fail to provide adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief to all without distinction;

14. *Urges* States to step up their efforts to protect and promote freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and to this end:

(a) To ensure that their constitutional and legislative systems provide adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief to all without distinction, inter alia, by providing access to justice, including by facilitating legal assistance and effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief or the right to freely choose and practise one's religion is violated, paying particular attention to persons belonging to religious minorities;

(b) To implement all accepted universal periodic review recommendations related to the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief;

(c) To ensure that no one within their jurisdiction is deprived of the right to life, liberty and security of person because of religion or belief, to provide adequate protection to persons at risk of violent attack on the grounds of their religion or belief, to ensure that no one is subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment or arbitrary arrest or detention on that account and to bring to justice all perpetrators of violations of these rights;

(d) To end violations of the human rights of women and to devote particular attention to appropriate measures modifying or abolishing existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that discriminate against women, including in the exercise of their right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion or belief, and to foster practical ways to ensure equality between men and women;

(e) To ensure that existing legislation is not implemented in a discriminatory manner or does not result in discrimination based on religion or belief, that no one is discriminated against on the basis of his or her religion or belief when accessing, inter alia, education, medical care, employment, humanitarian assistance or social benefits and that everyone has the right and the opportunity to have access, on general terms of equality, to public services in their country, without any discrimination based on religion or belief;

(f) To review, whenever relevant, existing registration practices in order to ensure that such practices do not limit the right of all persons to manifest their religion or belief, either alone or in community with others and in public or private;

(g) To ensure that no official documents are withheld from the individual on the grounds of religion or belief and that everyone has the right to refrain from disclosing information concerning their religious affiliation in such documents against their will;

(h) To ensure, in particular, the right of all persons to worship, assemble or teach in connection with a religion or belief, their right to establish and maintain places for these purposes and the right of all persons to seek, receive and impart information and ideas in these areas;

(i) To ensure that, in accordance with appropriate national legislation and in conformity with international human rights law, the freedom of all persons and members of groups to establish and maintain religious, charitable or humanitarian institutions is fully respected and protected;

(j) To ensure that all public officials and civil servants, including members of law enforcement bodies, and personnel of detention facilities, the military and educators, in the course of fulfilling their official duties, respect freedom of religion or belief and do not discriminate for reasons based on religion or belief, and that they receive all necessary and appropriate awareness-raising, education or training on respect for freedom of religion or belief;

(k) To take all necessary and appropriate action, in conformity with international standards of human rights, to combat hatred, discrimination, intolerance and acts of violence, intimidation and coercion motivated by intolerance based on religion or belief, as well as incitement to hostility and violence, with particular regard to persons belonging to religious minorities in all parts of the world;

(l) To promote, through education and other means, mutual understanding, tolerance, non-discrimination and respect in all matters relating to freedom of religion or belief by encouraging, in society at large, a wider knowledge of the diversity of religions and beliefs and of the history, traditions, languages and cultures of the various religious minorities existing within their jurisdiction;

(m) To prevent any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on religion or belief that impairs the recognition, enjoyment or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis and to detect signs of intolerance that may lead to discrimination based on religion or belief;

15. *Welcomes and encourages* initiatives by the media to promote tolerance and respect for religious and cultural diversity and the universal promotion and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief, and stresses the importance of unhindered participation in the media and in public discourse for all persons, regardless of their religion or belief;

16. *Stresses* the importance of a continued and strengthened dialogue in all its forms, including among and within religions or beliefs, and with broader participation, including of women, to promote greater tolerance, respect and mutual understanding, and welcomes different initiatives in this regard, including the Alliance of Civilizations initiative and the programmes led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

17. *Welcomes and encourages* the continuing efforts of all actors in society, including non-governmental organizations and bodies and groups based on religion or belief, to promote the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,⁴ and further encourages their work in promoting freedom of religion or belief, in highlighting cases of religious intolerance, discrimination and persecution and in promoting religious tolerance;

18. *Recommends* that States, the United Nations and other actors, including non-governmental organizations and bodies and groups based on religion or belief, in their efforts to promote freedom of religion or belief, ensure the widest possible dissemination of the text of the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, in as many different languages as possible, and promote its implementation;

19. *Takes note with appreciation* of the work and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on freedom of religion or belief on tackling religious intolerance and discrimination in the workplace;⁵

20. *Urges* all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, to respond favourably to his requests to visit their countries and to provide all information and follow-up necessary for the effective fulfilment of his mandate;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Special Rapporteur receives the resources necessary to fully discharge his mandate;

22. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session;

23. *Decides* to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its seventieth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

⁴ Resolution 36/55.

⁵ See A/69/261.

Draft resolution XI

Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/222 of 21 December 2010 and 67/173 of 20 December 2012 and Human Rights Council resolutions 20/15 of 5 July 2012,¹ 23/16 of 13 June 2013² and 27/17 of 25 September 2014,³ entitled “Promotion of the right to peace”,

Recalling also its resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984, entitled “Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace”, and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,⁴

Determined to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Underlining, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, its full and active support for the United Nations and for the enhancement of its role and effectiveness in strengthening international peace and security and justice and in promoting the solution of international problems, as well as the development of friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Emphasizing its objective of promoting better relations among all States and contributing to setting up conditions in which their people can live in true and lasting peace, free from any threat to or attempt against their security,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its commitment to peace and security and justice and the continuing development of friendly relations and cooperation among States,

Rejecting the use of violence in pursuit of political aims, and stressing that only peaceful political solutions can ensure a stable and democratic future for all people around the world,

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum (A/67/53 and Corr.1), chap. IV, sect. A.

² *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53* (A/68/53), chap. V, sect. A.

³ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A* (A/69/53/Add.1), chap. IV, sect. A.

⁴ Resolution 55/2.

Reaffirming the importance of ensuring respect for the principles of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter and international law,

Reaffirming also that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue 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,⁵

Recognizing that peace and development are mutually reinforcing, including in the prevention of armed conflict,

Affirming that human rights include social, economic and cultural rights and the right to peace, a healthy environment and development, and that development is in fact the realization of those rights,

Underlining the fact that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental rights, is contrary to the Charter and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation,

Recalling that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁶ can be fully realized,

Convinced of the aim of creating conditions of stability and well-being, which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,

Convinced also that life without war is the primary international prerequisite for the material well-being, development and progress of countries and for the full implementation of the rights and fundamental human freedoms proclaimed by the United Nations,

Convinced further that international cooperation in the field of human rights contributes to creating an international environment of peace and stability,

1. *Reaffirms* that the peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace;
2. *Also reaffirms* that the preservation of the right of peoples to peace and the promotion of its implementation constitute a fundamental obligation of all States;
3. *Stresses* that peace is a vital requirement for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all;
4. *Also stresses* that the deep fault line that divides human society between the rich and the poor and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and developing worlds pose a major threat to global prosperity, peace and security and stability;

⁵ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁶ Resolution 217 A (III).

5. *Emphasizes* that the preservation and promotion of peace demands that the policies of States be directed towards the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, the renunciation of the use or threat of use of force in international relations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations;

6. *Affirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and an international system based on respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter and the promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development and the right of peoples to self-determination;

7. *Urges* all States to respect and to put into practice the purposes and principles of the Charter in their relations with other States, irrespective of their political, economic or social system and of their size, geographical location or level of economic development;

8. *Reaffirms* the duty of all States, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, to use peaceful means to settle any dispute to which they are parties and the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, as a vital requirement for the promotion and protection of all human rights of everyone and all peoples;

9. *Welcomes* the decision of the Human Rights Council, in its resolution 20/15,¹ to establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group with the mandate of progressively negotiating a draft United Nations declaration on the right to peace;

10. *Underlines* the vital importance of education for peace as a tool to foster the realization of the right of peoples to peace, and encourages States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

11. *Invites* States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

12. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of the promotion of the right of peoples to peace at its seventy-first session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

Draft resolution XII

The right to food

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations and its importance for the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Reaffirming also all previous resolutions and decisions on the right to food adopted within the framework of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ which provides that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for her or his health and well-being, including food, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition² and the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ in particular Millennium Development Goal 1 on eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015,

Recalling also the provisions of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴ in which the fundamental right of every person to be free from hunger is recognized,

Bearing in mind the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, adopted in Rome on 13 June 2002,⁵

Reaffirming the importance of the concrete recommendations contained in the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004,⁶

Reaffirming also the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security contained in the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, adopted in Rome on 16 November 2009,⁷

Reaffirming further that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that they must be treated globally, in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Reaffirming that a peaceful, stable and enabling political, social and economic environment, at both the national and the international levels, is the essential foundation that will enable States to give adequate priority to food and nutrition security and poverty eradication,

Reiterating, as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Declaration of the World Food Summit, that food should not be used as an instrument of political or economic pressure, and reaffirming in this regard the importance of international cooperation and solidarity, as well as the necessity of

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

³ Resolution 55/2.

⁴ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵ [A/57/499](#), annex.

⁶ [E/CN.4/2005/131](#), annex.

⁷ See Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

refraining from unilateral measures that are not in accordance with international law and the Charter and that endanger food and nutrition security,

Convinced that each State must adopt a strategy consistent with its resources and capacities to achieve its individual goals in implementing the recommendations contained in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action and, at the same time, cooperate regionally and internationally in order to organize collective solutions to global issues of food and nutrition security in a world of increasingly interlinked institutions, societies and economies where coordinated efforts and shared responsibilities are essential,

Recognizing the complex character of the global food crisis, in which the right to adequate food has been threatened to be violated on a substantial scale, as a combination of several major factors, such as the global financial and economic crisis, environmental degradation, desertification and the impacts of global climate change, as well as natural disasters and the lack in many countries of the appropriate technology, investment and capacity-building necessary to confront its impact, particularly in developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States,

Resolved to act to ensure that the human rights perspective is taken into account at the national, regional and international levels in measures to address the impacts of the global food crisis,

Expressing its deep concern at the number and scale of natural disasters, diseases and pest infestations, as well as the negative impact of climate change, and their increasing impact in recent years, which have resulted in substantial loss of life and livelihood and threatened agricultural production and food and nutrition security, in particular in developing countries,

Emphasizing that a multisectoral approach that integrates nutrition across all sectors, including agriculture, health, water and sanitation, social protection and education, as well as a gender perspective, is critical to achieving global food and nutrition security and the realization of the right to food,

Recalling the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security⁸ by the Committee on World Food Security at its 38th session, held on 11 May 2012, and by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its 144th session,

Recalling also the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, which were transmitted to the governing bodies of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for consideration at the forty-first session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in October 2014,

Stressing the importance of the Second International Conference on Nutrition, hosted by the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Stressing also the need to increase official development assistance devoted to agriculture, both in real terms and as a share of total official development assistance,

⁸ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

Recognizing the importance of the protection and preservation of agrobiodiversity in guaranteeing food security and the right to food for all,

Recognizing also the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as the key United Nations agency for rural and agricultural development and its work in supporting the efforts of Member States to achieve the full realization of the right to food, including through its provision of technical assistance to developing countries in support of the implementation of national priority frameworks,

Recalling the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”, endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/288 of 27 July 2012,

Acknowledging the High-level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis established by the Secretary-General, and supporting the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts in this regard, including continued engagement with Member States and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food,

1. *Reaffirms* that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and therefore requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional and international levels for its elimination;

2. *Also reaffirms* the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities;

3. *Considers it intolerable* that, as estimated by the United Nations Children’s Fund, more than one third of the children who die every year before the age of 5 die from hunger-related illness and that, as estimated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, about 805 million people worldwide suffer from chronic hunger, including as one of the effects derived from the global food crisis, while, according to the latter organization, the planet could produce enough food to feed everyone around the world;

4. *Expresses its concern* at the fact that the effects created by the world food crisis still continue to have serious consequences for the poorest and most vulnerable people, particularly in developing countries, which have been further aggravated by the impacts of the world financial and economic crisis, and at the particular effects of this crisis on many net food-importing countries, especially least developed countries;

5. *Expresses its deep concern* that, according to the report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations entitled *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013*, the number of hungry people in the world remains unacceptably high and the vast majority of hungry people live in developing countries;

6. *Expresses its concern* that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food and nutrition insecurity and poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination, that in many countries, girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases and that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition;

7. *Encourages* all States to take action to address gender inequality and discrimination against women, in particular where they contribute to the malnutrition of women and girls, including measures to ensure the full and equal realization of the right to food and ensuring that women have equal access to resources, including income, land and water and their ownership and agricultural inputs, as well as full and equal access to health care, education, science and technology, to enable them to feed themselves and their families, and in this regard stresses the need to empower women and strengthen their role in decision-making;

8. *Encourages* the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on the right to food to continue mainstreaming a gender perspective in the fulfilment of her mandate, and encourages the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and all other United Nations bodies and mechanisms addressing the right to food and food insecurity to continue integrating a gender perspective into their relevant policies, programmes and activities;

9. *Reaffirms* the need to ensure that programmes delivering safe and nutritious food are inclusive of and accessible to persons with disabilities;

10. *Calls upon* all States and, if appropriate, relevant international organizations to take measures and support programmes which are aimed at combating undernutrition in mothers, in particular during pregnancy, and children and the irreversible effects of chronic undernutrition in early childhood, in particular from birth to the age of 2 years;

11. *Encourages* all States to take steps with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to food, including steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and, as soon as possible, to enjoy fully the right to food and to create and adopt national plans to combat hunger;

12. *Recognizes* the advances reached through South-South cooperation in developing countries and regions in connection with food security and the development of agricultural production for the full realization of the right to food;

13. *Stresses* that improving access to productive resources and public investment in rural development are essential for eradicating hunger and poverty, in particular in developing countries, including through the promotion of investments, including private investments, in appropriate small-scale irrigation and water management technologies in order to reduce vulnerability to droughts;

14. *Recognizes* the critical contribution made by the fisheries sector to the realization of the right to food and to food security and the contribution of small-scale fishers to the local food security of coastal communities;

15. *Also recognizes* that 70 per cent of hungry people live in rural areas, where nearly half a billion family farmers are located, and that these people are especially vulnerable to food insecurity given the increasing cost of inputs and the fall in farm incomes; that access to land, water, seeds and other natural resources is an increasing challenge for poor producers; that sustainable and gender-sensitive agricultural policies are important tools for promoting land and agrarian reform, rural credit and insurance, technical assistance and other associated measures to achieve food security and rural development; and that support by States for small farmers, fishing communities and local enterprises, including through the facilitation of access of their products to national and international markets and empowerment of small

producers, particularly women, in value chains, is a key element for food security and the provision of the right to food;

16. *Stresses* the importance of fighting hunger in rural areas, including through national efforts supported by international partnerships to stop desertification and land degradation and through investments and public policies that are specifically appropriate to the risk of drylands, and in this regard calls for the full implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;⁹

17. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to favourably consider becoming parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹⁰ and to consider becoming parties to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture¹¹ as a matter of priority;

18. *Recalls* the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,¹² acknowledges that many indigenous organizations and representatives of indigenous peoples have expressed in different forums their deep concerns over the obstacles and challenges they face in achieving the full enjoyment of the right to food, and calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples and the continuous discrimination against them;

19. *Welcomes* the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,¹³ held on 22 and 23 September 2014, and the commitment to developing, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned and where appropriate, policies, programmes and resources to support indigenous peoples' occupations, traditional subsistence activities, economies, livelihoods, food security and nutrition;

20. *Notes* the need to further examine various concepts such as, inter alia, "food sovereignty" and their relation with food security and the right to food, bearing in mind the need to avoid any negative impact on the enjoyment of the right to food for all people at all times;

21. *Requests* all States and private actors, as well as international organizations, within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in the ongoing negotiations in different fields;

22. *Recognizes* the need to strengthen national commitment as well as international assistance, upon the request of and in cooperation with the affected countries, towards the full realization and protection of the right to food, and in particular to develop national protection mechanisms for people forced to leave their homes and land because of hunger or humanitarian emergencies affecting the enjoyment of the right to food;

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2400, No. 43345.

¹² Resolution 61/295, annex.

¹³ Resolution 69/2.

23. *Takes note with appreciation* of the growing movement, in different regions of the world, towards the adoption of framework laws, national strategies and measures in support of the full realization of the right to food for all;

24. *Stresses* the need to make efforts to mobilize and optimize the allocation and utilization of technical and financial resources from all sources, including external debt relief for developing countries, and to reinforce national actions to implement sustainable food security policies;

25. *Calls for* the conclusion and a successful, development-oriented outcome of the Doha Round of trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization as a contribution to creating international conditions that permit the full realization of the right to food;

26. *Stresses* that all States should make all efforts to ensure that their international policies of a political and economic nature, including international trade agreements, do not have a negative impact on the right to food in other countries;

27. *Recalls* the importance of the New York Declaration on Action against Hunger and Poverty, and recommends the continuation of efforts aimed at identifying additional sources of financing for the fight against hunger and poverty, as well as non-communicable diseases;

28. *Recognizes* that the promises made at the World Food Summit in 1996 to halve the number of persons who are undernourished are not being fulfilled, while recognizing the efforts of Member States in this regard, and once again invites all international financial and development institutions, as well as the relevant United Nations agencies and funds, to give priority to and provide the necessary funding to realize the aim of halving by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger, as well as the right to food as set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security⁵ and the United Nations Millennium Declaration;³

29. *Reaffirms* that integrating food and nutritional support, with the goal that all people at all times will have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life, is part of a comprehensive effort to improve public health, including the response to the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases;

30. *Urges* States to give adequate priority in their development strategies and expenditures to the realization of the right to food;

31. *Stresses* the importance of international cooperation and development assistance as an effective contribution both to the expansion and improvement of agriculture and its environmental sustainability, food production, breeding projects on diversity of crops and livestock and institutional innovations such as community seed banks, farmer field schools and seed fairs and to the provision of humanitarian food assistance in activities related to emergency situations for the realization of the right to food and the achievement of sustainable food security, while recognizing that each country has the primary responsibility for ensuring the implementation of national programmes and strategies in this regard;

32. *Also stresses* that States parties to the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights should consider implementing that agreement in a manner that is supportive of food

security, while being mindful of the obligation of Member States to promote and protect the right to food;

33. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system and other relevant stakeholders to support national efforts aimed at responding rapidly to the food crises currently occurring across different regions, and expresses its deep concern that funding shortfalls are forcing the World Food Programme to cut operations across different regions, including Southern Africa;

34. *Invites* all relevant international organizations, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to continue to promote policies and projects that have a positive impact on the right to food, to ensure that partners respect the right to food in the implementation of common projects, to support strategies of Member States aimed at the fulfilment of the right to food and to avoid any actions that could have a negative impact on the realization of the right to food;

35. *Takes note with appreciation* of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur;¹⁴

36. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, as extended by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 22/9 of 21 March 2013;¹⁵

37. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;

38. *Welcomes* the work already done by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in promoting the right to adequate food, in particular its general comment No. 12 (1999) on the right to adequate food (article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights),¹⁶ in which the Committee affirmed, inter alia, that the right to adequate food is indivisibly linked to the inherent dignity of the human person and is indispensable for the fulfilment of other human rights enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights and is also inseparable from social justice, requiring the adoption of appropriate economic, environmental and social policies, at both the national and the international levels, oriented to the eradication of poverty and the fulfilment of all human rights for all;

39. *Recalls* general comment No. 15 (2002) of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the right to water (articles 11 and 12 of the Covenant),¹⁷ in which the Committee noted, inter alia, the importance of ensuring sustainable access to water resources for human consumption and agriculture in realization of the right to adequate food;

40. *Reaffirms* that the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, adopted by the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in November 2004,⁶ represent a practical tool to promote the realization of

¹⁴ See [A/69/275](#).

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁶ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/2000/22 and Corr.1)*, annex V.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 2003, *Supplement No. 2 (E/2003/22)*, annex IV.

the right to food for all, contribute to the achievement of food security and thus provide an additional instrument in the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, and welcomes the outcome of the meeting on the 10-year retrospective of the implementation of the Guidelines, held in October 2014;

41. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in her task, to supply all necessary information requested by her and to give serious consideration to responding favourably to the requests of the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries to enable her to fulfil her mandate more effectively;

42. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session an interim report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue her work, including by examining the emerging issues with regard to the realization of the right to food within her existing mandate;

43. *Invites* Governments, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies, civil society actors and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of her mandate, inter alia, through the submission of comments and suggestions on ways and means of realizing the right to food;

44. *Decides* to continue the consideration of the question at its seventieth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

Draft resolution XIII

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, including resolution 68/175 of 18 December 2013, and Human Rights Council resolutions 18/6 of 29 September 2011¹ and 25/15 of 27 March 2014,²

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law,

Affirming that the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights should continue to be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and international law as set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter and, inter alia, with full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

Recalling the Preamble to the Charter, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights³ can be fully realized,

Reaffirming also the determination expressed in the Preamble to the Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practise tolerance and good-neighbourliness and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Stressing that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social issues, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally, and that in this regard the central role must be played by the United Nations, as the most universal and representative organization in the world,

Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum (A/66/53/Add.1 and Corr.1), chap. II.

² *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

³ Resolution 217 A (III).

and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Recognizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Emphasizing that democracy is not only a political concept, but that it also has economic and social dimensions,

Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

Noting with concern that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance may be aggravated by, inter alia, inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalization and social exclusion,

Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation at all levels,

Underlining the fact that it is imperative for the international community to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people and that only through broad and sustained efforts, based on our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable,

Deeply concerned that the current global economic, financial, energy and food crises, resulting from a combination of several major factors, including macroeconomic and other factors, such as environmental degradation, desertification and global climate change, natural disasters and the lack of financial resources and the technology necessary to confront their negative impact in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries and small island developing States, represent a global scenario that is threatening the adequate enjoyment of all human rights and widening the gap between developed and developing countries,

Stressing that efforts to make globalization fully inclusive and equitable must include policies and measures at the global level that correspond to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and are formulated and implemented with their effective participation,

Stressing also the need for adequate financing of, technology transfer to and capacity-building in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including to support their efforts to adapt to climate change,

Having listened to the peoples of the world, and recognizing their aspirations to justice, to equality of opportunity for all, to the enjoyment of their human rights, including the right to development, to live in peace and freedom and to equal participation without discrimination in economic, social, cultural, civil and political life,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 on institution-building of the Council and 5/2 on the Code of Conduct for Special Procedures Mandate Holders of the Council of 18 June 2007,⁴ and stressing that all mandate holders shall discharge their duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Emphasizing the importance of a global and inclusive post-2015 development agenda for the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order,

Resolved to take all measures within its power to secure a democratic and equitable international order,

1. *Affirms* that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order;

2. *Also affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order,⁵ and notes in this regard its focus on the implementation of the right of self-determination as crucial to the international order as envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Calls upon* all Member States to fulfil their commitment expressed in Durban, South Africa, during the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance to maximize the benefits of globalization through, inter alia, the strengthening and enhancement of international cooperation to increase equality of opportunities for trade, economic growth and sustainable development, global communications through the use of new technologies and increased intercultural exchange through the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity,⁶ and reiterates that only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future based upon our common humanity and all its diversity can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable;

5. *Declares* that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/62/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁵ [A/69/272](#).

⁶ See [A/CONF.189/12](#) and Corr.1, chap. I.

people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and reaffirms the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels;

6. *Affirms* that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(a) The right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

(b) The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;

(c) The right of every human person and all peoples to development;

(d) The right of all peoples to peace;

(e) The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in the decision-making process, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation among all States;

(f) International solidarity, as a right of peoples and individuals;

(g) The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in their respective decision-making mechanisms;

(h) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;

(i) The principle of equitable regional and gender-balanced representation in the composition of the staff of the United Nations system;

(j) The promotion of a free, just, effective and balanced international information and communications order based on international cooperation for the establishment of a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the international flow of information, in particular correcting the inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries;

(k) Respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all, since this enhances cultural pluralism, contributes to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural backgrounds, advances the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights across the world and fosters stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

(l) The right of every person and all peoples to a healthy environment and to enhanced international cooperation that responds effectively to the needs for assistance of national efforts to adapt to climate change, particularly in developing countries, and that promotes the fulfilment of international agreements in the field of mitigation;

(m) The promotion of equitable access to benefits from the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, in particular in international economic, commercial and financial relations;

(n) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of mankind in connection to the public right of access to culture;

(o) The shared responsibility of the nations of the world for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, which should be exercised multilaterally;

7. *Stresses* the importance of preserving the rich and diverse nature of the international community of nations and peoples, as well as respect for national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds, in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights;

8. *Also stresses* 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, and reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

9. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, social justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

10. *Reaffirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of the developing countries;

11. *Also reaffirms* the need to continue working urgently for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations, in accordance with relevant previous General Assembly resolutions, programmes of action and major conferences and summits in the economic, social and related areas;

12. *Further reaffirms* that the international community should devise ways and means to remove the current obstacles and meet the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and to prevent the continuation of human rights violations resulting therefrom throughout the world;

13. *Urges* States to continue their efforts, through enhanced international cooperation, towards the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Independent Expert;

15. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Independent Expert in his task, to supply all necessary information requested by him and to consider responding favourably to the requests of the Independent Expert to visit their countries to enable him to fulfil his mandate more effectively;

16. *Requests* the Human Rights Council, the human rights treaty bodies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special mechanisms extended by the Council and the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to pay due attention, within their respective mandates, to the present resolution and to make contributions towards its implementation;

17. *Calls upon* the Office of the High Commissioner to build upon the issue of the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and components, intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations and to disseminate it on the widest possible basis;

19. *Requests* the Independent Expert to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session an interim report on the implementation of the present resolution and to continue his work;

20. *Decides* to continue consideration of the matter at its seventieth session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

Draft resolution XIV Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to promoting international cooperation, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations, in particular Article 1, paragraph 3, as well as relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993¹ for enhancing genuine cooperation among Member States in the field of human rights,

Recalling its adoption of the United Nations Millennium Declaration on 8 September 2000² and its resolution 68/160 of 18 December 2013, Human Rights Council resolution 25/3 of 27 March 2014³ and the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,

Recalling also the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, the Durban Review Conference, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 April 2009, and the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,⁴ and their role in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recognizing also that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations in the field of human rights could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation in this field,

Emphasizing the need for further progress in the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation,

Underlining the fact that mutual understanding, dialogue, cooperation, transparency and confidence-building are important elements in all activities for the promotion and protection of human rights,

¹ A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

² Resolution 55/2.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁴ Resolution 66/3.

Recalling the adoption of resolution 2000/22 of 18 August 2000, on the promotion of dialogue on human rights issues, by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at its fifty-second session,⁵

1. *Reaffirms* that it is one of the purposes of the United Nations and the responsibility of all Member States to promote, protect and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms through, inter alia, international cooperation;

2. *Recognizes* that, in addition to their separate responsibilities to their individual societies, States have a collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level;

3. *Reaffirms* that dialogue among cultures and civilizations facilitates the promotion of a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity, and welcomes in this regard the holding of conferences and meetings at the national, regional and international levels on dialogue among civilizations;

4. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of human rights and for the achievement of the objectives of the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

6. *Considers* that international cooperation in the field of human rights, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. *Reaffirms* that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms should be guided by the principles of universality, non-selectivity, cooperation and genuine dialogue, objectivity and transparency, in a manner consistent with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter;

8. *Emphasizes* the need for a cooperative approach on the part of all stakeholders to resolving human rights issues in international forums;

9. *Emphasizes* the role of international cooperation in support of national efforts and in increasing the capacities of Member States in the field of human rights through, inter alia, the enhancement of their cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including through the provision of technical assistance, upon the request of and in accordance with the priorities set by the States concerned;

10. *Calls upon* Member States, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations to continue to carry out a constructive dialogue and consultations for the enhancement of understanding and the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and encourages non-governmental organizations to contribute actively to this endeavour;

⁵ See [E/CN.4/2001/2-E/CN.4/Sub.2/2000/46](#), chap. II, sect. A.

11. *Urges* States to take measures necessary to enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation aimed at addressing the adverse impact of consecutive and compounded global crises, such as financial and economic crises, food crises, climate change and natural disasters, on the full enjoyment of human rights;

12. *Invites* States and relevant United Nations human rights mechanisms and procedures to continue to pay attention to the importance of mutual cooperation, understanding and dialogue in ensuring the promotion and protection of all human rights;

13. *Recalls* the seminar on the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights held in 2013, with the participation of States, relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other stakeholders, including academic experts and civil society;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to consult States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on ways and means, as well as obstacles and challenges and possible proposals to overcome them, for the enhancement of international cooperation and genuine dialogue in the United Nations human rights machinery, including the Human Rights Council;

15. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its seventieth session.

Draft resolution XV

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on this subject, the most recent of which was resolution 68/162 of 18 December 2013, and Human Rights Council decision 18/120 of 30 September 2011¹ and resolutions 24/14 of 27 September 2013² and 27/21 of 26 September 2014, as well as previous resolutions of the Council and the Commission on Human Rights,

Reaffirming the pertinent principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, in particular article 32 thereof, in which it declared that no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 68/162,³ and recalling the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Assembly resolutions 52/120 of 12 December 1997⁴ and 55/110 of 4 December 2000,⁵

Stressing that unilateral coercive measures and legislation are contrary to international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States,

Recognizing the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated character of all human rights, and in this regard reaffirming the right to development as an integral part of all human rights,

Recalling the Final Document of the Sixteenth Ministerial Conference and Commemorative Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 23 to 27 May 2011,⁶ the Final Document of the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012,⁷ and those adopted at previous summits and conferences, in which States members of the Movement agreed to oppose and condemn those measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and urge other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other United Nations organs, and request States applying those measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately,

Recalling also that, at the World Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, States were called upon to refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter that creates

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53A* and corrigendum ([A/66/53/Add.1](#) and Corr.1), chap. III.

² *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53A* ([A/68/53/Add.1](#)), chap. III.

³ [A/69/97](#).

⁴ [A/53/293](#) and Add.1.

⁵ [A/56/207](#) and Add.1.

⁶ [A/65/896-S/2011/407](#), annex I.

⁷ [A/67/506-S/2012/752](#), annex I.

obstacles to trade relations among States and impedes the full realization of all human rights⁸ and also severely threatens the freedom of trade,

Bearing in mind all the references to this question in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development adopted by the World Summit for Social Development on 12 March 1995,⁹ the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995,¹⁰ the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda adopted by the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) on 14 June 1996,¹¹ and in their five-year reviews,

Expressing concern about the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on international relations, trade, investment and cooperation,

Expressing grave concern that, in some countries, the situation of children is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities,

Deeply concerned that, despite the recommendations adopted on this question by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Commission on Human Rights and recent major United Nations conferences, and contrary to general international law and the Charter, unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated and implemented, with all their negative implications for the social-humanitarian activities and economic and social development of developing countries, including their extraterritorial effects, thereby creating additional obstacles to the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples and individuals under the jurisdiction of other States,

Bearing in mind all the extraterritorial effects of any unilateral legislative, administrative and economic measures, policies and practices of a coercive nature against the development process and the enhancement of human rights in developing countries, which create obstacles to the full realization of all human rights,

Reaffirming that unilateral coercive measures are a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,¹²

Recalling article 1, paragraph 2, common to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights¹³ and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹³ which provides, inter alia, that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,

⁸ See [A/CONF.157/24](#) (Part I), chap. III.

⁹ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

¹⁰ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

¹² Resolution 41/128, annex.

¹³ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Noting the continuing efforts of the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council, and reaffirming in particular its criteria, according to which unilateral coercive measures are one of the obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

1. *Urges* all States to cease adopting or implementing any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law, the Charter of the United Nations and the norms and principles governing peaceful relations among States, in particular those of a coercive nature, with all their extraterritorial effects, which create obstacles to trade relations among States, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹⁴ and other international human rights instruments, in particular the right of individuals and peoples to development;

2. *Strongly urges* States to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

3. *Condemns* the inclusion of Member States in unilateral lists under false pretexts, which are contrary to international law and the Charter of the United Nations, including false allegations of terrorism sponsorship, considering such lists as instruments for political or economic pressure against Member States, particularly developing countries;

4. *Urges* all States not to adopt any unilateral measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter that impede the full achievement of economic and social development by the population of the affected countries, in particular children and women, that hinder their well-being and that create obstacles to the full enjoyment of their human rights, including the right of everyone to a standard of living adequate for his or her health and well-being and his or her right to food, medical care and education and the necessary social services, as well as to ensure that food and medicine are not used as tools for political pressure;

5. *Strongly objects* to the extraterritorial nature of those measures which, in addition, threaten the sovereignty of States, and in this context calls upon all Member States neither to recognize those measures nor to apply them, as well as to take administrative or legislative measures, as appropriate, to counteract the extraterritorial applications or effects of unilateral coercive measures;

6. *Condemns* the continuing unilateral application and enforcement by certain Powers of unilateral coercive measures, and rejects those measures, with all their extraterritorial effects, as being tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries, adopted with a view to preventing those countries from exercising their right to decide, of their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, and because of the negative effects of those measures on the realization of all the human rights of vast sectors of their populations, in particular children, women, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

7. *Expresses grave concern* that, in some countries, the situation of children is adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures not in accordance with

¹⁴ Resolution 217 A (III).

international law and the Charter that create obstacles to trade relations among States, impede the full realization of social and economic development and hinder the well-being of the population in the affected countries, with particular consequences for women, children, including adolescents, the elderly and persons with disabilities;

8. *Reaffirms* that essential goods such as food and medicines should not be used as tools for political coercion and that under no circumstances should people be deprived of their own means of subsistence and development;

9. *Calls upon* Member States that have initiated such measures to abide by the principles of international law, the Charter, the declarations of the United Nations and world conferences and relevant resolutions and to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they are parties by revoking such measures at the earliest possible time;

10. *Reaffirms*, in this context, the right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development;

11. *Recalls* that, according to the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, and the relevant principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 3281 (XXIX), in particular article 32 thereof, no State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind;

12. *Rejects* all attempts to introduce unilateral coercive measures, and urges the Human Rights Council to take fully into account the negative impact of those measures, including through the enactment of national laws and their extraterritorial application which are not in conformity with international law, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development;

13. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging his functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development and bearing in mind the continuing impact of unilateral coercive measures on the population of developing countries, to give priority to the present resolution in his annual report to the General Assembly;

14. *Underlines* the fact that unilateral coercive measures are one of the major obstacles to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,¹² and in this regard calls upon all States to avoid the unilateral imposition of economic coercive measures and the extraterritorial application of national laws that run counter to the principles of free trade and hamper the development of developing countries, as recognized by the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council;

15. *Recognizes* that, in the Declaration of Principles adopted at the first phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, held in Geneva from 10 to

12 December 2003,¹⁵ States were strongly urged to avoid and refrain from any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations in building the information society;

16. *Takes note with appreciation* of the decision of the Human Rights Council to appoint a special rapporteur on the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all the human and financial resources necessary for the effective fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur;

18. *Recalls* the decision of the Human Rights Council to organize a biennial panel discussion on the issue of unilateral coercive measures and human rights;

19. *Welcomes* the increased attention paid by the Human Rights Council and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the negative impact of the application of unilateral coercive measures, and invites the Council to continue to explore ways to address this issue;

20. *Reiterates its support* for the invitation of the Human Rights Council to all special rapporteurs and existing thematic mechanisms of the Council in the field of economic, social and cultural rights to pay due attention, within the scope of their respective mandates, to the negative impact and consequences of unilateral coercive measures;

21. *Reaffirms* the request of the Human Rights Council that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights organize a workshop on the impact of the application of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights by the affected populations, in particular their socioeconomic impact on women and children, in the States targeted;

22. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth session an interim report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights;

23. *Invites* Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his or her mandate, inter alia, through the submission of comments and suggestions on the implications and negative effects of unilateral coercive measures on the full enjoyment of human rights;

24. *Decides* to examine the question on a priority basis at its seventieth session, under the sub-item entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms” of the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

¹⁵ [A/C.2/59/3](#), annex, chap. I, sect. A.

Draft resolution XVI

The right to development

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, which expresses, in particular, the determination to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom and, to that end, to employ international mechanisms for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,²

Recalling also the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields,

Recalling further the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986, which confirmed that the right to development is an inalienable human right and that equality of opportunity for development is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who make up nations, and that the individual is the central subject and beneficiary of development,

Stressing the importance of the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna and that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action³ reaffirmed the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights and the individual as the central subject and beneficiary of development,

Reaffirming the objective of making the right to development a reality for everyone, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly on 8 September 2000,⁴

Deeply concerned that the majority of indigenous peoples in the world live in conditions of poverty, and recognizing the critical need to address the negative impact of poverty and inequity on indigenous peoples by ensuring their full and effective inclusion in development and poverty eradication programmes,

Recalling the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, and its outcome document,⁵

Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, interrelatedness, interdependence and mutually reinforcing nature of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including the right to development,

Expressing deep concern over the lack of substantial progress in the trade negotiations of the World Trade Organization, and reaffirming the need for a successful outcome of the Doha Development Round in key areas such as

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ [A/CONF.157/24](#) (Part I), chap. III.

⁴ Resolution 55/2.

⁵ Resolution 69/2.

agriculture, market access for non-agricultural products, trade facilitation, development and services,

Recalling the outcome of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held in Accra from 20 to 25 April 2008, on the theme “Addressing the opportunities and challenges of globalization for development”,⁶

Recalling also all its previous resolutions, Human Rights Council resolution 21/32 of 28 September 2012,⁷ previous resolutions of the Council and those of the Commission on Human Rights on the right to development, in particular Commission resolution 1998/72 of 22 April 1998⁸ on the urgent need to make further progress towards the realization of the right to development as set out in the Declaration on the Right to Development,

Recalling further the outcome of the eleventh session of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 April 2010, as contained in the report of the Working Group⁹ and as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,¹⁰

Recalling the Sixteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Tehran from 26 to 31 August 2012, and the previous summits and conferences at which the States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries stressed the need to operationalize the right to development as a priority,

Reiterating its continuing support for the New Partnership for Africa’s Development¹¹ as a development framework for Africa,

Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development of the Human Rights Council and the members of the high-level task force on the implementation of the right to development in completing the 2008-2010 three-phase road map established by the Council in its resolution 4/4 of 30 March 2007,¹²

Deeply concerned about the negative impacts of the global economic and financial crises on the realization of the right to development,

Recognizing that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, the lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights,

Recognizing also that Member States should cooperate with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, that the international community should promote effective international cooperation for the

⁶ See [TD/442](#) and Corr.1 and 2.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 3 (E/1998/23)*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁹ [A/HRC/15/23](#).

¹⁰ [A/HRC/15/24](#).

¹¹ [A/57/304](#), annex.

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/62/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

realization of the right to development and the elimination of obstacles to development and that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level,

Recognizing further that poverty is an affront to human dignity,

Recognizing that extreme poverty and hunger are one of the greatest global threats and require the collective commitment of the international community for its eradication, pursuant to Millennium Development Goal 1, and therefore calling upon the international community, including the Human Rights Council, to contribute towards achieving that goal,

Recognizing also that historical injustices, inter alia, have contributed to the poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparity, instability and insecurity that affect many people in different parts of the world, in particular in developing countries,

Stressing that poverty eradication is one of the critical elements in the promotion and realization of the right to development and that poverty is a multifaceted problem that requires a multifaceted and integrated approach in addressing economic, political, social, environmental and institutional dimensions at all levels, especially in the context of the Millennium Development Goal of halving, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one United States dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger,

Emphasizing that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are universal, indivisible, independent and interrelated,

Emphasizing also that the right to development should be central to the post-2015 development agenda,

1. *Takes note* of the consolidated report of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,¹³ which provides information on the activities undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights relating to the promotion and realization of the right to development;

2. *Recognizes* the significance of all the events held to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development,¹⁴ including the panel discussion on the theme "The way forward in the realization of the right to development: between policy and practice", held during the eighteenth session of the Human Rights Council;

3. *Supports* the realization of the mandate of the Working Group on the Right to Development, as renewed by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 9/3 of 24 September 2008,¹⁵ with the recognition that the Working Group may convene annual sessions of five working days and submit its reports to the Council;

¹³ [A/HRC/27/27](#).

¹⁴ Resolution 41/128, annex.

¹⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/63/53/Add.1)*, chap. I.

4. *Endorses* the recommendations adopted by the Working Group at its fourteenth session,¹⁶ and, while reaffirming them, calls for their immediate, full and effective implementation by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant actors, noting also the efforts under way within the framework of the Working Group with a view to completing the tasks entrusted to it by the Council in its resolution 4/4;¹²

5. *Emphasizes* the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 establishing the Human Rights Council, and in this regard calls upon the Council to implement the agreement to continue to act to ensure that its agenda promotes and advances sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and also in this regard to lead to raising the right to development, as set out in paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,³ to the same level as and on a par with all other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. *Welcomes* the launching, in the Working Group, of the process for considering, revising and refining the draft right-to-development criteria and corresponding operational subcriteria,¹⁷ with the first reading of the draft criteria and operational subcriteria;

7. *Stresses* that the above-mentioned compilations of views, criteria and corresponding operational subcriteria, once considered, revised and 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;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the Working Group taking appropriate steps to ensure respect for and practical application of the above-mentioned standards, which could take various forms, including the elaboration of guidelines on the implementation of the right to development, and evolve into a basis for the consideration of an international legal standard of a binding nature through a collaborative process of engagement;

9. *Stresses* the importance of the core principles contained in the conclusions of the Working Group at its third session,¹⁸ congruent with the purpose of international human rights instruments, such as equality, non-discrimination, accountability, participation and international cooperation, as critical to mainstreaming the right to development at the national and international levels, and underlines the importance of the principles of equity and transparency;

10. *Also stresses* that it is important that the Chair-Rapporteur and the Working Group, in the discharge of their mandates, take into account the need:

(a) To promote the democratization of the system of international governance in order to increase the effective participation of developing countries in international decision-making;

(b) To also promote effective partnerships such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development¹¹ and other similar initiatives with the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, for the purpose of the realization of their

¹⁶ [A/HRC/24/37](#).

¹⁷ See [A/HRC/15/WG.2/TF/2/Add.2](#).

¹⁸ See [E/CN.4/2002/28/Rev.1](#), sect. VIII.A.

right to development, including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) To strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international level, while urging all States to undertake at the national level the necessary policy formulation and to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also urging all States to expand and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development in the context of promoting effective international cooperation for the realization of the right to development, bearing in mind that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level and a favourable economic environment at the international level;

(d) To consider ways and means to continue to ensure the operationalization of the right to development as a priority;

(e) To mainstream the right to development in the policies and operational activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes, as well as in the policies and strategies of the international financial and multilateral trading systems, bearing in mind in this regard that the core principles of the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international cooperation, including effective partnerships for development, are indispensable in achieving the right to development and preventing discriminatory treatment arising from political or other non-economic considerations in addressing the issues of concern to the developing countries;

11. *Encourages* the Human Rights Council to continue considering how to ensure follow-up to the work of the former Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on the right to development, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and in compliance with decisions to be taken by the Council;

12. *Invites* Member States and all other stakeholders to participate actively in future sessions of the Social Forum, while recognizing the strong support extended to the Forum at its first four sessions by the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights;

13. *Reaffirms* the commitment to implement the goals and targets set out in all the outcome documents of the major United Nations conferences and summits and their review processes, in particular those relating to the realization of the right to development, recognizing that the realization of the right to development is critical to achieving the objectives, goals and targets set in those outcome documents;

14. *Also reaffirms* that the realization of the right to development is essential to the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which regards all human rights as universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, places the human person at the centre of development and recognizes that, while development facilitates the enjoyment of all human rights, lack of development may not be invoked to justify the abridgement of internationally recognized human rights;

15. *Stresses* that the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights lies with the State, and reaffirms that States have the primary responsibility for their own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized;

16. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of States to create national and international conditions favourable to the realization of the right to development, as well as their commitment to cooperate with each other to that end;

17. *Also reaffirms* the need for an international environment that is conducive to the realization of the right to development;

18. *Stresses* the need to strive for greater acceptance, operationalization and realization of the right to development at the international and national levels, and calls upon all States to institute the measures required for the implementation of the right to development as an integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

19. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of identifying and analysing obstacles impeding the full realization of the right to development at both the national and international levels;

20. *Affirms* that, while globalization offers both opportunities and challenges, the process of globalization remains deficient in achieving the objectives of integrating all countries into a globalized world, and stresses the need for policies and measures at the national and global levels to respond to the challenges and opportunities of globalization if this process is to be made fully inclusive and equitable;

21. *Recognizes* that, despite continuous efforts on the part of the international community, the gap between developed and developing countries remains unacceptably wide, that most of the developing countries continue to face difficulties in participating in the globalization process and that many risk being marginalized and effectively excluded from its benefits;

22. *Expresses its deep concern*, in this regard, about the negative impact on the realization of the right to development due to the further aggravation of the economic and social situation, in particular of developing countries, as a result of the ongoing international energy, food and financial crises, as well as the increasing challenges posed by global climate change and the loss of biodiversity, which have increased vulnerabilities and inequalities and have adversely affected development gains, in particular in developing countries;

23. *Underlines* the fact that the international community is far from meeting the target set in the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁴ of halving the number of people living in poverty by 2015, reaffirms the commitment made to meet that target, and emphasizes the principle of international cooperation, including partnership and commitment, between developed and developing countries towards achieving the goal;

24. *Notes with concern* that some developing countries will fail to meet the deadline of 2015 to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard invites Member States and the international community to proactively take measures aimed at creating a conducive environment to contribute to meeting the targets set in

the Millennium Development Goals and to allow for the effective implementation of the post-2015 development agenda;

25. *Urges* developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts towards meeting the targets of 0.7 per cent of their gross national product for official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent of their gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help to meet development goals and targets;

26. *Recognizes* the need to address market access for developing countries, including in the sectors of agriculture, services and non-agricultural products, in particular those of interest to developing countries;

27. *Calls once again for* the implementation of a desirable pace of meaningful trade liberalization, including in areas under negotiation in the World Trade Organization, the implementation of commitments on implementation-related issues and concerns, a review of special and differential treatment provisions, with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational, the avoidance of new forms of protectionism, and capacity-building and technical assistance for developing countries as important issues in making progress towards the effective implementation of the right to development;

28. *Recognizes* the important link between the international economic, commercial and financial spheres and the realization of the right to development, stresses in this regard the need for good governance and for broadening the base of decision-making at the international level on issues of development concern and the need to fill organizational gaps, as well as to strengthen the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions, and also stresses the need to broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international economic decision-making and norm-setting;

29. *Also recognizes* that good governance and the rule of law at the national level assist all States in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the right to development, and agrees on the value of the ongoing efforts being made by States to identify and strengthen good governance practices, including transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory government, that are responsive and appropriate to their needs and aspirations, including in the context of agreed partnership approaches to development, capacity-building and technical assistance;

30. *Further recognizes* the important role and the rights of women and the application of a gender perspective as a cross-cutting issue in the process of realizing the right to development, and notes in particular the positive relationship between the education of women and their equal participation in the civil, cultural, economic, political and social activities of the community and the promotion of the right to development;

31. *Stresses* the need for the integration of the rights of children, girls and boys alike, in all policies and programmes and for ensuring the promotion and protection of those rights, especially in areas relating to health, education and the full development of their capacities;

32. *Recalls* the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS, adopted on 10 June 2011 at the high-level

meeting of the General Assembly on HIV and AIDS,¹⁹ stresses that further and additional measures must be taken at the national and international levels to fight HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases, taking into account ongoing efforts and programmes, and reiterates the need for international assistance in this regard;

33. *Welcomes* the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases, adopted on 19 September 2011,²⁰ with its particular focus on development and other challenges and social and economic impacts, particularly for developing countries;

34. *Recalls* the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled “The future we want”;²¹

35. *Also recalls* the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,²² which entered into force on 3 May 2008, and stresses the need to take into consideration the rights of persons with disabilities and the importance of international cooperation in support of national efforts in the realization of the right to development;

36. *Stresses its commitment* to indigenous peoples in the process of the realization of the right to development, reaffirms the commitment to promote their rights in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security, in accordance with recognized international human rights obligations and taking into account, as appropriate, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 61/295 of 13 September 2007, and in this regard recalls the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, held in 2014;

37. *Recognizes* the need for strong partnerships with civil society organizations and the private sector in pursuit of poverty eradication and development, as well as for corporate social responsibility;

38. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for taking concrete and effective measures to prevent, combat and criminalize all forms of corruption at all levels, to prevent, detect and deter in a more effective manner international transfers of illicitly acquired assets and to strengthen international cooperation in asset recovery, consistent with the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,²³ particularly chapter V thereof, stresses the importance of a genuine political commitment on the part of all Governments through a firm legal framework, and in this context urges States to sign and ratify the Convention as soon as possible and States parties to implement it effectively;

39. *Also emphasizes* the need to strengthen further the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and realization of the right to development, including by ensuring effective use of the financial and human resources necessary to fulfil its mandate, and calls upon the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the High Commissioner with the necessary resources;

¹⁹ Resolution 65/277, annex.

²⁰ Resolution 66/2, annex.

²¹ Resolution 66/288, annex.

²² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

²³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

40. *Reaffirms* the request to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, in mainstreaming the right to development, to undertake effectively activities aimed at strengthening the global partnership for development among Member States, development agencies and the international development, financial and trade institutions and to reflect those activities in detail in his next report to the Human Rights Council;

41. *Calls upon* the United Nations funds and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to mainstream the right to development in their operational programmes and objectives, and stresses the need for the international financial and multilateral trading systems to mainstream the right to development in their policies and objectives;

42. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, specialized agencies, funds and programmes, international development and financial institutions, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations;

43. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session and an interim report to the Human Rights Council on the implementation of the present resolution, including efforts undertaken at the national, regional and international levels in the promotion and realization of the right to development, and invites the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group to present an oral report and to engage in an interactive dialogue with the Assembly at its seventieth session.

Draft resolution XVII

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ which guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person, the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and other relevant human rights conventions,

Reaffirming the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, as set out in Council resolution 26/12 of 26 June 2014,³

Welcoming the universal ratification of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁴ which alongside international human rights law provide important legal frameworks of accountability in relation to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions during armed conflict,

Recalling all its resolutions on the subject of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and of the Human Rights Council on the subject, and emphasizing the importance of their full and effective implementation,

Recognizing the positive role that regional human rights systems can play in the global protection against arbitrary deprivation of life,

Noting with deep concern that impunity continues to be a major cause of the perpetuation of violations of human rights, including extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,

Noting that enforced disappearances can end up in extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, recalling the importance in this regard of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁵ and calling upon all States which have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention,

Acknowledging that international human rights law and international humanitarian law are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Noting with deep concern the growing number of civilians and persons hors de combat killed in situations of armed conflict and internal strife,

Noting also with deep concern the continuing instances of the arbitrary deprivation of life, resulting, inter alia, from the imposition and implementation of capital punishment when carried out in a manner that violates international law,

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁵ Resolution 61/177, annex, of 20 December 2006.

Deeply concerned about acts that can amount to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions committed against persons exercising their rights of peaceful assembly and freedom of expression in all regions of the world,

Deeply concerned also about killings committed by non-State actors, including terrorist groups and criminal organizations, that may amount to abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law,

Acknowledging that extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions may under certain circumstances amount to genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes, as defined in international law, including in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,⁶ and recalling in this regard that each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from such crimes as set out in General Assembly resolutions 60/1 of 16 September 2005 and 63/308 of 14 September 2009,

Convinced of the need for effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the abhorrent practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, which represent flagrant violations of international human rights law, particularly the right to life, as well as of international humanitarian law,

1. *Reiterates* its strong condemnation of all the extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that continue to occur throughout the world;

2. *Demands* that all States ensure that the practice of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions is brought to an end and that they take effective action to prevent, combat and eliminate the phenomenon in all its forms and manifestations;

3. *Reiterates* that all States must conduct prompt, exhaustive and impartial investigations into all suspected cases of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, identify and bring to justice those responsible, while ensuring the right of every person to a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law, grant adequate compensation within a reasonable time to the victims or their families and to adopt all necessary measures, including legal and judicial measures, put an end to impunity and prevent the further occurrence of such executions, as recommended in the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extralegal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions,⁷ fully consistent with their obligations under international law;

4. *Calls upon* Governments, and invites intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to pay greater attention to the work of national-level commissions of inquiry into extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions with a view to ensuring the effective contribution of these commissions to accountability and to combating impunity;

5. *Calls upon* all States, in order to prevent extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, to comply with their obligations under relevant provisions of international human rights instruments, and further calls upon States which retain the death penalty to pay particular regard to the provisions contained in articles 6, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and articles 37 and 40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁸ bearing in mind the safeguards and guarantees set out in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1984/50 of 25 May

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.

⁷ Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/65, annex.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

1984 and 1989/64 of 24 May 1989 and taking into account the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in his reports to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly, including the report submitted to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session,⁹ regarding the need to respect all safeguards and restrictions, including the most serious crimes limitation, stringent respect of due process and fair trial safeguards and the right to seek pardon or commutation of sentence;

6. *Urges* all States:

(a) To take all measures required by international human rights law and international humanitarian law to prevent loss of life, in particular that of children, during detention, arrest, public demonstrations, internal and communal violence, civil unrest, public emergencies or armed conflicts and to ensure that the police, law enforcement agents, armed forces and other agents acting on behalf of or with the consent or acquiescence of the State act with restraint and in conformity with international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including the principles of proportionality and necessity, and in this regard to ensure that police and law enforcement officials are guided by the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials¹⁰ and the Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials;¹¹

(b) To ensure the effective protection of the right to life of all persons, to conduct, when required by obligations under international law, prompt, exhaustive and impartial investigations into all killings, including those targeted at specific groups of persons, such as racially motivated violence leading to the death of the victim, killings of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities or because of their sexual orientation or gender identity, killings of persons affected by terrorism or hostage-taking or living under foreign occupation, killings of refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants, street children or members of indigenous communities, killings of persons for reasons related to their activities as human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists or demonstrators, killings committed in the name of passion or in the name of honour, and killings committed for discriminatory reasons on any basis, to bring those responsible to justice before a competent, independent and impartial judiciary at the national or, where appropriate, international level and to ensure that such killings, including those committed by security forces, police and law enforcement agents, paramilitary groups or private forces, are neither condoned nor sanctioned by State officials or personnel;

7. *Affirms* the obligation of States, in order to prevent extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, to protect the lives of all persons deprived of their liberty in all circumstances and to investigate and respond to deaths in custody;

8. *Encourages* States, taking into account the relevant recommendations of the United Nations and of regional human rights systems, to review, where necessary, their domestic laws and practices with regard to the use of force during

⁹ [A/67/275](#).

¹⁰ Resolution 34/169, annex.

¹¹ See *Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B.

law enforcement in order to ensure that these laws and practices are in conformity with their international obligations and commitments;

9. *Urges* all States to ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are treated humanely and with full respect for international law and that their treatment, including judicial guarantees, and conditions conform to the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners¹² and, where applicable, to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁴ and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 8 June 1977,¹³ as well as to other pertinent international instruments;

10. *Welcomes* the International Criminal Court as an important contribution to ending impunity concerning extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and, noting the growing awareness of the Court worldwide, calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate with the Court to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences, further welcomes the fact that 122 States have already ratified or acceded to and 139 States have signed the Rome Statute of the Court, and calls upon all those States that have not ratified or acceded to the Rome Statute and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court¹⁴ to give serious consideration to doing so;

11. *Acknowledges* the importance of ensuring the protection of witnesses for the prosecution of those suspected of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, urges States to intensify efforts to establish and implement effective witness protection programmes or other measures, and in this regard encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to develop practical tools designed to encourage and facilitate greater attention to the protection of witnesses;

12. *Encourages* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to organize training programmes and to support projects with a view to training or educating military forces, law enforcement officers and government officials in international humanitarian and human rights law connected with their work and to include a gender and child rights perspective in such training, and appeals to the international community and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to support endeavours to that end;

13. *Takes note with appreciation* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council,¹⁵ and invites States to take due consideration of the recommendations contained therein;

14. *Commends* the important role that the Special Rapporteur plays towards the elimination of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue, within his mandate, to collect information from all concerned, to respond effectively to reliable information that comes before him, to follow up on communications and country visits and to seek the views and comments of Governments and to reflect them, as appropriate, in his reports;

¹² *Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Volume I (First Part), *Universal Instruments* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XIV.4 (Vol. I, Part 1)), sect. J, No. 34.

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

¹⁵ See [A/68/382](#) and Corr.1 and [A/69/265](#).

15. *Acknowledges* the important role of the Special Rapporteur in identifying cases where extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions could amount to genocide and crimes against humanity or war crimes, and urges the Special Rapporteur to collaborate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and, as appropriate, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide in addressing situations of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions that are of particularly serious concern or in which early action might prevent further deterioration;

16. *Welcomes* the cooperation established between the Special Rapporteur and other United Nations mechanisms and procedures in the field of human rights, and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue efforts in that regard;

17. *Urges* all States, in particular those that have not done so, to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur so that his mandate can be carried out effectively, including by favourably and rapidly responding to requests for visits, mindful that country visits are one of the essential tools for the fulfilment of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, and by responding in a timely manner to communications and other requests transmitted to them by the Special Rapporteur;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to those States that have received the Special Rapporteur, asks them to examine his recommendations carefully, invites them to inform him of the actions taken on those recommendations, and requests other States to cooperate in a similar way;

19. *Once again requests* the Secretary-General to continue to use his best endeavours in cases where the minimum standards of legal safeguards provided for in articles 6, 9, 14 and 15 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights appear not to have been respected;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with adequate human, financial and material resources to enable him to carry out his mandate effectively, including through country visits;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in close collaboration with the High Commissioner, in conformity with the mandate of the High Commissioner established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to ensure that personnel specialized in international humanitarian and human rights law form part of United Nations missions, where appropriate, in order to deal with serious violations of human rights, such as extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;

22. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the General Assembly at its seventieth and seventy-first sessions a report on the situation worldwide in regard to extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and his recommendations for more effective action to combat this phenomenon;

23. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the question at its seventy-first session.

Draft resolution XVIII Human rights and extreme poverty

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,² the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,³ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁴ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁶ and all other human rights instruments adopted by the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 47/196 of 22 December 1992, by which it declared 17 October the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, and its resolution 62/205 of 19 December 2007, by which it proclaimed the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), as well as its resolution 67/164 of 20 December 2012 and its previous resolutions on human rights and extreme poverty, in which it reaffirmed that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them,

Recalling also its resolution 52/134 of 12 December 1997, in which it recognized that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights was essential for the effective understanding, promotion and protection of all human rights,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolutions 2/2 of 27 November 2006,⁷ 7/27 of 28 March 2008,⁸ 8/11 of 18 June 2008,⁹ 12/19 of 2 October 2009,¹⁰ 15/19 of 30 September 2010,¹¹ 17/13 of 17 June 2011¹² and 26/3 of 26 June 2014,¹³

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 21/11 of 27 September 2012,¹⁴ by which the Council adopted the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/62/53)*, chap. I, sect. A.

⁸ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/63/53)*, chap. II.

⁹ *Ibid.*, chap. III, sect. A.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53 and corrigendum (A/65/53 and Corr.1)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Supplement No. 53A (A/65/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

¹² *Ibid.*, *Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. III, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. V, sect. A.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. II.

rights¹⁵ as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, welcoming the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, and recalling its outcome document, contained in resolution 65/1 of 22 September 2010,

Taking note of the fact that the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals contained in its report¹⁶ shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda, while recognizing that other inputs will also be considered in the intergovernmental negotiation process at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, and noting that the report includes a goal on eradicating poverty in all its forms everywhere,

Concerned that in the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017), while there has been progress in reducing poverty, especially in some middle-income countries, such progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa,

Deeply concerned that extreme poverty persists in all countries of the world, regardless of their economic, social and cultural situation, and that its extent and its manifestations, such as social exclusion, hunger, trafficking in human beings, disease, lack of adequate shelter, illiteracy and hopelessness, are particularly severe in developing countries, while acknowledging the significant progress made in several parts of the world in combating extreme poverty,

Deeply concerned also that gender inequality, violence and discrimination exacerbate extreme poverty, disproportionately impacting women and girls,

Stressing that special attention should be given to those who are living in extreme poverty and in vulnerable situations, in particular women, children, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous peoples,

Concerned by the challenges faced today, including those derived from the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity, and by the resulting increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty and their negative effect on the capacity of all States, especially developing countries, to fight extreme poverty,

Recognizing that the eradication of extreme poverty is a major challenge within the process of globalization which requires coordinated and continued inclusive policies through decisive national action and international cooperation,

Recognizing also that social protection systems make a critical contribution to the realization of human rights for all, in particular for those who are in vulnerable or marginalized situations and are trapped in poverty and subject to discrimination,

¹⁵ [A/HRC/21/39](#).

¹⁶ See [A/68/970](#).

Recognizing further that persistent and growing inequalities within countries are a major challenge to poverty eradication, particularly affecting those who are living in extreme poverty and in vulnerable situations,

Stressing the necessity of better understanding and addressing the multidimensional causes and consequences of extreme poverty,

Reaffirming that, since the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights and may, in some situations, constitute a threat to the right to life, its immediate alleviation and eventual eradication must remain a high priority for the international community,

Stressing that respect for all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, is of crucial importance for all policies and programmes to fight extreme poverty,

Underlining the priority and urgency given by Heads of State and Government to the eradication of extreme poverty, as expressed in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty,

1. *Reaffirms* that extreme poverty and exclusion from society constitute a violation of human dignity and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate them;

2. *Also reaffirms* that it is essential for States to foster participation by the poorest people in the decision-making process in the societies in which they live, in the promotion of human rights and in efforts to combat extreme poverty and exclusion and that it is essential for people living in and affected by poverty and in situations of vulnerability to be empowered to organize themselves and to participate in all aspects of political, economic, social and cultural life, in particular the planning and implementation of policies that affect them, thus enabling them to become genuine partners in development;

3. *Emphasizes* that extreme poverty is a major issue to be addressed by Governments, civil society, community-based social organizations and the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, and in this context reaffirms that political commitment is a prerequisite for the eradication of poverty;

4. *Emphasizes* the need to accord due consideration and priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, while stressing the importance of addressing the causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at the national, intergovernmental and inter-agency levels, consistent with the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

5. *Reaffirms* that the existence of widespread extreme poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and renders democracy and popular participation fragile;

6. *Recognizes* the need to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to address the most pressing social needs of people

living in poverty, including through the design and development of appropriate mechanisms to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions and governance;

7. *Reaffirms* the commitments contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹⁷ in particular the commitments to spare no effort to fight against extreme poverty and to achieve development and poverty eradication, including the commitment to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than one United States dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger;

8. *Also reaffirms* the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all, including women and girls;¹⁸

9. *Further reaffirms* the commitment made at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals to accelerating progress in order to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger by 2015;¹⁹

10. *Reaffirms* furthermore that the objective of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017) is to support, in an efficient and coordinated manner, the follow-up to the implementation of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, relating to the eradication of poverty and to coordinate international support to that end;

11. *Acknowledges* that in its report,¹⁶ the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals reiterates that poverty eradication is the greatest challenge facing the world today and includes a goal to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, with a specific target to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than 1.25 dollars a day, by 2030;

12. *Recalls* that promoting universal access to social services and providing social protection floors can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving further development gains and that social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for protecting the gains made towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard takes note of International Labour Organization Recommendation No. 202 on social protection floors;

13. *Encourages* States, when designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating social protection programmes, to ensure gender mainstreaming and the promotion and protection of all human rights in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law, through this process;

14. *Also encourages* States to take all necessary measures to eliminate discrimination against all persons, in particular those living in poverty, to refrain from adopting any laws, regulations or practices denying or limiting the enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including economic, social and cultural rights, and to ensure that people, in particular those living in poverty, have equal access to justice;

¹⁷ Resolution 55/2.

¹⁸ See resolution 60/1.

¹⁹ See resolution 65/1.

15. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts to strengthen and support South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, recognizing its contributions to the efforts of developing countries to collaborate in the eradication of poverty, and stresses that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for but rather a complement to North-South cooperation;

16. *Encourages* the international community to strengthen its efforts to address challenges that are contributing to extreme poverty, including those derived from the ongoing impact of the financial and economic crisis, the food crisis and ongoing concerns over food security, as well as the increasing challenges posed by climate change and the loss of biodiversity in all parts of the world, especially in developing countries, by enhancing its cooperation to help to build national capacities;

17. *Reaffirms* the critical role of both formal and informal education in the achievement of poverty eradication and other development goals as envisaged in the Millennium Declaration, in particular basic education and training for eradicating illiteracy, and efforts towards expanded secondary and higher education as well as vocational education and technical training, especially for girls and women, the creation of human resources and infrastructure capabilities and the empowerment of those living in poverty, in this context reaffirms the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum on 28 April 2000,²⁰ and recognizes the importance of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization strategy for the eradication of poverty, especially extreme poverty, in supporting the Education for All programmes as a tool to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education by 2015;

18. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to give high priority to the question of the relationship between extreme poverty and human rights, and also invites his Office to pursue further the work in this area;

19. *Calls upon* States, United Nations bodies, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue to give appropriate attention to the links between human rights and extreme poverty, and encourages the private sector and international financial institutions to proceed likewise;

20. *Takes note with appreciation* of the guiding principles on extreme poverty and human rights,¹⁵ adopted by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 21/11¹⁴ as a useful tool for States in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction and eradication policies, as appropriate;

21. *Encourages* Governments, relevant United Nations bodies, funds, programmes and specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations and national human rights institutions as well as non-governmental organizations and non-State actors, including the private sector, to consider the guiding principles in the formulation and implementation of their policies and measures concerning persons affected by extreme poverty;

²⁰ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

22. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to disseminate the guiding principles, as appropriate;

23. *Welcomes* the efforts of entities throughout the United Nations system to incorporate the Millennium Declaration and the internationally agreed development goals set out therein into their work;

24. *Also welcomes* the work undertaken by the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, including her report, submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session,²¹ and his report, submitted to the General Assembly at its sixty-ninth session;²²

25. *Decides* to consider the question further at its seventy-first session under the sub-item entitled “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms” of the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.

²¹ [A/68/293](#).

²² [A/69/297](#).

Draft resolution XIX

Missing persons

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes, principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the principles and norms of international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹ and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977,² as well as international standards of human rights, in particular the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁴ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁴ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁶ and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,⁷

Recalling the entry into force of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,⁸ and calling upon States that have not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to it, as a matter of priority, as well as to consider the option provided for in articles 31 and 32 of the Convention regarding the Committee on Enforced Disappearances,

Recalling all previous relevant resolutions on missing persons adopted by the General Assembly, as well as the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 68/165 of 18 December 2013 on the right to the truth, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/66 of 20 April 2005⁹ and Human Rights Council decision 2/105 of 27 November 2006¹⁰ and resolutions 9/11 of 18 September 2008,¹¹ 12/12 of 1 October 2009¹² and 21/7 of 27 September 2012¹³ on the right to the truth,

Noting with deep concern that armed conflicts are continuing in various parts of the world, often resulting in serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

² *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

³ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷ [A/CONF.157/24](#) (Part I), chap. III.

⁸ Resolution 61/177, annex.

⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* and corrigenda ([E/2005/23](#) and Corr.1 and 2), chap. II, sect. A.

¹⁰ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 53* ([A/62/53](#)), chap. I, sect. A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 53A* ([A/63/53/Add.1](#)), chap. I.

¹² *Ibid.*, *Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum ([A/65/53](#) and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. A.

¹³ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A* ([A/67/53/Add.1](#)), chap. III.

Noting that the issue of persons reported missing in connection with international or non-international armed conflicts, in particular those who are victims of serious violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, continues to have a negative impact on efforts to put an end to those conflicts and inflicts grievous suffering on the families of missing persons, and stressing in this regard the need to address the issue, inter alia, from a humanitarian and rule of law perspective,

Considering that the problem of missing persons may raise questions of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as appropriate,

Bearing in mind that cases of missing persons involve conduct that may constitute criminal offences, and stressing the importance of ending impunity for violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law with respect to missing persons,

Cognizant that States that are parties to an armed conflict have a responsibility for countering the phenomenon of missing persons, taking all appropriate measures to prevent persons from going missing, including, when appropriate, effectively investigating the conditions relating to persons going missing and determining the fate of missing persons, and for recognizing their accountability as regards implementing the relevant mechanisms, policies and laws,

Bearing in mind the effective search for and identification of missing persons using forensic sciences, and recognizing that great technological progress has been made in this field, including DNA forensic analysis, which can significantly assist efforts to identify missing persons and to investigate violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

Recognizing that the establishment and effective work of competent national institutions can play a crucial role in clarifying the fate of missing persons in connection with armed conflict,

Recognizing also the importance of addressing the legal situation of missing persons in connection with armed conflict and supporting their family members in national policies that include a gender perspective, as appropriate,

Noting in this regard the progress made by coordination mechanisms, established in different parts of the world, aiming at exchanging information and identifying missing persons, which have contributed to informing families on the fate and whereabouts of their missing relatives,

Recognizing that respect for and implementation of international humanitarian law can reduce the number of cases of missing persons in armed conflict,

Stressing the importance of measures to prevent persons from going missing in connection with armed conflict, which may include enacting national legislation, producing and providing proper means of identification, the establishment of information bureaux, grave registration services and registers of deaths, and ensuring accountability in cases of the missing,

Taking note of the four-year plan of action for the implementation of international humanitarian law adopted by the Thirty-first International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, held in Geneva from 28 November to 1 December 2011, which, inter alia, invites States, as part of its fourth objective, to

consider, in the light of the right of families to know the fate of their relatives, enacting appropriate legislation or arrangements to ensure adequate participation and representation of victims and their families as well as access to justice and protection for victims and witnesses, especially women and children, in proceedings before their courts and in other transitional justice mechanisms concerning serious violations of international humanitarian law,

Taking note also of the report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on best practices in the matter of missing persons,¹⁴

Welcoming the convocation of the international conference entitled “The missing: an agenda for the future” organized by the International Commission on Missing Persons in The Hague, from 30 October to 1 November 2013, and taking note of the comprehensive report entitled “The missing: an agenda for the future” and its recommendations to address the problem of missing persons, and the impact on their families,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing international and regional efforts to address the question of missing persons and the initiatives undertaken by international and regional organizations in this field,

1. *Urges* States to strictly observe and to respect and ensure respect for the rules of international humanitarian law, as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949¹ and, where applicable, in the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977;²

2. *Calls upon* States that are parties to an armed conflict to take all appropriate measures to prevent persons from going missing in connection with the armed conflict, to account for persons reported missing as a result of such a situation and, in cases of the missing persons, to take such measures, as appropriate, through thorough, prompt, impartial and effective investigations and prosecution of offences linked to missing persons, consistent with their obligations under international law, with a view to full accountability;

3. *Calls upon* States to take measures to prevent persons from going missing in connection with armed conflict, including by fully implementing their obligations and commitments under relevant international law;

4. *Reaffirms* the right of families to know the fate of their relatives reported missing in connection with armed conflicts;

5. *Also reaffirms* that each party to an armed conflict, as soon as circumstances permit and, at the latest, from the end of active hostilities, shall search for the persons who have been reported missing by an adverse party;

6. *Calls upon* States that are parties to an armed conflict to take all necessary measures, in a timely manner, to determine the identity and fate of persons reported missing in connection with the armed conflict and, to the greatest extent possible, to provide their family members, through appropriate channels, with all relevant information that they have on their fate, including their whereabouts or, if they are dead, the circumstances and cause of their death;

7. *Recognizes*, in this regard, the need for appropriate means of identification and for the collection, protection and management of data on missing

¹⁴ A/HRC/16/70.

persons and unidentified remains according to international and national legal norms and standards, and urges States to cooperate with each other and with other concerned actors working in this area, inter alia, by providing all relevant information related to missing persons, including on their fate and whereabouts;

8. *Requests* States to pay the utmost attention to cases of children reported missing in connection with armed conflicts and to take appropriate measures to search for and identify those children and to reunite them with their families;

9. *Invites* States that are parties to an armed conflict to cooperate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross in establishing the fate of missing persons and to adopt a comprehensive approach to this issue, including all such legal and practical measures and coordination mechanisms as may be necessary, based on humanitarian considerations only;

10. *Urges* States that are parties to an armed conflict to cooperate, consistent with their international obligations, in order to effectively solve cases of missing persons, including by providing mutual assistance in terms of information-sharing, victim assistance, location and identification of missing persons and recovery, identification and return of human remains and, if possible, by identifying, mapping and preserving burial sites;

11. *Invites* States to encourage interaction between competent organizations and institutions, such as national commissions on missing persons, which play a crucial role in clarifying the fate of persons missing in connection with armed conflict and providing support to the families of the missing;

12. *Urges* States, and encourages intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to take all necessary measures at the national, regional and international levels to address the problem of persons reported missing in connection with armed conflicts and to provide appropriate assistance as requested by the concerned States, and welcomes in this regard the establishment and efforts of commissions and working groups on missing persons;

13. *Calls upon* States, without prejudice to their efforts to determine the fate of persons reported missing in connection with armed conflicts, to take appropriate steps with regard to the legal situation of missing persons and the needs and accompaniment of their family members, with particular attention to the needs of women and children, in such fields as social welfare, psychological and psychosocial support, financial matters, family law and property rights;

14. *Invites* States, national institutions and, as appropriate, intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations to further their engagement in order to follow forensic best practices as they apply to preventing and resolving cases of missing persons in connection with armed conflict;

15. *Also invites* States, national institutions and, as appropriate, intergovernmental, international and non-governmental organizations to ensure the development and proper management of archives pertaining to missing persons and unidentified remains in connection with armed conflict, as well as access to those archives in accordance with relevant applicable laws and regulations;

16. *Stresses* the need to address the issue of missing persons as a part of peace and peacebuilding processes, with reference to all justice and rule-of-law mechanisms, including the judiciary, parliamentary commissions and truth-finding

mechanisms, on the basis of transparency, accountability and public involvement and participation;

17. *Invites* relevant human rights mechanisms and procedures, as appropriate, to address the problem of persons reported missing in connection with armed conflicts in their forthcoming reports to the General Assembly;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council at its relevant session and to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the present resolution, including relevant recommendations;

19. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments, the competent United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and international humanitarian organizations;

20. *Decides* to consider the question at its seventy-first session.

Draft resolution XX

The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ and recalling relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance,³ as well as the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁴ and the Additional Protocols thereto,⁵

Recalling its resolution 68/163 of 18 December 2013 on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity, in which it proclaimed 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General,⁶

Taking note with appreciation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, endorsed by the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination on 12 April 2012, in which United Nations agencies, funds and programmes were invited to work with Member States towards a free and safe environment for journalists and media workers in both conflict and non-conflict situations, with a view to strengthening peace, democracy and development worldwide,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 21/12 of 27 September 2012⁷ and 27/5 of 25 September 2014⁸ on the safety of journalists, 20/8 of 5 July 2012 on the promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet,⁹ and 27/12 of 25 September 2014⁸ on the World Programme for Human Rights Education, as well as Security Council resolution 1738 (2006) of 23 December 2006,

Welcoming the panel discussion of the Human Rights Council on the issue of the safety of journalists, held on 11 June 2014, and taking note with appreciation of the summary report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights thereon, submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session,¹⁰ as well as the 2014 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization report entitled *World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development*,¹¹

Taking note of all relevant reports of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council with regard to the safety of journalists, in particular the reports of

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ Resolution 61/177, annex.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

⁶ [A/69/268](#).

⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁸ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53A (A/69/53/Add.1)*, chap. IV.

⁹ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/67/53)*.

¹⁰ [A/HRC/27/35](#).

¹¹ Available at www.unesco.org.

the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression¹² and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions,¹³ submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twentieth session, and the interactive dialogue thereon,

Commending the role and the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with regard to the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity, and their facilitation of the commemoration of the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists, in consultation with relevant entities within the United Nations system, Governments and relevant stakeholders,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on good practices concerning the safety of journalists,¹⁴ submitted to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fourth session,

Noting with appreciation the international conference on the safety of journalists, held in Warsaw on 23 and 24 April 2013, and its specific recommendations,¹⁵

Mindful that the right to freedom of opinion and expression is a human right guaranteed to all in accordance with article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and that it constitutes one of the essential foundations of a democratic society and one of the basic conditions for its progress and development,

Acknowledging that journalism is continuously evolving to include inputs from media institutions, private individuals and a range of organizations that seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, online as well as offline, in the exercise of freedom of opinion and expression, in accordance with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, thereby contributing to the shaping of public debate,

Recognizing the relevance of freedom of expression and of free media, online as well as offline, in building inclusive and peaceful knowledge societies and democracies and in fostering intercultural dialogue, peace and good governance, as well as understanding and cooperation,

Recognizing also that the work of journalists often puts them at specific risk of intimidation, harassment and violence,

Noting the good practices of different countries aimed at the protection of journalists, as well as, inter alia, those designed for the protection of human rights defenders that can, where applicable, be relevant to the protection of journalists,

Recognizing that the number of people whose lives are influenced by the way information is presented is significant and that journalism influences public opinion,

Bearing in mind that impunity for attacks against journalists remains one of the biggest challenges to the safety of journalists and that ensuring accountability for crimes committed against journalists is a key element in preventing future attacks,

¹² [A/HRC/20/17](#).

¹³ [A/HRC/20/22](#) and Corr.1.

¹⁴ [A/HRC/24/23](#).

¹⁵ See [S/2013/422](#), annex.

Recalling in this regard that journalists, media professionals and associated personnel engaged in dangerous professional missions in areas of armed conflict shall be considered as civilians and shall be respected and protected as such, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians,

Deeply concerned by all human rights violations and abuses committed in relation to the safety of journalists, including killing, torture, enforced disappearance, arbitrary arrest and arbitrary detention, expulsion, intimidation, harassment, threats and other forms of violence,

Expressing deep concern at the increased number of journalists and media workers who have been killed or detained in recent years as a direct result of their profession,

Expressing deep concern also at the growing threat to the safety of journalists posed by non-State actors, including terrorist groups and criminal organizations,

Acknowledging the specific risks faced by women journalists in the exercise of their work, and underlining, in this context, the importance of taking a gender-sensitive approach when considering measures to address the safety of journalists,

Acknowledging also the particular vulnerability of journalists to becoming targets of unlawful or arbitrary surveillance or interception of communications in violation of their rights to privacy and to freedom of expression,

1. *Condemns unequivocally* all attacks and violence against journalists and media workers, such as torture, extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest and arbitrary detention, as well as intimidation and harassment in both conflict and non-conflict situations;

2. *Strongly condemns* the prevailing impunity for attacks and violence against journalists, and expresses grave concern that the vast majority of these crimes go unpunished, which in turn contributes to the recurrence of these crimes;

3. *Urges* the immediate release of journalists and media workers who have been taken as hostages or who have become victims of enforced disappearances;

4. *Encourages* States to take the opportunity of the proclamation of 2 November as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists to raise awareness regarding the issue of the safety of journalists and to launch concrete initiatives in this regard;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with relevant entities of the United Nations system, and mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980, to continue facilitating the implementation of the International Day in collaboration with Governments and relevant stakeholders;

6. *Urges* Member States to do their utmost to prevent violence, threats and attacks against journalists and media workers, to ensure accountability through the conduct of impartial, speedy, thorough, independent and effective investigations into all alleged violence, threats and attacks against journalists and media workers falling within their jurisdiction, to bring perpetrators, including those who command, conspire to commit, aid and abet or cover up such crimes to justice, and to ensure that victims and their families have access to appropriate remedies;

7. *Calls upon* States to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment for journalists to perform their work independently and without undue interference, including by means of: (a) legislative measures; (b) awareness-raising in the judiciary and among law enforcement officers and military personnel, as well as among journalists and in civil society, regarding international human rights and humanitarian law obligations and commitments relating to the safety of journalists; (c) the monitoring and reporting of attacks against journalists; (d) publicly and systematically condemning violence and attacks; and (e) dedicating the resources necessary to investigate and prosecute such attacks and to develop and implement strategies for combating impunity for attacks and violence against journalists, including by using, where appropriate, good practices such as those identified in Human Rights Council resolution 27/5 of 25 September 2014;

8. *Stresses* the need to ensure better cooperation and coordination at the international level, including through technical assistance and capacity-building, with regard to ensuring the safety of journalists, including with regional organizations;

9. *Calls upon* States to cooperate with relevant United Nations entities, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as international and regional human rights mechanisms and to share information on a voluntary basis on the status of investigations into attacks and violence against journalists;

10. *Invites* the relevant agencies, organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to actively exchange information, including through already identified focal points, about the implementation of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity, in cooperation with Member States and under the overall coordination of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session and to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution XXI

Moratorium on the use of the death penalty

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights² and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,³

Reaffirming its resolutions 62/149 of 18 December 2007, 63/168 of 18 December 2008, 65/206 of 21 December 2010 and 67/176 of 20 December 2012 on the question of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, in which the General Assembly called upon States that still maintain the death penalty to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing it,

Welcoming all relevant Human Rights Council decisions and resolutions,

Mindful that any miscarriage or failure of justice in the implementation of the death penalty is irreversible and irreparable,

Convinced that a moratorium on the use of the death penalty contributes to respect for human dignity and to the enhancement and progressive development of human rights, and considering that there is no conclusive evidence of the deterrent value of the death penalty,

Noting ongoing local and national debates and regional initiatives on the death penalty, as well as the readiness of an increasing number of Member States to make available to the public information on the use of the death penalty, and also, in this regard, the decision by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/2 of 26 June 2014⁴ to convene biennial high-level panel discussions in order to further exchange views on the question of the death penalty,

Recalling the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵ aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and in this regard welcoming the increasing number of accessions to and ratifications of the Second Optional Protocol,

Noting the technical cooperation among Member States, as well as the role of relevant United Nations entities and human rights mechanisms in supporting State efforts to establish moratoriums on the death penalty,

1. *Expresses its deep concern* about the continued application of the death penalty;

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁴ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1642, No. 14668.

2. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 67/176⁶ and the recommendations contained therein;

3. *Also welcomes* the steps taken by some States to reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed, as well as steps taken to limit its application;

4. *Further welcomes* the decisions made by an increasing number of States, at all levels of government, to apply a moratorium on executions, followed in many cases by the abolition of the death penalty;

5. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To respect international standards that provide safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, in particular the minimum standards, as set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984, as well as to provide the Secretary-General with information in this regard;

(b) To comply with their obligations under article 36 of the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,⁷ particularly the right to receive information on consular assistance within the context of a legal procedure;

(c) To make available relevant information, disaggregated by applicable criteria, with regard to their use of the death penalty, inter alia, the number of persons sentenced to death, the number of persons on death row and the number of executions carried out, which can contribute to possible informed and transparent national and international debates, including on the obligations of States pertaining to the use of the death penalty;

(d) To progressively restrict the use of the death penalty and not to impose capital punishment for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age, on pregnant women and on persons with mental or intellectual disabilities;

(e) To reduce the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed;

(f) To establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty;

6. *Calls upon* States which have abolished the death penalty not to reintroduce it, and encourages them to share their experience in this regard;

7. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;⁵

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session on the implementation of the present resolution;

9. *Decides* to continue consideration of the matter at its seventy-first session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of human rights".

⁶ A/69/288.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

Draft resolution XXII Migrant children and adolescents

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,¹ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,¹ the Convention on the Rights of the Child² and the Optional Protocol thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,³ the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁴ the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,⁵ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,⁷ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁸ the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,⁹ the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees¹⁰ and the 1967 Protocol thereto¹¹ and the Conventions concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour of the International Labour Organization,

Taking into account general comment No. 6 (2005) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin,¹² and taking note of the holding of the day of general discussion of the Committee in 2012 on the rights of all children in the context of international migration,

Recalling all previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the protection of the human rights of migrants and Commission on Population and Development resolution 2013/1 of 26 April 2013 on new trends in migration: demographic aspects,¹³ as well as the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in October 2013,¹⁴

Recognizing the serious humanitarian situation in some regions related to mass migration of accompanied and unaccompanied children, including adolescents,

¹ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 660, No. 9464.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

¹² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 41 (A/61/41)*, annex II.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2013, Supplement No. 5 (E/2013/25)*, chap. I, sect. B.

¹⁴ Resolution 68/4.

defined as those under 18 years of age, or those separated from their parents, who face vulnerable situations by attempting to cross international borders without the required travel documents,

Concerned by the fact that migrant children, including adolescents, in particular those in an irregular situation, may be exposed to serious human rights violations and abuses at various points in their journey, which can threaten their physical, emotional and psychological well-being in the countries of origin, transit and destination, and that many irregular migrant children, including adolescents, may not be aware of their rights and may be exposed to crimes and human rights abuses committed by transnational criminal organizations and common criminals, including theft, kidnapping, extortion, threats, trafficking in persons including forced labour, child labour, sexual abuse and exploitation, physical harm and death,

Underlining the importance for States, in cooperation with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, workers' organizations and the private sector, among other relevant stakeholders, to undertake information campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations, risks and rights in the context of migration in order to enable everyone to make informed decisions and to prevent anyone from utilizing dangerous means to cross international borders,

Aware that the migration of accompanied and unaccompanied children, including adolescents, may be the result of diverse causes and factors, such as poverty, crisis situations, lack of social and economic opportunities in their communities of origin, the death of one or both parents, search for family reunification, all forms of violence and lack of personal safety,

Recognizing that undocumented unaccompanied migrant children, including adolescents, should be promptly placed in the least restrictive setting, for the shortest possible period of time, that is in the best interest of the child and respects their human rights,

Encouraging States to adopt alternatives to detention that take into account the best interests of the child, as a primary consideration, and respect the human rights of migrant children, including adolescents,

Reaffirming that, when exercising their sovereign right to enact and implement migration and border security measures, States have the duty to comply with their obligations under international law, including international human rights law, in order to ensure full respect of the human rights of migrant children, including adolescents,

Reaffirming also the fact that all migrant children, including adolescents, are entitled to equal protection by the law and that all persons, regardless of their migration status, are equal before the courts and tribunals and, in the determination of their rights and obligations in a suit at law, are entitled to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal established by law,

Aware that the risks related to irregular migration faced by children, including adolescents, can have a negative impact on the enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights, as well as their political and civil rights and their rights as set forth in the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Recognizing that States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, are responsible for promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, including

accompanied and unaccompanied children, including adolescents, within their territorial jurisdiction, and encouraging States to promote national child and adolescent protection systems, in consultation with all sectors of society, including migrant communities, civil society organizations and other relevant actors,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants,¹⁵ and notes the recommended principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights referenced therein;

2. *Calls upon* countries of origin, transit and destination to facilitate family reunification as an important objective in order to promote the welfare and the best interest of migrant children, including adolescents, as applicable in national law, due process and the relevant provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child² and Optional Protocols thereto,¹⁶ and to comply with the consular notification and access obligations set forth in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations⁷ so that States may provide child-friendly consular assistance, as appropriate, including legal assistance;

3. *Underlines* that children, including adolescents, should not be subject to arbitrary arrest or detention based solely on their migration status and that the deprivation of liberty of migrant children and adolescents should be a measure of last resort, in conditions that respect the human rights of each child and in a manner that takes into account, as a primary consideration, the best interest of the child;

4. *Calls upon* States, in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, to promote and protect the rights of every child to be registered immediately after birth, to have a name from birth, to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, to know and be cared for by his or her parents, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless;

5. *Reaffirms* the need to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrant children, including adolescents, regardless of their migration status, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and through a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of migrant children, including adolescents, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability;

6. *Calls upon* States, the international community and other relevant stakeholders to address the irregular migration of children, including adolescents, from a human rights and a humanitarian perspective, taking into account the principle of the best interest of the child while promoting and protecting their human rights and fundamental freedoms, and calls upon States parties to adopt measures to give effect to the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

7. *Urges* all States to intensify cooperation with relevant stakeholders in different areas to jointly identify positive alternatives to reduce, mitigate and

¹⁵ [A/69/277](#).

¹⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531.

eliminate the causes and structural factors that lead to irregular migration, so as to prevent minors from feeling compelled to migrate from their communities;

8. *Encourages* all States to address the irregular migration of children, including adolescents, as a multi-causal phenomenon, giving priority to the personal safety and physical, emotional and psychological integrity of migrant children, including adolescents, at all times, keeping in mind the different needs of boys and girls and adolescent women and men in these situations;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of coordinating efforts among countries of origin, transit and destination, while recognizing also their roles and their responsibilities to address the irregular migration of unaccompanied children, including adolescents, and to safeguard their human rights, with due consideration for the protection of the best interest of the child;

10. *Encourages* States to protect and provide assistance to migrant children, including adolescents, within their jurisdiction, including victims of national and transnational organized crime, including through the implementation of gender-responsive programmes and policies that provide for protection and access to medical, psychosocial and legal assistance, as necessary, and urges them to prosecute perpetrators and abusers;

11. *Recognizes* the need for international cooperation to address, in a holistic and comprehensive manner, the challenges of irregular migration of children, including adolescents, so as to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, with full respect for human rights;

12. *Requests* States and all relevant stakeholders to strengthen cooperation mechanisms that foster joint cooperation, dialogue and consensus at all times, in order to promote migration policies and practices based on respect for human rights, sustainable development, gender equality and multiculturalism, recognizing the interdependent roles of the international community, State institutions and civil society;

13. *Underlines* that the principle of the best interest of the child should guide legislation, policies and practices relating to children, regardless of their status, including in the context of migration, and calls upon States to carry out individualized, comprehensive assessments of the status and protection needs of migrant children, including adolescents, as well as to carry out early and prompt assessments of victims of violence who may qualify for refugee status or other forms of protection;

14. *Calls upon* States to recognize that human mobility has become an integral part of the current social, economic and environmental situation, recognizes, in the process to elaborate future sustainable development goals, the importance of considering the reality of migration and its multiple direct impacts on the development prospects of migrants, their families and communities and on the development of countries of origin and destination, and encourages the international community to work so that aspects related to children and to migration considered in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda can also be applicable in the case of accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children;

15. *Encourages* States to establish effective safeguards, where applicable, between public service providers, such as providers of child services and other

social services, and immigration enforcement authorities in order to better ensure the human rights of migrant children, including adolescents;

16. *Calls upon* States to strengthen their public policies and programmes, especially in the social and economic fields, aimed at the most vulnerable sectors of the population, so as to help reduce irregular migration push factors, and in this regard calls upon States and all other relevant stakeholders to join these efforts in a systematic way, promoting investment and economic exchange, as well as cooperation, at all levels;

17. *Also calls upon* States to combat xenophobia, racism and discrimination of any kind against migrants, specifically children, including adolescents, and further calls upon States to take appropriate measures to prevent, investigate and punish all human rights violations and abuses experienced by migrants within their territory and to take appropriate steps to help facilitate such measures in response to abuses outside their territory, in cooperation with national States and all other relevant stakeholders, according to their international commitments and their national legislation;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to report on the situation of accompanied and unaccompanied migrant children, including adolescents, and to include information on the implementation of the present resolution in his report on the protection of migrants requested for its seventieth session;

19. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.
