



General Assembly

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Human Rights Council

Twenty-second session

Agenda item 3

**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

**Bolivia (Plurinational State of)*, Cuba*, Gabon* (on behalf of African Group),
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution**

22/... Open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolution 15/26 of 1 October 2010, establishing the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies,

Welcoming the convening by the open-ended intergovernmental working group of its first session, held from 23 to 27 May 2011, and its second session, held from 13 to 17 August 2012, to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 15/26,

1. *Decides* to extend the mandate of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group for a further two-year period, including:

(a) To continue substantive discussions in the Working Group with the participation of experts and all relevant stakeholders;

(b) To consider the human rights aspects of, inter alia, the following:

(i) Accountability and the provision of appropriate remedies for the victims;

- (ii) The distinction between the activities of private security companies and private military companies, as well as other possible activities relevant to this issue;
 - (iii) A review of all measures, including existing national legislation for registering, licensing and contracting private military and security companies;
 - (c) To consider other approaches and strategies, including international standards and the manner in which they might interact to protect human rights;
2. *Also decides* that the open-ended intergovernmental working group shall present its recommendations to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session;
 3. *Affirms the importance* of providing the open-ended intergovernmental working group with the expertise and expert advice necessary to fulfil its mandate and, in this context, decides that the members of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the rights of peoples to self-determination shall participate as resource persons;
 4. Requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the open-ended intergovernmental working group with all the financial and human resources necessary for the fulfilment of its mandate.
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