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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sub-Commission on the Promotion and
Protection of Human Rights
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 7

DRAFT PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

**Draft report of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion
and Protection of Human Rights***

Rapporteur: Mr. Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro

* Documents E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/L.10 and addenda will contain the chapters of the report relating to the organization of the session and the various items on the agenda. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Sub-Commission, as well as draft resolutions and decisions for action by, and other matters of concern to, the Commission on Human Rights, will be contained in documents E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/L.11 and addenda.

CONTENTS

Chapter

Page

**II. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Sub-Commission
at its fifty-sixth session**

A. Resolutions

2004/24.	Discrimination in the criminal justice system
2004/25.	Imposition of the death penalty on civilians by military tribunals or by tribunals whose composition includes one or more members of the armed forces
2004/26.	The universal implementation of human rights treaties
2004/27.	Issue of the administration of justice through military tribunals
2004/28.	Discrimination against convicted persons who have served their sentence
2004/29.	The difficulty of establishing guilt and/or responsibility with regard to crimes of sexual violence
2004/30.	Sessional working group on the administration of justice

B. Decisions

2004/115.	Technical cooperation
2004/116.	Women in prison
2004/117.	Right to an effective remedy in criminal proceedings
2004/118.	Working paper on the relationship between human rights law and international humanitarian law
2004/119.	Working paper on an effective remedy in civil matters against violations of human rights by State agents

CONTENTS (*continued*)

<i>Chapter</i>		<i>Page</i>
II. B.	<i>Decisions (continued)</i>	
2004/120.	Decision under item 1 with regard to item 2 of the agenda	
2004/121.	Working paper on methods of work of the Sub-Commission with regard to reports	
2004/122.	Composition of working groups of the Sub-Commission for 2005	

II. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Sub-Commission at its fifty-sixth session

A. Resolutions

2004/24. Discrimination in the criminal justice system

The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2002/3 of 12 August 2002,

Also recalling Commission on Human Rights decision 2003/108 of 23 April 2003 by which the Commission approved the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint Ms. Leïla Zerrougui as Special Rapporteur to conduct a detailed study of discrimination in the criminal justice system with a view to determining the most effective means of ensuring equal treatment in the criminal justice system for all persons without discrimination, particularly vulnerable persons,

1. *Recalls* that the Special Rapporteur on discrimination in the criminal justice system, Ms. Leïla Zerrougui, submitted to it a preliminary report at its fifty-fifth session (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/3);
2. *Regrets* that the Special Rapporteur has been unable to submit her interim report at the current session;
3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit her interim report at the fifty-seventh session of the Sub-Commission;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with the assistance necessary to enable her to submit her interim report at the fifty-seventh session of the Sub-Commission.

24th meeting
12 August 2004
[Adopted without a vote. See chap. V.]

2004/25. Imposition of the death penalty on civilians by military tribunals or by tribunals whose composition includes one or more members of the armed forces

The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Reaffirming that under customary international law the death penalty cannot be imposed except after proceedings that provide all the guarantees required for a fair trial, including a competent, independent and impartial tribunal,

Mindful of articles 3, 5, 8, 9 and 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15 and 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling the views of the human rights bodies that proceedings against civilians should not be conducted by a military tribunal or a tribunal whose composition includes one or more members of the armed forces because such a tribunal is not competent, independent and impartial in relation to civilians,

Recalling the concluding observations, comments and decisions of the Human Rights Committee, the recommendations of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, and the reports by thematic and country Special Rapporteurs that conclude that military tribunals and a tribunal whose composition includes one or more members of the armed forces are not competent, independent and impartial in relation to civilians,

Recalling also, at the regional level, the judgements and opinions of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights that military tribunals and a tribunal whose composition includes one or more members of the armed forces are not competent, independent and impartial in relation to civilians,

Recognizing the general trend towards restricting the role of military tribunals and tribunals whose composition includes one or more members of the armed forces and that, where they do have a role, they must ensure that in their composition, functioning and rules of procedure and evidence they respect all the fair trial requirements of international law,

Mindful of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors,

Referring to the specific safeguards for independent and impartial tribunals guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984,

1. *Confirms* that the imposition of the death penalty on a civilian tried by a military tribunal or a tribunal whose composition includes one or more members of the armed forces is contrary to customary international law;
2. *Calls upon* all States in which the death penalty has been imposed on a civilian tried by a military tribunal or a tribunal whose composition included one or more members of the armed forces to re-try the suspect before a competent, independent and impartial tribunal;
3. *Urges* all States that still maintain the death penalty to ensure that it cannot be imposed on civilians tried by military courts or by courts in which one or more of the judges is a member of the armed forces;
4. *Calls upon* States that no longer apply the death penalty but maintain it in their legislation as applicable to civilians tried by military courts, or by courts in which one or more of the judges is a member of the armed forces, to abolish in law such application;
5. *Calls upon* States that no longer apply the death penalty in peacetime, but which maintain it in their legislation in time of war or other public emergency as applicable to civilians tried by military courts or by courts in which one or more of the judges is a member of the armed forces, to abolish in law such application;
6. *Calls upon* States to refuse requests for extradition or other form of transfer to any State in which there is a risk that civilians can be tried by a military court or by a court in which one or more of the judges is a member of the armed forces in the absence of effective assurances from relevant authorities of the requesting State that civilians will not be tried by military courts or by courts in which one or more of the judges is a member of the armed forces;

7. *Decides* to continue the consideration of this matter at its fifty-seventh session under the same agenda item.

*24th meeting
12 August 2004*

[Adopted by a roll-call vote of 20 votes to 1,
with 3 abstentions. See chap. V.]

2004/26. The universal implementation of international human rights treaties

The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2003/25 of 14 August 2003,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights decision 2004/123 of 21 April 2004, by which the Commission approved the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint Mr. Emmanuel Decaux Special Rapporteur to conduct a detailed study of the universal implementation of international human rights treaties based on his working paper (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/37),

Taking note also of the preliminary report submitted by Mr. Decaux (E/CN.2/Sub.2/2004/8),

1. *Thanks* the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Emmanuel Decaux, for his preliminary report;
2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Rapporteur with the necessary assistance to enable him to carry out his mandate, particularly in his contacts with States, national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, by enabling him to send them a questionnaire at the appropriate time to help in the preparation of his interim report;
3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the Sub-Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

*24th meeting
12 August 2004*

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

2004/27. Issue of the administration of justice through military tribunals

The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Recalling its resolution 2003/8 of 13 August 2003 and its decisions 2001/103 of 10 August 2001 and 2002/103 of 12 August 2002,

Mindful of articles 3, 5, 8, 9 and 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15 and 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Mindful also of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary, the Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers and the Guidelines on the Role of Prosecutors,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolutions 2002/37 of 22 April 2002 and 2003/39 of 23 April 2003, and noting with appreciation Commission resolution 2004/32 of 19 April 2004,

Recalling also General Comment No. 29 on derogations during a state of emergency (article 4 of the Covenant) adopted by the Human Rights Committee, and stressing that only a court of law may try and convict a person for a criminal offence,

Welcoming the holding in Geneva, from 26 to 28 January 2004, of a seminar of military and other experts, organized by the International Commission of Jurists in response to the request made by the Sub-Commission in resolution 2003/8, on the issue of the administration of justice through military tribunals,

Reaffirming that every person is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his or her rights and obligations and the justice of any criminal charge laid against him or her,

Reaffirming also that everyone has the right to be tried by ordinary courts or tribunals using established legal procedures and that tribunals that do not use procedures duly established under the law shall not be created to displace the jurisdiction belonging to the ordinary courts,

Convinced that the independence and impartiality of judges should be respected in all circumstances and that an independent and impartial judiciary is an essential prerequisite for protecting human rights and ensuring that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice,

Stressing that the composition, operation and procedures of military courts should comply with the international standards and rules providing for a fair and just trial,

Stressing also the need to develop principles and guidelines on the administration of justice through military tribunals,

1. *Welcomes* the report on the administration of justice through military tribunals submitted by Mr. Emmanuel Decaux, including the draft principles governing the administration of justice through military tribunals contained therein (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/7);

2. *Requests* Mr. Decaux to continue his work and submit an updated version of his draft principles governing the administration of justice through military tribunals, taking account of the Sub-Commission's discussions on the topic, at the fifty-seventh session of the Sub-Commission, with a view to their consideration and adoption;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide Mr. Decaux with all necessary assistance to enable him to carry out his mandate;

4. *Invites* Governments, the relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide or continue to provide information on the issue to Mr. Decaux;

5. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the International Commission of Jurists to organize a second seminar of military and other experts on the issue of the administration of justice through military tribunals and encourages other such initiatives;

6. *Decides* to continue consideration of the issue at its fifty-seventh session, under the same agenda item.

24th meeting
12 August 2004
[Adopted without a vote. See chap. V.]

**2004/28. Discrimination against convicted persons
who have served their sentence**

The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Noting that persons convicted of crimes after serving their prison sentences and otherwise fulfilling the terms of their criminal punishment return to civil society,

Recalling its resolution 2003/7 of 13 August 2003 in which it decided to continue to consider this matter under the item of its agenda entitled “Prevention of discrimination”,

Recalling also article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, stating that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the Declaration, without distinction of any kind,

Noting principle 5 of the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, annexed to General Assembly resolution 45/111 of 14 December 1990, which provides that except for those limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, all prisoners shall retain the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, where the State concerned is a party, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol thereto, as well as such other rights as are set out in other United Nations covenants,

Considering principle 10 of the Basic Principles, which provides that with the participation and help of the community and social institutions, and with due regard to the interests of victims, favourable conditions shall be created for the reintegration of the ex-prisoner into society under the best possible conditions,

Considering also article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantees every citizen the right and opportunity, without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to vote and be elected at genuine periodic elections,

Noting article 4 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in which States parties recognize that, in the enjoyment of those rights provided by the State in conformity with the Covenant, the State may subject such rights only to such limitations as are determined by law insofar as this may be compatible with the nature of these rights and solely for the purpose of promoting the general welfare in a democratic society,

Noting also the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination which through its articles 1 and 5 bars distinction that nullifies or impairs political rights, in particular the rights to participate in elections and to vote on the basis of universal and equal suffrage,

Concerned that some States permit official and unofficial forms of discrimination to be practised against persons who have served their terms of criminal punishment, such as disenfranchisement and denial of basic economic and social benefits accorded to other persons such as public housing, opportunities to obtain private housing, public educational benefits, public welfare benefits, employment opportunities and other types of benefits which could help such persons reintegrate successfully into civil society,

Concerned in particular that historically discriminatory practices may sometimes lead to disproportionate numbers of the poor and minorities in a criminal justice system, which in turn leads to a cycle of poverty, discrimination and greater marginalization of such persons if they are discriminated against after serving a sentence of imprisonment by virtue of their status as former prisoners,

Noting that where minorities are disproportionately represented in prison populations, denial to them of the right to vote results not only in their exclusion as a class from voting in elections, but also may result in the dilution or cancellation of the voting strength of entire racial or ethnic minorities in a given State or political subdivision,

Noting also the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules), adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 45/110 of 14 December 1990, in particular paragraph 12.2, which states that the conditions to be observed in non-custodial measures shall be practical, precise and as few as possible, and be aimed at reducing the likelihood of an offender relapsing into criminal behaviour and at increasing the offender's chances of social integration, taking into account the needs of the victim,

Concerned that convicted persons who believe that they will be denied employment solely on the basis of their criminal record may be less inclined to improve their job skills while in prison, which can undermine the objectives of rehabilitation and training in the penal system, i.e. keeping persons out of prison, avoiding relapses in criminal behaviour and promoting successful, rewarding employment for ex-offenders,

1. *Urges* States to examine their treatment of convicted persons after they have served their punishment and to cease any official or unofficial practices of discrimination against such persons, bearing in mind relevant international human rights standards;
2. *Requests* its sessional working group on the administration of justice to examine this question and to suggest types of information that could be collected in order to understand better the extent of discrimination against convicted persons who have served their sentences and the relevant international human rights standards that would apply to such situations;
3. *Decides* to continue consideration of this matter under the item of its agenda entitled "Prevention of discrimination".

24th meeting
12 August 2004
[Adopted without a vote. See chap. V.]

**2004/29. The difficulty of establishing guilt and/or responsibility
with regard to crimes of sexual violence**

The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Mindful of articles 1, 2, 8 and 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articles 2 and 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Mindful also of the need to provide children with appropriate protection, as stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Reaffirming that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person and to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law,

Reaffirming also that everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his or her rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him,

Noting with great concern the constantly increasing number of victims of sexual violence,

Concerned by the laws and practices that make it even more difficult to adduce evidence in cases of sexual abuse and violence directed against women and children, and threaten to constitute flagrant violations of the norms guaranteeing the right to a fair trial,

Convinced that the difficulty encountered in establishing evidence of sexual violence constitutes an impediment to the administration of justice and threatens to lead directly to impunity,

Convinced also that the impunity enjoyed by perpetrators of sexual violence is a fundamental obstacle to respect for the rights of the victims,

Convinced further of the need to formulate principles and guidelines for rules of evidence in cases of sexual violence,

Recalling the working paper on the difficulties of establishing guilt and/or responsibilities with regard to crimes of sexual violence prepared by Ms. Lalaina Rakotoarisoa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/WG.1/CRP.1),

1. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the expanded working paper on the difficulties of establishing guilt and/or responsibilities with regard to crimes of sexual violence submitted by Ms. Lalaina Rakotoarisoa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/11);
2. *Decides* to appoint Ms. Rakotoarisoa as Special Rapporteur entrusted with preparing a detailed study on the difficulties of establishing guilt and/or responsibilities with regard to crimes of sexual violence, with a view to identifying best practices and developing principles for rules of evidence in this area;
3. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Sub-Commission a preliminary report at its fifty-seventh session, an interim report at its fifty-eighth session and a final report at its fifty-ninth session;
4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide the Special Rapporteur with the information necessary for the preparation of her reports;
5. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with any assistance she may require to carry out her mandate, including the assistance of a consultant with specialized knowledge in this field;
6. *Recommends* the following draft decision to the Commission on Human Rights for adoption:

“The Commission on Human Rights, taking note of resolution 29 of 12 August 2004 of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, decides to approve the decision of the Sub-Commission to appoint Ms. Lalaina Rakotoarisoa as Special Rapporteur entrusted with preparing a detailed study on the difficulties of establishing guilt and/or responsibilities with regard to crimes

of sexual violence, and to request the Special Rapporteur to submit to the Sub-Commission a preliminary report at its fifty-seventh session, an interim report at its fifty-eighth session and a final report at its fifty-ninth session. The Commission also approves the request to the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with any assistance she may require to carry out her mandate.”

24th meeting
12 August 2004
[Adopted without a vote. See chap. V.]

2004/30. Sessional working group on the administration of justice

The Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights,

Firmly convinced that the rule of law is an essential factor in the protection of human rights, as stressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and should continue to attract the attention of the international community,

Convinced that, through their own national legal and judicial systems, States must provide appropriate civil, criminal and administrative remedies for violations of human rights,

Convinced also that international tribunals and national judicial systems can work in a complementary manner to provide appropriate remedies for violations of human rights,

Recalling the numerous international standards in the field of the administration of justice,

Emphasizing that the right to access to justice as contained in applicable international human rights instruments forms an important basis for strengthening the rule of law through the administration of justice,

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 ensuring peace and justice and ending impunity,

Recalling the recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, that a comprehensive programme should be established within the United Nations with a view to helping States in the task of building and strengthening adequate national structures that have a direct impact on the overall observance of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration of 8 September 2000 which, inter alia, called upon States to strengthen respect for the rule of law in international as well as in national affairs, to consider signing and ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and to ensure implementation by States parties of treaties in areas such as international humanitarian law and human rights law,

1. *Welcomes* with satisfaction the report of the sessional working group on the administration of justice (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/6) and takes note of its discussions on the subjects of international criminal justice; witnesses and the rules of evidence; rape, sexual assault and other forms of sexual violence; women and children in prison; and immunity;

2. *Notes with interest* the increasing number of States, non-governmental organizations and other observers actively participating in the sessional working group;

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* to 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. *Reaffirms* the importance of combating impunity as a fundamental obstacle to the observance of human rights and welcomes the efforts of States and the United Nations international criminal tribunals to work in a complementary manner to ensure that violations of human rights do not go unpunished;

6. *Invites* States, competent bodies of the United Nations, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide or continue to provide information to the working group at its future sessions;

7. *Decides* to continue consideration of the question of administration of justice at its fifty-seventh session.

24th meeting
12 August 2004
[Adopted without a vote. See chap. V.]

B. Decisions

2004/115. Technical cooperation

At its 23rd meeting, on 12 August 2004, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights decided to request Mr. G. Alfredsson and Mr. I. Salama to prepare, without financial implications, a working paper on the evaluation of the content and delivery of technical cooperation in the field of human rights, for the purpose of seeking possible improvements, and to submit it to the Sub-Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

[See chap. VIII.]

2004/116. Women in prison

At its 24th meeting, on 12 August 2004, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, recalling its decision 2003/104 of 13 August 2003, expressed its appreciation to Ms. Florizelle O'Connor for her working paper on women in prison (E/CN.4/Sub.2/2004/9) and decided, without a vote, to request Ms. O'Connor to prepare, without financial implications, an expanded version of her working paper, including issues relating to the children of women in prison, taking into account the comments and suggestions made at the fifty-sixth session of the Sub-Commission, and to submit the expanded working paper to the Sub-Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

[See chap. V.]

2004/117. Right to an effective remedy in criminal proceedings

At its 24th meeting, on 12 August 2004, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights decided, without a vote, to entrust Mr. Mohamed Habib Cherif with the preparation, without financial implications, of a working paper on the right to an effective remedy in criminal proceedings and to ask him to submit the paper to the working group on the administration of justice at the fifty-seventh session of the Sub-Commission.

[See chap. V.]

2004/118. Working paper on the relationship between human rights law and international humanitarian law

At the 24th meeting, on 12 August 2004, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights decided to ask Ms. Françoise Hampson to prepare, without financial implications, a working paper on human rights law and international humanitarian law which should address, inter alia, the relationship between human rights law and international humanitarian law, their enforcement systems and the scope of the obligation of States to implement international humanitarian law domestically, all issues being considered from both a State's and a victim's perspective, and to submit this document to the working group on the administration of justice at the fifty-seventh session of the Sub-Commission.

[See chap. V.]

2004/119. Working paper on an effective remedy in civil matters against violations of human rights by State agents

At its 24th meeting, on 12 August 2004, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights decided, without a vote, to request Ms. Françoise Hampson to prepare, without financial implications, a working paper on the implementation in domestic law of the right to an effective remedy in civil matters against violations of human rights by State agents and for submission to the working group on the administration of justice at the fifty-seventh session of the Sub-Commission.

[See chap. V.]

2004/120. Decision under item 1 with regard to item 2 of the agenda

At its 24th meeting, on 12 August 2004, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights decided, without a vote, to entrust Ms. Françoise Hampson with the preparation, without financial implications, of a working paper on the organization, the content and the outcome of the Sub-Commission's work under agenda item 2, taking into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/60 of 20 April 2004 and the discussions that took place at the fifty-sixth session of the Sub-Commission and on the basis of the fullest possible consultation with

members of the Sub-Commission. States, national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and all interested parties are invited to submit ideas and suggestions to Ms. Hampson. The working paper should be submitted by the end of April 2005 and should be translated into the official languages of the United Nations and posted on the web site of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights at the earliest opportunity, and in any event no later than the end of May 2005. It should be sent to each member of the Sub-Commission. Non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions, the special procedures of the Commission, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, States and all other interested parties should be invited to submit comments no later than the end of June 2005. Ms. Hampson should take those comments into account in presenting the working paper to the Sub-Commission under agenda item 1 during the 1st meeting of the fifty-seventh session of the Sub-Commission. At least one meeting devoted to the general discussion of the report as a whole should be public and should provide for an interactive dialogue with non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions, States and other interested parties. the Sub-Commission also decided to request the Secretariat to bring the present decision to the attention of non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions, the special procedures of the Commission, States and all other interested parties, inviting them to submit comments and suggestions to Ms. Hampson.

[See chap. III.]

**2004/121. Working paper on methods of work of the Sub-Commission
with regard to reports**

At its 24th meeting, on 12 August 2004, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights decided to entrust Mr. Emmanuel Decaux with the preparation, without financial implications, of a working paper on the methods of work of the Sub-Commission relating to the choice of subject and the preparation of reports and on how the Sub-Commission should organize its work so as to ensure full consideration of reports by members of the Sub-Commission, non-governmental organizations, national delegations and other interested parties, and requests Mr. Decaux to submit his working paper to the Sub-Commission at its fifty-seventh session.

[See chap. III.]

2004/122. Composition of working groups of the Sub-Commission for 2005

At its 24th meeting, on 12 August 2004, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights decided, without a vote, to approve the following composition of its working groups for 2005:

Regional group	Minorities	Slavery	Indigenous Populations	Communications	Social Forum
Africa	Mr. Cherif	Mr. Salama	Mr. Guissé	Ms. Warzazi	Ms. Mbonu Mr. Guissé
	Mr. Dos Santos (alternate)	Ms. Rakotoarisoa (alternate)	Ms. Mbonu (alternate)	Mr. Salama (alternate)	
Asia	Mr. Sorabjee	Mr. Sattar	Mr. Yokota	Mr. Chen	Ms. Chung Mr. Sattar
	Mr. Sattar (alternate)	Ms. Chung (alternate)	Ms. Hayashi (alternate)	Mr. Liu (alternate)	
Eastern Europe	Mr. Kartashkin	Ms. Motoc	Mr. Bíró	Mr. Kartashkin	Mr. Bíró Ms. Motoc
	Ms. Popescu (alternate)	Mr. Bíró (alternate)	Ms. Motoc (alternate)	Mr. Malguinov (alternate)	
Latin America	Mr. Bengoa	Mr. Pinheiro	Mr. Alfonso Martínez	Mr. Alfonso Martínez	Mr. Bengoa Ms. O'Connor
	Mr. Tuñón Veilles (alternate)	Mr. Alfonso Martínez (alternate)	Mr. Tuñón Veilles (alternate)	Ms. O'Connor (alternate)	Mr. Pinheiro Mr. Tuñón Veilles (alternates)
Western Europe and Other States	Mr. Alfredsson	Mr. Bossuyt	Ms. Hampson	Mr. Decaux	Mr. Alfredsson Mr. Bossuyt
	Ms. Koufa (alternate)	Ms. Picard (alternate)	Ms. Koufa/ Mr. Zaikos (alternates)	Ms. Hampson (alternate)	

[See chap. III.]
