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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Fifty-sixth session  
Inter-sessional open-ended working group  
on enhancing the effectiveness of the  
mechanisms of the Commission on  
Human Rights  
First session  
Geneva, 27 September - 1 October 1999

Position paper of the Asian Group on the report of the Bureau of the  
fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights submitted  
pursuant to Commission decision 1998/112 (E/CN.4/1999/104)\*

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\* An unedited version of this text was previously circulated, in English only, as an annex to document E/CN.4/1999/124.

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Asian Group wishes to extend its compliments for the efforts made by the Bureau in the arduous task of preparing the report on the review of mechanisms and will continue to seek all cooperative avenues in the pursuit of improving the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights for the purpose of the protection and promotion of human rights universally.

2. We appreciate that the report has offered various recommendations which, in the Bureau's perception, are aimed at improving the effectiveness of the Commission. However, we also observe that many of those recommendations advocate intrusiveness as a means of enhancing the effectiveness of the mechanisms as opposed to enlisting, and focusing on, the cooperation of the States concerned.

3. Over the last year, the Asian Group has actively participated in the exercise of the review of mechanisms and has made particular efforts in the preparation of a common position on the review of mechanisms which was subsequently submitted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). It is with regret and concern that the Group notes, however, that the views of its 34 member countries have not received a just and balanced reflection in the report of the Bureau.

4. For these reasons, the Asian Group avails itself of this opportunity to present its common views to States, OHCHR, other concerned international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other interested individuals. The Group requests that the points illustrated in the paper be duly reflected in the course of our discussions at the forthcoming Commission. It is our expectation that our efforts to enhance the effectiveness of the mechanisms will find widespread support.

5. Towards these ends, the Asian Group has attached herewith the statement by the Asian Group Coordinator on item 3 - Organization of the work of the session at the fifty-fourth session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1998, and the written submission of the Asian Group on the review of mechanisms and bodies of the Commission on Human Rights of July 1988\*.

## II. GENERAL COMMENTS

6. It is the view of the Asian Group\*\* that a number of the recommendations made by the Bureau seek to enlarge the role of the Commission monitoring mechanisms, thereby expanding the scope of discussions on one agenda item (country situations) at the expense of other agenda items and using the Commission and its Bureau as a means to pressure

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\* Available for consultation in the files of the Secretariat.

\*\* It is hereby noted that Japan is not associated with all the views expressed by the Asian Group in the present paper.

States to cooperate with human rights mechanisms. These proposals will only lead to further politicization of the Commission and its activities.

7. In this context, the Asian Group reminds the Commission of the spirit of the two draft resolutions E/CN.4/1997/L.2 and L.105 introduced at the fifty-third Commission which called for an end to politicization and selectivity together with the promotion of dialogue, cooperation and consensus-building.

8. The report also lacks conceptual ideas on how balanced and non-selective human rights programmes can be constructed and maintained. The Asian Group believes that the report is found wanting in providing guarantees to maintain the benchmark of indivisibility of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action that is, to pay more attention to economic, social and cultural rights as well as the right to development.

9. We should also like to indicate that the Bureau intends to expand its own scope and functions far beyond those performed by any Bureau in the past and other such bodies elsewhere in the United Nations system. The report seeks to make the Bureau an inherent and permanent part of the monitoring activities of the Commission. This is an unhealthy development and will result in reducing the credibility of the Bureau.

### III. ASSESSMENT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUREAU

10. In order to better clarify and express the Asian Group's views, specific comments are provided below on the 13 recommendations for action found in the report.

11. **Recommendation 1:** The Asian Group appreciates the efforts of the Bureau to streamline the network of mandates. However, the Group is unable to support the present recommendation in its current form due to its failure to consider the full broad range of mechanisms. We note that the recommendation has been made at a stage when the creation of special procedures to look at various aspects of civil and political rights is almost complete and a similar exercise has just begun in the field of economic, social and cultural rights. Instead of giving more attention to economic, social and cultural rights, the recommendations for consolidation seek instead to eliminate mandates in the field of economic, social and cultural rights. The process of looking at mandates for consolidation should be universal, fair and without politicization.

12. **Recommendation 2:** This recommendation states that the Chair of the Commission should play a role in assisting to secure governmental responses at the request of the special procedure concerned. Though presumably designed to create a more expeditious system, this recommendation nevertheless serves to undermine the credibility and impartiality of the Chair by tying its role to those of the special procedures, and also increases the burdens Governments face in responding to urgent appeals. The Asian Group, on these grounds, does not support this recommendation.

13. **Recommendation 3:** The Asian Group finds it odd that the Bureau would recommend that appointments to special procedures posts be made by the Chair of the Commission following consultations with the Commission's Bureau as opposed to a practice whereby appointments would be made by the Bureau in consultation with regional groups. As States become members of the Bureau in their capacity as representatives of regional groups, they must speak collectively for the groups they represent. The Asian Group therefore does not support this recommendation.

14. **Recommendation 4:** Recognizing that human rights is one of several issues faced by the Economic and Social Council, the Asian Group is concerned that the Commission may be commenting on issues that are within the prerogatives of the Council.

15. **Recommendation 5:** The Asian Group agrees with the recommendation to maintain the current practice of standard three-year terms for thematic mechanisms. However, the suggestion to give to the Commission more than one-year mandates for country-specific mechanisms - though on a case-by-case basis - could not be accepted on the grounds that such a measure will pre-empt the Commission's decision-making prerogatives.

16. **Recommendation 6:** In accordance with the earlier submission of the Asian Group, the recommendation to establish a limitation of six years per mandate is warmly welcomed and in principle the Group accepts the position of the recommendation. Pertaining to the issue of reassignment, the Asian Group is hesitant to support the practice of reassignment and prefers instead to encourage a system whereby new individuals are brought into the system.

17. **Recommendation 7:** The Bureau has suggested that at each session of the Commission there should be regular, focused and systematic deliberations on serious incidents or situations involving a failure or denial of cooperation by Governments with the Commission or its mechanisms. This recommendation, however, has much the same effect as creating a new agenda item on country situations because the process of determining which countries are or are not cooperating will be political and not objective. The process has the unfortunate result of creating an environment that is adversarial and not conducive to facilitating the stated objective of encouraging respect and cooperation. Furthermore, it is in the interest of the Commission to avoid confrontation between States and also to focus on trends rather than isolated incidents. For these reasons, the Asian Group is unable to support this recommendation.

18. **Recommendation 8:** It was recommended in the written submission of the Asian Group that efforts be made to decrease the overall length of reports and to circulate the original language of the documents in advance of the other versions produced in the other United Nations official languages. The Asian Group is pleased to observe that the Bureau, in recommendation 8, has made such welcome efforts to accomplish these ends. Although this recommendation does not succeed in addressing the length of the documents per se, subsections (a) and (b) are fully accepted and appreciated.

19. In subsection (c), regarding executive summaries, it is important to note that, while these summaries may serve the useful purpose of providing a brief, accurate presentation of a more lengthy document, it is inappropriate for OHCHR to develop standard formats for such summaries as the contents of all documents differ, and undue attention will necessarily be drawn to categories that OHCHR has a priori determined to be relevant, but are not necessarily reflective of the document's contents. Executive summaries should be brief, factual and balanced and should be structured in such a fashion as to reflect the main points of the document itself, paying all due attention to the intentions of the document's authors. Subsection (c) is, therefore, accepted in a qualified manner, with objections hereby raised to the means of generating the proposed executive summaries. Ideally, the author of the report should prepare the executive summary.

20. Subsection (d) cannot be accepted by the Asian Group for reasons just stated. The a priori decision to illuminate certain types of information in the executive summaries runs counter to the idea of providing a representative, shorter-length document that accurately reflects the document which it summarises. Specifically calling attention to "observations or recommendations concerning serious incidents or situations involving a failure or denial of cooperation with the Commission or its mechanisms" is, therefore, not consistent with this balanced and factual approach.

21. **Recommendation 9:** This recommendation, designed to devise a means of utilizing and following up on the work of the special procedures, is poorly conceived and should be dropped. As stated regarding recommendation 8, executive summaries are tools designed to aid in the reading of lengthy documents. It is, specifically, a logistical tool, and not part of a process to selectively illustrate or illuminate bits of data of interest to the Commission. It is therefore inappropriate for such summaries to form the "principle basis" for anything, let alone for organizing discussion during dialogues on State cooperation. As one would be ill-advised to confront the author of a book having read only the jacket summary, the executive summary is no substitute for the full report and should never be divorced from it, else the contents of the document later be viewed as superfluous.

22. **Recommendation 10:** This recommendation calls for a new document to be prepared by OHCHR in September of every year which summarizes the progress realized and steps taken in connection with the recommendations of the mechanisms for the Bureau to review in advance of the human rights debate in the General Assembly. The Bureau would then consider what appropriate steps it should take or what advice it might offer to concerned parties regarding follow-up. This effectively elevates the Bureau to the status of a new monitoring body and is contrary to the present duty and function of that organ. The secretariat alone cannot, and at no point in the future should be able to independently pass judgement on State actions. This is a task reserved, at present, for the special procedures themselves. No support, therefore, can be granted to this recommendation.

23. **Recommendation 11:** Recommendation 11 proposes an alternate 1503 procedure which involves the creation of a new body of five independent experts appointed by the Chairman. It also suggests two phases of deliberation at the Commission level. However, we cannot support the recommendation for the following reasons. First the report does not make clear the reason and grounds for setting up a new body to conduct the procedure which consists of five untested members appointed by the Chairman of the Commission, replacing the Working Group on Communications which presently consists of five members of the Sub-Commission. Second, the suggested process of two phases of deliberations at the Commission may encourage politicization and undermine confidentiality of the procedure. And third, a span of five months in which governments are obliged to respond provides too little time for the concerned Government to prepare an adequate response.

24. Therefore, the Asian Group is of the view that the unanimous recommendation made by the Group in its written submission of July 1998 (namely that the only reform required is to have the Working Group on Communications meet twice, first to screen communications to decide what should be referred to Governments for a response, and then to decide on the basis of responses from Governments which communications should be referred to the Sub-Commission) must be accepted. Additionally, we would like to reiterate our suggestion contained in the previous written submission that the Working Group on Communications at its first meeting would be requested to ensure that 1503 submissions meet the following preconditions: (a) domestic remedies have been exhausted; (b) the matter under consideration is demonstrably a gross and reliably attested violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (c) the submissions are clearly devoid of politicization.

25. **Recommendation 12:** The Asian Group is satisfied with the renewed emphasis on the role of the Sub-Commission as a "think-tank", but remains concerned about its actions with regard to country situations. The Bureau's recommendations in this regard are welcome insofar as they propose an abolition of the practice of adopting resolutions and reaffirm the Sub-Commission's status as a think-tank. The Bureau, however, recommends retention of the country situations debate and that a summary be forwarded to the Commission.

26. The main problem with the recommendation is the attempt to exchange a democratic procedure of direct election of members of the Sub-Commission by members of the Commission for a non-democratic procedure of nomination by the Chair. This, along with related issues such as term limits, the need to ensure that members do not hold an office in the executive branch of the Government, etc. should be rejected. No valid justifications have been provided for the arbitrary proposals that the period of the Sub-Commission's session be reduced to two weeks and that the membership be reduced from 26 to 15. The Sub-Commission has been improving itself and is doing important work in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, terrorism, etc. There is no reason whatsoever to proceed in such haste. The Asian Group is therefore of the view that this recommendation should be accepted but without changing the election procedures, the size of the body or reducing the length of the session.

27. **Recommendation 13:** Subsection (a) is welcomed by the Asian Group. On (b), the Asian Group would like to recommend a flexible approach and on (d), it would like to know the financial implications of providing chairpersons with such standing authority. However, it is not clear what the Bureau's intention is regarding the matter of consensus. Regarding (c), it is the view of the Asian Group that every effort should be made to reach consensus on standard-setting exercises and, if required, the rules of procedure should be amended.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

28. Considering that only consensual agreements can secure genuine compliance, it is necessary for all interested parties to pursue dialogue and cooperation rather than to resort to enforced means of effectiveness. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that no practical proposals have been put forward to enhance constructive dialogue and cooperation with States as better alternatives to confrontational approaches.

29. For this reason, and the others provided in this paper, the Asian Group re-emphasizes the following elements as being particularly important for the mechanisms of the Commission. These are:

- Enhancing constructive dialogue, communication and cooperation with States as better alternatives to confrontational approaches;
- Recognizing the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights;
- Avoiding politicization and selectivity;
- Paying more attention to economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the right to development, so as to bring about the required, more appropriate balance;
- Paying more attention to the promotional aspects of human rights by special rapporteurs, to bring about the required, more appropriate balance with regard to the protection of human rights;
- Paying due regard to, and respecting the cultural and religious particularities of each society as these particularities define the milieu in which human rights and fundamental freedoms are realized and exercised;
- Paying attention to, and seeking out an understanding of the causes of lack of cooperation from Governments in those situations where difficulties arise between the mechanisms and Governments;
- Seeking regional balance and gender balance in the staffing and functioning of the mechanisms of the United Nations system;

- Enhancing the promotional role of the mechanisms by, inter alia, assisting States in their national capacity-building on human rights through advisory services and the technical cooperation programme;
- Providing institutional arrangements for negotiations by the Bureau of the Commission on country situation resolutions. The negotiations should include a member of the Bureau and a representative of the country concerned.

30. In the light of the differing views on the contents of the Bureau's report, and of the sometimes conflicting views of large groups of States, the Asian Group finds it imperative that a post-sessional, open-ended working group of Governments - based on the principle of consensus - be set up to examine all important issues that the Bureau has raised and to review the Bureau's proposals with a view to modifying them so as to achieve the best results for all.

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