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Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

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 situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives”, and to allocate it to the Third Committee.
2. The Third Committee considered the sub-item jointly with sub-item 68 (b), “Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms”, 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 on sub-item 68 (c) at its 42nd, 43rd, 46th to 48th, 51st and 54th meetings, on 6, 11, 18, 19, 24 and 25 November. An account of the Committee’s discussion is contained in the relevant summary records ([A/C.3/69/SR.23-36](#), 42, 43, 46-48, 51 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 United States of America, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Egypt, Ireland, the European Union, Belarus, Eritrea, Germany,

* The report of the Committee on this item is being issued in five parts, under the symbol [A/69/488](#) and Add.1-4.



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 to 33rd meetings, from 22 to 24 and from 27 to 29 October, the Committee heard introductory statements by special procedure mandate holders and chairpersons of treaty bodies and other experts, who subsequently responded to questions raised and comments made by representatives (for details, see [A/69/488/Add.2](#), sect. I).

6. At the 46th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Cuba made a statement on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in connection with the draft resolutions submitted under sub-item 68 (c) (see [A/C.3/69/SR.46](#)).

7. At the 48th meeting, on 19 November, a statement was made by the representative of Nicaragua in connection with the draft resolutions submitted under sub-item 68 (c) (see [A/C.3/69/SR.48](#)).

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions [A/C.3/69/L.28](#) and Rev.1 and amendment thereto contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.63](#)

8. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled “Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” ([A/C.3/69/L.28](#)). Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

9. At its 46th meeting, on 18 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution ([A/C.3/69/L.28/Rev.1](#)), submitted by the sponsors of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.28](#), as well as Botswana, Kiribati, Monaco, Palau, Seychelles, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vanuatu.

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy made a statement and announced that Maldives, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand and Serbia had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Action on the amendment contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.63](#)

11. At the 46th meeting, on 18 November, the Chair drew the attention of the Committee to the amendment submitted to draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.28/Rev.1](#), as contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.63](#).

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement and orally revised the amendment (see [A/C.3/69/SR.46](#)).

13. The representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China, Japan, Belarus, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Russian Federation and South Africa made statements in connection with the amendment, as orally revised.

14. The representative of Italy also made a statement, in which he requested a recorded vote on the amendment, as orally revised.

15. At the same meeting, the Committee rejected the amendment contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.63](#), as orally revised, by a recorded vote of 77 to 40, with 50 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, 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.

Abstaining:

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

16. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy, Japan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States of America, Albania, Switzerland (on behalf also of Australia, Austria, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) and Ecuador; after the vote, a statement was made by the representative of Uruguay (see [A/C.3/69/SR.46](#)).

Action on draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.28/Rev.1](#)

17. At the 47th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a statement and requested a recorded vote on the draft resolution.

18. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.28/Rev.1](#) by a recorded vote of 111 to 19, with 55 abstentions (see para. 36, draft resolution I). The voting was as follows:¹

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu.

Against:

Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Oman, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon

¹ Subsequently, the delegation of Grenada indicated that it had intended to vote in favour.

Islands, South Africa, South Sudan, Suriname, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia.

19. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Cuba, Belarus, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Ecuador; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, Zimbabwe, Malaysia, Brazil, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam, Singapore, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Norway (see [A/C.3/69/SR.47](#)).

B. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.31](#)

20. At the 43rd meeting, on 11 November, the representative of Qatar, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yemen, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic" ([A/C.3/69/L.31](#)). Subsequently, Libya and Mauritania joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see [A/C.3/69/SR.43](#)).

21. At the 47th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Saudi Arabia made a statement and announced that Georgia, Montenegro, Palau and Ukraine had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution. Subsequently, Monaco and Côte d'Ivoire also joined in sponsoring the draft resolution (see [A/C.3/69/SR.46](#)).

22. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement and requested a recorded vote on the draft resolution.

23. Also at the 47th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.31](#) by a recorded vote of 125 to 13, with 47 abstentions (see para. 36, draft resolution II). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of

Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen.

Against:

Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, India, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia.

24. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of France, the United States of America, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Belarus, Saudi Arabia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Russian Federation, Côte d'Ivoire and Ecuador; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of China, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, Cuba, Turkey and Egypt (see [A/C.3/69/SR.46](#)).

C. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.32](#)

25. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Italy, on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Palau, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in Myanmar" ([A/C.3/69/L.32](#)).

26. At the 50th meeting, on 21 November, the representative of Italy orally revised the draft resolution by replacing the words "the office with a full mandate" in operative paragraph 11 with the words "the office in accordance with the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" and replacing the words "the steps" in operative paragraph 3 with the words "some steps". The representative of Italy also announced that Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Seychelles, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

27. At the same meeting, the Chair drew the attention of the Committee to the programme budget implications of draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.32](#), as contained in document [A/C.3/69/L.62](#).

28. Also at the 50th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.32](#), as orally revised (see para. 36, draft resolution III).

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

30. At its 51st meeting, on 24 November, the Committee heard statements after the adoption of the draft resolution by the representatives of Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), India, Viet Nam, Brazil, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the United States of America, Belarus, China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, the Russian Federation, Norway, Singapore, Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see [A/C.3/69/SR.51](#)).

D. Draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.33](#)

31. At the 42nd meeting, on 6 November, the representative of Canada, on behalf of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tuvalu, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and Vanuatu, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran" ([A/C.3/69/L.33](#)). Subsequently, Seychelles joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

32. At the 47th meeting, on 18 November, the representative of Canada made a statement and announced that New Zealand had joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

33. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement and requested a recorded vote on the draft resolution.

34. Also at the 47th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/69/L.33](#) by a recorded vote of 78 to 35, with 69 abstentions (see para. 36, draft resolution IV). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Vanuatu.

Against:

Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, China, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe.

Abstaining:

Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia.

35. Before the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, China, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Ecuador, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Russian Federation and Cuba; after the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Myanmar, Japan, Chile, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Uruguay, Indonesia and Guatemala (see [A/C.3/69/SR.46](#)).

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

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

Draft resolution I

Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations that they have undertaken under the various international instruments,

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including Assembly resolution 68/183 of 18 December 2013 and Council resolution 25/25 of 28 March 2014,¹ and mindful of the need for the international community to strengthen its coordinated efforts aimed at achieving the implementation of those resolutions,

Deeply concerned at the grave human rights situation, the pervasive culture of impunity and the lack of accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Welcoming the report of the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,² and expressing grave concern at the detailed findings contained therein,

Noting the transmission of the report of the commission of inquiry to the Security Council on 14 April 2014,

Recalling the responsibility of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to protect its population from crimes against humanity,

Taking note of the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,³ regretting that he still has not been allowed to visit the country and that he has received no cooperation from the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and taking note also of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea submitted in accordance with resolution 68/183,⁴

Mindful that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁵ the International Covenant on

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

² [A/HRC/25/63](#).

³ [A/69/548](#).

⁴ [A/69/639](#).

⁵ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁶ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁷ and recalling the concluding observations of the treaty bodies under the four treaties,

Noting with appreciation the signature of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁸ and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography⁹ by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, encouraging the Government to take speedy steps to ratify the Convention and the Optional Protocol, and urging the Government to fully respect the rights of persons with disabilities and children,

Acknowledging the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the second universal periodic review process, noting the Government's acceptance of 113 out of the 268 recommendations contained in the outcome of the review¹⁰ and its stated commitment to implement them and look into the possibility of implementing a further 58 recommendations, and emphasizing the importance of the implementation of the recommendations in order to address the grave human rights violations in the country,

Noting with appreciation the collaboration established between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization in order to improve the health situation in the country, and the collaboration established with the United Nations Children's Fund in order to improve the quality of education for children,

Noting the decision on the resumption, on a modest scale, of the activities of the United Nations Development Programme in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and encouraging the engagement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the international community to ensure that the programmes benefit the persons in need of assistance,

Noting also the cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on food security assessments, underscoring the importance of those assessments in analysing changes in the national, household and individual food security and nutritional situation and thereby in supporting donor confidence in the targeting of aid programmes, noting further the letter of understanding signed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the World Food Programme and the importance of further improvements in operating conditions, bringing access and monitoring arrangements closer to international standards for all United Nations entities, and noting with appreciation the work of international aid operators,

Noting further the importance of the issue of international abductions and of the immediate return of all abductees, taking note of the outcome of the

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁷ Ibid., vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁸ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁹ Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531.

¹⁰ [A/HRC/27/10](#).

government-level consultation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan in May 2014, and expecting concrete and positive results from the investigations being conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on all the Japanese nationals, in particular victims of abduction,

Noting the importance of the inter-Korean dialogue, which could contribute to the improvement of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the country,

Welcoming the resumption of the reunions of separated families across the border in February 2014, and, given that this is an urgent humanitarian concern of the entire Korean people, hoping that necessary arrangements for further reunions on a larger scale and a regular basis will be made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea and members of the Korean diaspora,

1. *Condemns* the long-standing and ongoing systematic, widespread and gross violations of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including those which the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 22/13 of 21 March 2013,¹¹ has said may amount to crimes against humanity, and the continuing impunity for such violations;

2. *Expresses its very serious concern at:*

(a) The persistence of continuing reports of violations of human rights, including the detailed findings made by the commission of inquiry in its report, such as:

(i) Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including inhuman conditions of detention; rape; public executions; extrajudicial and arbitrary detention; the absence of due process and the rule of law, including fair trial guarantees and an independent judiciary; extrajudicial, summary and arbitrary executions; the imposition of the death penalty for political and religious reasons; collective punishments extending up to three generations; and the extensive use of forced labour;

(ii) The existence of an extensive system of political prison camps, where a vast number of persons are deprived of their liberty and subjected to deplorable conditions and where alarming violations of human rights are perpetrated, and in this regard strongly urges the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to immediately end this practice and to release all political prisoners unconditionally and without any delay;

(iii) The forcible transfer of populations and the limitations imposed on every person who wishes to move freely within the country and travel abroad, including the punishment of those who leave or try to leave the country without permission, or their families, as well as punishment of persons who are returned;

(iv) The situation of refugees and asylum seekers expelled or returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and sanctions imposed on citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who have been repatriated from abroad, leading to punishments of internment, torture, other cruel, inhuman or

¹¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

degrading treatment, sexual violence or the death penalty, and in this regard strongly urges all States to respect the fundamental principle of non-refoulement, to treat those who seek refuge humanely and to ensure unhindered access to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and his Office, with a view to protecting the human rights of those who seek refuge, and once again urges States parties to comply with their obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees¹² and the 1967 Protocol thereto¹³ in relation to refugees from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are covered by those instruments;

(v) All-pervasive and severe restrictions on the freedoms of thought, conscience, religion or belief, opinion and expression, peaceful assembly and association, the right to privacy and equal access to information, by such means as the persecution, torture and imprisonment of individuals exercising their freedom of opinion and expression, religion or belief, and their families, and the right of everyone to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, of his or her country;

(vi) Violations of economic, social and cultural rights, which have led to severe hunger, malnutrition, widespread health problems and other hardship for the population in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in particular for women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly;

(vii) Violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women, in particular the creation of internal conditions that force women to leave the country and make them extremely vulnerable to trafficking in persons for the purpose of prostitution, domestic servitude or forced marriage and the subjection of women to forced abortions, gender-based discrimination, including in the political and social spheres, and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence;

(viii) Violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of children, in particular the continued lack of access to basic economic, social and cultural rights for many children, and in this regard notes the particularly vulnerable situation faced by, inter alia, returned or repatriated children, street children, children with disabilities, children whose parents are detained, children living in detention or in institutions and children in conflict with the law;

(ix) Violations of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of persons with disabilities, especially in the use of collective camps and of coercive measures that target the rights of persons with disabilities to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children;

(x) Violations of workers' rights, including the right to freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the right to strike as defined by the obligations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁵ and the prohibition of the economic exploitation of children and of any harmful or hazardous work of children as defined by the obligations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the Convention on the Rights of the Child;⁶

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

¹³ *Ibid.*, vol. 606, No. 8791.

(xi) Discrimination based on the *songbun* system, which classifies people on the basis of State-assigned social class and birth, and also includes consideration of political opinions and religion;

(b) The continued refusal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea or to extend cooperation to the Special Rapporteur;

(c) The continued lack of acknowledgement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the grave human rights situation in the country and its consequential lack of action to implement the recommendations contained in the outcome of its first universal periodic review;¹⁴

(d) The failure of the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to prosecute those responsible for human rights violations, including violations which the commission of inquiry has said may amount to crimes against humanity;

3. *Underscores its very serious concern* at the systematic abduction, denial of repatriation and subsequent enforced disappearance of persons, including those from other countries, on a large scale and as a matter of State policy, and in this regard strongly calls upon the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea urgently to resolve these issues of international concern, in a transparent manner, including by ensuring the immediate return of abductees;

4. *Expresses its very deep concern* at the precarious humanitarian situation in the country, which could rapidly deteriorate owing to limited resilience to natural disasters and to government policies causing limitations in the availability of and access to food, compounded by structural weaknesses in agricultural production resulting in significant shortages of diversified food and the State restrictions on the cultivation and trade in foodstuffs, as well as the prevalence of chronic malnutrition, particularly among the most vulnerable groups, pregnant women, children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, and urges the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in this regard, to take preventive and remedial action, cooperating where necessary with international donor agencies and in accordance with international standards for monitoring humanitarian assistance;

5. *Commends* the Special Rapporteur for the activities undertaken so far and for his continued efforts in the conduct of his mandate despite the denial of access;

6. *Also commends* the work of the commission of inquiry and recognizes the importance of its report, and regrets that the commission received no cooperation from the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including with regard to access to the country;

7. *Acknowledges* the commission's finding that the body of testimony gathered and the information received provide reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity have been committed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to policies established at the highest level of the State for decades;

¹⁴ A/HRC/13/13.

8. *Decides* to submit the report of the commission of inquiry to the Security Council, and encourages the Council to consider the relevant conclusions and recommendations of the commission and take appropriate action to ensure accountability, including through consideration of referral of the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Criminal Court and consideration of the scope for effective targeted sanctions against those who appear to be most responsible for acts that the commission has said may constitute crimes against humanity;

9. *Welcomes* the steps taken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights towards establishing a field-based structure in the Republic of Korea to strengthen the monitoring and documentation of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to ensure accountability, to provide the Special Rapporteur with increased support, to enhance the engagement and capacity-building of the Governments of all States concerned, civil society and other stakeholders and to maintain the visibility of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including through sustained communications, advocacy and outreach initiatives;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to undertake to ensure that the field-based structure of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights can function with independence, that it has sufficient resources and that it is not subjected to any reprisals or threats;

11. *Strongly urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to respect fully all human rights and fundamental freedoms and, in this regard:

(a) To immediately put an end to the systematic, widespread and grave violations of human rights emphasized above, inter alia, by implementing fully the measures set out in the above-mentioned resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council, and the recommendations addressed to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Council in the context of the universal periodic review and by the commission of inquiry, the United Nations special procedures and treaty bodies;

(b) To protect its inhabitants, address the issue of impunity and ensure that those responsible for violations of human rights are brought to justice before an independent judiciary;

(c) To tackle the root causes leading to refugee outflows and prosecute those who exploit refugees by human smuggling, trafficking and extortion, while not criminalizing the victims;

(d) To ensure that citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who are expelled or returned to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are able to return in safety and dignity, are treated humanely and are not subjected to any kind of punishment, and to provide information on their status and treatment;

(e) To extend its full cooperation to the Special Rapporteur, including by granting him full, free and unimpeded access to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to other United Nations human rights mechanisms so that a full needs assessment of the human rights situation may be made;

(f) To engage in technical cooperation activities in the field of human rights with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and his Office, as

pursued by the High Commissioner in recent years, with a view to improving the situation of human rights in the country, and to strive to implement the accepted recommendations stemming from the universal periodic review;

(g) To engage in cooperation with the International Labour Organization;

(h) To continue and reinforce its cooperation with United Nations humanitarian agencies;

(i) To ensure full, safe and unhindered access to humanitarian aid and take measures to allow humanitarian agencies to secure its impartial delivery to all parts of the country on the basis of need in accordance with humanitarian principles, as it pledged to do, and to ensure access to adequate food and implement more effective food security policies, including through sustainable agriculture, sound food production distribution measures and the allocation of more funds to the food sector, and to ensure adequate monitoring of humanitarian assistance;

(j) To further improve cooperation with the United Nations country team and development agencies so that they can directly contribute to improving the living conditions of the civilian population, including accelerating progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in accordance with international monitoring and evaluation procedures;

(k) To consider ratifying and acceding to remaining international human rights treaties, which would enable a dialogue with the human rights treaty bodies;

12. *Urges* the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to implement the recommendations of the commission of inquiry without delay;

13. *Encourages* all Member States, the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Secretariat, civil society organizations, foundations and engaged business enterprises and other stakeholders towards which the commission of inquiry has directed recommendations to implement or take forward those recommendations;

14. *Welcomes* the recent willingness expressed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to consider human rights dialogues with States and groups of States, technical cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and a country visit of the Special Rapporteur;

15. *Calls upon* the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to continue engaging constructively with international interlocutors with a view to promoting concrete improvements in the human rights situation on the ground, including through dialogues, official visits to the country and more people-to-people contact;

16. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at its seventieth session, and to this end requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and requests the Special Rapporteur to continue to report his findings and recommendations, as well as to report on the follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations of the commission of inquiry, in line with Human Rights Council resolution 25/25.¹

Draft resolution II

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenants on Human Rights,²

Reaffirming its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and to the principles of the Charter,

Recalling its resolutions 66/176 of 19 December 2011, 66/253 A of 16 February 2012, 66/253 B of 3 August 2012, 67/183 of 20 December 2012 and 67/262 of 15 May 2013, Human Rights Council resolutions S-16/1 of 29 April 2011, S-17/1 of 23 August 2011,³ S-18/1 of 2 December 2011,⁴ 19/1 of 1 March 2012,⁵ 19/22 of 23 March 2012,⁵ S-19/1 of 1 June 2012,⁶ 20/22 of 6 July 2012,⁷ 21/26 of 28 September 2012,⁸ 22/24 of 22 March 2013,⁹ 23/1 of 29 May 2013,¹⁰ 23/26 of 14 June 2013,¹⁰ 24/22 of 27 September 2013,¹¹ 25/23 of 28 March 2014,¹² 26/23 of 27 June 2014¹³ and 27/16 of 25 September 2014 and Security Council resolutions 2042 (2012) of 14 April 2012, 2043 (2012) of 21 April 2012, 2118 (2013) of 27 September 2013, 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014, 2165 (2014) of 14 July 2014, 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014 and 2178 (2014) of 24 September 2014 and the statements of the President of the Council of 3 August 2011¹⁴ and 2 October 2013,¹⁵

Condemning the grave deterioration of the human rights situation and the indiscriminate killing and deliberate targeting of civilians as such, in violation of international humanitarian law, and acts of violence that may foment sectarian tensions,

Noting with concern the culture of impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and violations and abuses of human rights law committed during the present conflict, which has provided a fertile ground for further violations and abuses,

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/66/53)*, chap. I.

⁴ Ibid., *Supplement No. 53B* and corrigendum ([A/66/53/Add.2](#) and Corr.1), chap. II.

⁵ Ibid., *Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 53* and corrigendum ([A/67/53](#) and Corr.1), chap. III, sect. A.

⁶ Ibid., chap. V.

⁷ Ibid., chap. IV, sect. A.

⁸ Ibid., *Supplement No. 53A (A/67/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

⁹ Ibid., *Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

¹⁰ Ibid., chap. V, sect. A.

¹¹ Ibid., *Supplement No. 53A (A/68/53/Add.1)*, chap. III.

¹² Ibid., *Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

¹³ Ibid., chap. V, sect. A.

¹⁴ [S/PRST/2011/16](#).

¹⁵ [S/PRST/2013/15](#).

Recalling that, amid expressions of popular discontent over restrictions on the enjoyment of civil, political, economic and social rights, civilian protests erupted in Dar'a in March 2011, and noting that the excessive and violent oppression of civilian protests by the Syrian authorities, which later escalated to the direct shelling of civilian population areas, fuelled the escalation of armed violence and extremist groups,

Expressing outrage at the continuing escalation of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, which has caused more than 191,000 fatalities,¹⁶ and in particular at the continued widespread and systematic gross violations, as well as abuses, of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including those involving the continued use of heavy weapons and aerial bombardments, such as the indiscriminate use of ballistic missiles, cluster munitions, barrel and vacuum bombs, chlorine gas, and starvation of civilians as a method of combat by the Syrian authorities against the Syrian population,

Expressing grave concern at the disproportionate use of force by the Syrian authorities against civilians, which has caused immense human suffering and fomented the spread of extremism and extremist groups and which demonstrates the failure of the Syrian authorities to protect the Syrian population and to implement the relevant resolutions and decisions of United Nations bodies,

Expressing grave concern also at the spread of extremism and extremist groups, terrorism and terrorist groups, and strongly condemning all violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic by any party to the conflict, in particular the so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, militias fighting on behalf of the regime, Al-Qaida-affiliated terrorist groups, and other extremist groups,

Expressing support for the work carried out by the independent international commission of inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, and strongly condemning the lack of cooperation by the Syrian authorities with the commission of inquiry,

Recalling the statements made by the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council that crimes against humanity and war crimes are likely to have been committed in the Syrian Arab Republic, noting the repeated encouragement by the High Commissioner for Human Rights for the Security Council to refer the situation to the International Criminal Court, and regretting that a draft resolution¹⁷ was not adopted despite broad support from Member States,

Expressing its deepest concern about the findings of the independent international commission of inquiry and also the allegations contained in the evidence presented by "Caesar" in January 2014 regarding the torture and execution of persons incarcerated by the Syrian authorities, and underlining the need for those allegations and similar evidence to be collected, examined and made available for future accountability efforts,

Welcoming Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) and expressing grave concern that implementation remains largely unfulfilled, and

¹⁶ Figure (191,369) published by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in August 2014, covering the period from March 2011 to 30 April 2014.

¹⁷ [S/2014/348](#).

noting the urgent need to strengthen efforts to address the humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including through protection of civilians and rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access,

Recalling its commitment to Security Council resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014),

Expressing deep concern at the more than 3 million refugees who have been forced to flee the Syrian Arab Republic, of whom more than 750,000 are women and more than 1.5 million are children, and at the 10.8 million people in the Syrian Arab Republic requiring urgent humanitarian assistance, of whom 6.45 million are internally displaced, as well as at the impact of the influx of Syrian refugees into neighbouring countries and other countries in the region, and at the risk the situation presents to regional stability,¹⁸

Expressing its profound indignation at the death of well over 10,000 children and the many more injured since March 2011,¹⁹

Expressing its deep appreciation for the significant efforts that have been made by neighbouring countries and other countries in the region to accommodate Syrian refugees, while acknowledging the increasing political, socioeconomic and financial impact of the presence of large-scale refugee populations in those countries, notably in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq, Egypt and Libya,

Welcoming the hosting by the Government of Kuwait of the First and Second International Humanitarian Pledging Conferences for Syria in January 2013 and January 2014, and expressing its deep appreciation for the significant pledges of humanitarian assistance that have been made,

Welcoming also the efforts of the United Nations and the League of Arab States and all diplomatic efforts to achieve a political solution to the Syrian crisis based on the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012, and further welcoming the appointment of Staffan de Mistura as Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria, and expressing its full support for his mission,

Expressing its regret that the parties to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular the Syrian authorities, have failed to take advantage of the opportunities to achieve a political solution and form a transitional government with full executive powers based on the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012,

1. *Strongly condemns* all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law committed against the civilian population, in particular all indiscriminate attacks, including those involving the use of barrel bombs against civilian populated areas and civilian infrastructure, and demands that all parties immediately demilitarize medical facilities and schools and comply with their obligations under international law;

2. *Deplores and condemns* in the strongest terms the continued armed violence by the Syrian authorities against the Syrian people since the beginning of the peaceful protests in 2011, and demands that the Syrian authorities immediately put an end to all indiscriminate attacks on civilian areas and public spaces,

¹⁸ <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

¹⁹ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, October 2014.

including those involving the use of terror tactics, airstrikes, barrel and vacuum bombs, chemical weapons and heavy artillery;

3. *Also deplores and condemns* in the strongest terms the continued widespread and systematic gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and all violations of international humanitarian law by the Syrian authorities and the Government-affiliated *shabbiha* militias, including those involving the use of heavy weapons, aerial bombardments, cluster munitions, ballistic missiles, barrel bombs, chemical weapons and other force against civilians, including starvation of the civilian population as a method of combat, attacks on schools, hospitals and places of worship, massacres, arbitrary executions, extrajudicial killings, the killing and persecution of protestors, human rights defenders and journalists, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, violations of women's and children's rights, unlawful interference with access to medical treatment, failure to respect and protect medical personnel, torture, systemic sexual and gender-based violence, including rape in detention, and ill-treatment, and further strongly condemns all human rights abuses or violations of international humanitarian law by armed extremists, as well as any human rights abuses or violations of international humanitarian law by armed anti-Government groups;

4. *Further deplores and condemns* in the strongest terms the terrorist acts and violence committed against civilians by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, its violent extremist ideology and its continued gross, systematic and widespread abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, and reaffirms that terrorism, including the actions of the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization;

5. *Reminds* the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic of the obligations of the Syrian Arab Republic under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, including to take effective measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction, and calls on all States parties to the Convention to comply with any relevant obligations, including with respect to the extradite or prosecute principle contained in article 7 of the Convention;

6. *Strongly condemns* the reported persistent and widespread use of sexual violence, abuse and exploitation, including in government detention centres, including those run by the intelligence agencies, and notes that such acts may constitute violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, and in this regard expresses deep concern at the prevailing climate of impunity for sexual violence crimes;

7. *Also strongly condemns* all violations and abuses committed against children in contravention of applicable international law, such as their recruitment and use, killing and maiming, rape and all other forms of sexual violence, attacks on schools and hospitals, as well as their arbitrary arrest, detention, torture, ill-treatment and their use as human shields;

8. *Recalls* the statement made by the Chair of the commission of inquiry on 16 September that the Syrian authorities remain responsible for the majority of the civilian casualties, killing and maiming scores of civilians daily, and decides to transmit the reports of the commission of inquiry to the Security Council;

9. *Reaffirms* the Syrian authorities' responsibility for enforced disappearances, and takes note of the assessment of the independent international commission of inquiry that the Syrian authorities' use of enforced disappearances amounts to a crime against humanity, and condemns the targeted disappearances of young men following Government-brokered ceasefires;

10. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities cooperate fully with the commission of inquiry, including by granting it immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic;

11. *Also demands* that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibilities to protect the Syrian population;

12. *Strongly condemns* the intervention in the Syrian Arab Republic of all foreign terrorist fighters and those foreign organizations fighting on behalf of the Syrian regime, particularly militia groups such as Hizbullah, Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq and Liwa Abu al-Fadhal al-Abbas, and expresses deep concern that their involvement further exacerbates the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the human rights and humanitarian situation, which has a serious negative impact on the region;

13. *Demands* that all foreign terrorist fighters, including those who are fighting in support of the Syrian authorities, immediately withdraw from the Syrian Arab Republic;

14. *Also demands* that all parties immediately put an end to all violations and abuses of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, recalls, in particular, the obligation under international humanitarian law to distinguish between civilian populations and combatants and the prohibition against indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks and all attacks against civilians and civilian objects, further demands that all parties to the conflict take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including by desisting from attacks directed against civilian objects, such as medical centres, schools and water stations, immediately demilitarize such facilities, avoid establishing military positions in populated areas and enable the evacuation of the wounded and all civilians who wish to do so from besieged areas, and recalls in this regard that the Syrian authorities bear primary responsibility for protecting the population;

15. *Strongly condemns* practices including abduction, hostage-taking, incommunicado detention, torture, brutal murder of innocent civilians and summary executions carried out by non-State armed groups and terrorist groups, most notably the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and al-Nusra Front, and underlines that such acts may amount to crimes against humanity;

16. *Deplores* the suffering and torture in detention centres throughout the Syrian Arab Republic as depicted in the reports of the commission of inquiry and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and demands that the Syrian authorities immediately release all persons arbitrarily detained, including the members of the Syrian Centre for Media and Freedom of Expression, and ensure that detention conditions are consistent with international law, and calls upon the Syrian authorities to publish a list of all detention facilities;

17. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities, the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, al-Nusra Front, and all other groups halt the arbitrary detention of civilians and release all civilians detained;

18. *Calls for* the appropriate international monitoring bodies to be granted access to detainees in government prisons and detention centres, including the military facilities referred to in the reports of the commission of inquiry;

19. *Strongly condemns* the use of chemical weapons and all indiscriminate methods of warfare in the Syrian Arab Republic, which is prohibited under international law, and notes with grave concern the commission of inquiry's findings that the Syrian authorities have repeatedly used chlorine gas as an illegal weapon, which constitutes a violation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and is prohibited under international law;

20. *Demands* that the Syrian Arab Republic respect fully its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention, the decision of 27 September 2013 of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Security Council resolution 2118 (2013) requiring it to declare its programme in full and eliminate it in its entirety, and strongly urges the Syrian Arab Republic to provide full cooperation to the fact-finding mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons looking at the allegations of the use of chlorine as a weapon of war and to the declaration assessment team working to verify the chemical weapon declarations of the Syrian Arab Republic and seeking to clarify the gaps and discrepancies discovered therein;

21. *Also demands* that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the Syrian population lies with the Syrian authorities;

22. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of human rights law are held to account through appropriate fair and independent, national or international, criminal justice mechanisms in accordance with the principle of complementarity, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, and for this reason encourages the Security Council to take appropriate action to ensure accountability, noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard;

23. *Strongly condemns* the intentional denial of humanitarian assistance to civilians, from wherever quarter, in particular the denial of medical assistance and the withdrawal of water and sanitation services to civilian areas, which has recently worsened, stressing that the starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited under international law and noting especially the primary responsibility of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in this regard, and deplores the deteriorating humanitarian situation;

24. *Reaffirms* its commitment to international efforts to find a political solution to the Syrian crisis that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a civil, democratic and pluralistic State, with the full and effective participation of women, and where there is no room for sectarianism or discrimination on ethnic, religious, linguistic, gender or any other grounds, and

urges those countries with influence over the Syrian parties, in particular over the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, to take all measures to encourage the parties to the conflict to negotiate constructively and on the basis of the call made in the Geneva communiqué for the formation of a transitional governing body with full executive powers;

25. *Urges* the international community, including all donors, to provide urgent financial support to enable the host countries to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees, while emphasizing the principle of burden-sharing;

26. *Calls upon* all members of the international community, including all donors, to fulfil their previous pledges and continue to provide much-needed support to the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other humanitarian actors to provide humanitarian assistance to the millions of Syrians displaced both internally and in host countries;

27. *Urges* all Syrian parties to the conflict to take all appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, personnel of the specialized agencies and all other personnel engaged in humanitarian relief activities as required by international humanitarian law, without prejudice to their freedom of movement and access, stresses the need not to impede or hinder those efforts, recalls that attacks on humanitarian workers may amount to war crimes, and notes in this regard that the Security Council affirmed in its resolution 2165 (2014) that it will take further measures in the event of non-compliance with resolutions 2139 (2014) or 2165 (2014) by any Syrian party.

Draft resolution III

Situation of human rights in Myanmar

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ the International Covenants on Human Rights² and other relevant human rights instruments, and recalling its previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the most recent of which is resolution 68/242 of 27 December 2013, those of the Commission on Human Rights, and those of the Human Rights Council, the most recent of which is resolution 25/26 of 28 March 2014,³

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Myanmar⁴ and the facilitation by the Government of Myanmar of the visits of his Special Adviser to the country from 25 August to 2 September, from 5 to 11 October, from 31 October to 6 November and from 29 November to 2 December 2013 and from 18 to 28 January, from 28 March to 10 April, from 26 to 28 June and from 26 July to 1 August 2014,

Welcoming also the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar⁵ and the access granted to her during her visit to Myanmar from 17 to 26 July 2014,

1. *Welcomes* the continued positive developments in Myanmar towards political and economic reform, democratization and national reconciliation and the promotion and protection of human rights, recognizes the scale of the reform effort undertaken to date, and encourages the Government of Myanmar to take further steps to consolidate the progress made and address outstanding concerns;

2. *Also welcomes* the continued engagement of the Government of Myanmar with political actors within the parliament and opposition parties, as well as with civil society, and urges the authorities to continue the process of constitutional review and reform in order to ensure, inter alia, that the elections to be held in 2015 are credible, inclusive and transparent, allowing all candidates to fairly contest the elections, and to ensure that Myanmar continues its democratic transition by bringing all national institutions, including the military, under a democratically elected, fully representative civilian government;

3. *Further welcomes* the ongoing efforts aimed at reviewing and reforming legislation, recalls the importance of ensuring its compatibility with international standards and democratic principles, welcomes some steps taken to strengthen good governance and the rule of law, and calls upon the Government of Myanmar to continue legal reform, including by repealing laws restricting fundamental freedoms, to consider ratifying additional international instruments, including international human rights conventions, and to take further steps to strengthen good

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

⁴ [A/69/362](#).

⁵ [A/69/398](#).

governance and the rule of law, including through legislative, judicial and institutional reform;

4. *Welcomes* the release of prisoners of conscience, stressing the important role of the political prisoner review committee and encouraging its continuation, urges the Government of Myanmar to continue the unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience, including all political activists and human rights defenders recently detained or convicted, and to provide for the full rehabilitation of former prisoners of conscience, welcomes the announcement of a mandate for the Interim Press Council to mediate disputes between journalists and the authorities, and encourages the Government to fulfil its commitment to protect the right to freedom of expression, association and of peaceful assembly, to allow for free and independent media and to take appropriate steps to ensure the safety and security of journalists, civil society activists and human rights defenders and their freedom to pursue their activities;

5. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to step up its efforts to end remaining human rights violations and abuses, including arbitrary arrest and detention, forced displacement, rape and other forms of sexual violence, torture and cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment, arbitrary deprivation of property, including land, and violations of international humanitarian law in some parts of the country, and repeats its call upon the Government to take necessary measures to ensure accountability and end impunity;

6. *Welcomes* the important steps taken towards a nationwide ceasefire with ethnic armed groups and towards an all-inclusive political dialogue with the objective of achieving lasting peace, and urges full implementation of existing ceasefire agreements, including for all parties to protect the civilian population against ongoing violations and abuses of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law and for safe, timely, full and unhindered humanitarian access to be granted to all areas;

7. *Urges* the Government of Myanmar to accelerate its efforts to address discrimination, human rights violations, violence, hate speech, displacement and economic deprivation affecting various ethnic and religious minorities, and attacks against Muslims and other religious minorities, and calls upon the Government of Myanmar to uphold the rule of law and to step up its efforts to promote tolerance and peaceful coexistence in all sectors of society by, inter alia, facilitating interfaith and intercommunity dialogue and understanding and supporting community leaders in this direction;

8. *Reiterates its serious concern* about the situation of the Rohingya minority in Rakhine State, including further instances of violence and other abuses in the past year, and, while noting some steps taken by the Government of Myanmar to address the situation, calls upon the Government to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all inhabitants of Rakhine State regardless of legal status, to ensure full and immediate access to humanitarian assistance without discrimination, to permit unhindered access for humanitarian agencies across Rakhine State, to take measures to ensure the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons to their communities of origin, to allow freedom of movement and equal access to full citizenship for the Rohingya minority, to allow self-identification, to ensure equal access to services, particularly health and education, the right to marry and birth registration, to address the root causes of violence and

discrimination, and to undertake full, transparent and independent investigations into all reports of human rights violations and abuses to ensure accountability and to bring about reconciliation;

9. *Notes* the efforts made to address comprehensively the complex situation in Rakhine State, and urges the Government to ensure transparency and a consultative approach that ensures the full engagement of all stakeholders, including religious minorities, in these efforts with a view to protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and providing access to full citizenship on an equal basis, and to promote peaceful coexistence and the long-term development of all communities in Rakhine State;

10. *Welcomes* the establishment of the Centre for Diversity and National Harmony in Myanmar, which is intended to promote harmony and peaceful coexistence among communities;

11. *Also welcomes* the continued steps taken by the Government of Myanmar to improve engagement and cooperation with the United Nations and other international actors, including regional organizations, encourages the full implementation of relevant agreements, and, recalling the commitment of the Government of Myanmar to open a country office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, expresses concerns about delays and calls upon the Government to establish, without further delay, the office in accordance with the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

12. *Encourages* the international community to continue to support the Government of Myanmar in the fulfilment of its international human rights and international humanitarian law obligations and commitments, the implementation of its democratic transitional process and its economic and social development;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To continue to provide his good offices and to pursue his discussions on human rights, democracy and reconciliation in Myanmar, involving all relevant stakeholders, and to offer technical assistance to the Government in this regard;

(b) To give all assistance necessary to enable the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to discharge their mandates fully, effectively and in a coordinated manner;

(c) To report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session, as well as to the Human Rights Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter on the basis of the reports of the Secretary-General and the Special Rapporteur.

Draft resolution IV

Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ the International Covenants on Human Rights² and other international human rights instruments,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, the most recent of which is resolution 68/184 of 18 December 2013,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in August 2014 pursuant to resolution 68/184,³ and the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran⁴ submitted in August 2014 pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 25/24 of 28 March 2014;⁵

2. *Welcomes* pledges made by the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to some important human rights issues, particularly on eliminating discrimination against women and members of ethnic minorities and promoting freedom of expression and opinion, and urges the Islamic Republic of Iran to translate them into concrete action that results in demonstrable improvements as soon as possible and to ensure that its national laws are consistent with its obligations under international human rights law and that they are implemented in accordance with its international obligations;

3. *Acknowledges* legislative and administrative changes in the Islamic Republic of Iran that address some human rights concerns, including amendments to the Islamic Penal Code and to the criminal procedure code, and notes efforts to introduce a citizen's rights charter, while urging the Government to ensure that these measures are consistent with its international human rights obligations;

4. *Also acknowledges* recent engagement by the Islamic Republic of Iran with human rights treaty bodies through the submission of periodic national reports, as well as participation in its second universal periodic review by the Human Rights Council, while remaining seriously concerned about the broader lack of engagement with human rights monitoring mechanisms, including the ongoing lack of response to requests from special procedures mandate holders for information and country visits;

5. *Expresses deep concern* at serious ongoing and recurring human rights violations in the Islamic Republic of Iran relating to, inter alia:

(a) The alarming high frequency of and increase in the carrying-out of the death penalty in the absence of internationally recognized safeguards, including public executions, notwithstanding the issuance of a circular by the former head of the judiciary prohibiting public executions, and secret group executions, as well as

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

³ [A/69/306](#).

⁴ [A/69/356](#).

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 53 (A/69/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.

reports of executions undertaken without the notification of the prisoner's family members or legal counsel;

(b) The continuing imposition and carrying-out of the death penalty against minors and persons who at the time of their offence were under the age of 18, in violation of the obligations of the Islamic Republic of Iran under the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁶ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;²

(c) The imposition of the death penalty for crimes that lack a precise and explicit definition and for crimes that do not qualify as the most serious crimes, in violation of international law;

(d) Torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including flogging and amputations;

(e) Widespread and serious restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly, freedom of association, and freedom of opinion and expression, including through continued efforts to block, filter or hinder Internet access and content, including social media outlets, to jam international satellite transmission and to censor or close media outlets;

(f) The systematic targeting and harassment of human rights defenders and the renewed targeting of journalists, bloggers and social media users, who face arrest, arbitrary detention, long-term exile and harsh sentences, including the death sentence;

(g) Pervasive gender inequality and violence against women and ongoing discrimination against women and girls in law and in practice, including by continuing to limit equal access to employment and to certain fields of higher education, as well as restrictions on access to decision-making positions in the Government and to the labour market, despite the granting of 3 of 11 deputy vice-presidential posts to women;

(h) Continued discrimination and other human rights violations, at times amounting to persecution, against persons belonging to ethnic, linguistic or other minorities, including Arabs, Azeris, Balochis and Kurds and their defenders, noting in particular reports of the violent suppression and detention of ethnic Arabs and Azeris, including ongoing violations of their due process rights and alleged torture while imprisoned, and the reported secret execution of members of the Ahwaz Arab community;

(i) Ongoing severe limitations and restrictions on the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief and restrictions on the building of, as well as attacks against, places of worship and burial;

(j) Continued harassment, at times amounting to persecution, and human rights violations against persons belonging to recognized religious minorities, including Christians, Jews, Sufi Muslims, Sunni Muslims and Zoroastrians and their defenders, noting in particular the arbitrary arrest and detention of Sufi Muslims, Sunni Muslims and evangelical Christians, including the continued detention of Christian pastors;

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

(k) Continued discrimination, persecution and human rights violations against persons belonging to unrecognized religious minorities, particularly members of the Baha'i faith and their defenders, including targeted attacks and murders, without proper investigation to hold those responsible accountable, arbitrary arrests and detention, the denial of access to higher education on the basis of religion, the continued imprisonment of the entire leadership of the Iranian Baha'i community, the closure of Baha'i-owned businesses, the desecration and destruction of Baha'i cemeteries and the effective criminalization of membership in the Baha'i faith;

(l) Continued and sustained house arrest of leading opposition figures from the 2009 presidential elections, despite serious concerns about their health, as well as ongoing restrictions on their supporters and family members, including through harassment, intimidation and reprisals;

(m) Persistent failure to uphold due process of law, and violations of the rights of detainees, including the widespread and systematic use of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, the lack of access of detainees to legal representation of their choice, the refusal to consider granting bail to detainees, the poor conditions of prisons, the denial of access to adequate medical treatment and the consequent risk of death faced by prisoners, detainees being subjected to torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, harsh interrogation techniques and the use of pressure exerted upon their relatives and dependants, including through arrest, to obtain false confessions that are then used at trials and are broadcast on national television;

(n) Continuing arbitrary or unlawful interference by State authorities with the privacy of individuals, in particular in relation to private homes, and with their correspondence, including telephone and e-mail communications, in violation of international law;

6. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to address the substantive concerns highlighted in the reports of the Secretary-General and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the specific calls to action found in previous resolutions of the General Assembly, and to respect fully its human rights obligations, in law and in practice, in particular:

(a) To abolish, in law and in practice, public executions and other executions carried out in the absence of respect for internationally recognized safeguards, including by stoning and suspension strangulation;

(b) To further revisit the revised Islamic Penal Code to make it consistent with its obligation, under article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to abolish executions of minors and persons who at the time of their offence were under the age of 18;

(c) To eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(d) To eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination and other human rights violations against women and girls, including to address the increasing incidence of child, early and forced marriage, to promote women's participation in

decision-making positions and, while recognizing the high enrolment of women in all levels of education, to lift all restrictions on women's equal access to all aspects of university education and promote women's participation in the labour market and in all aspects of economic, cultural, social and political life;

(e) To eliminate, in law and in practice, all forms of discrimination and other human rights violations against persons belonging to religious, ethnic, linguistic or other minorities, recognized or otherwise;

(f) To eliminate discrimination against, and exclusion of, members of certain groups with respect to access to higher education based on their political, ethnic or religious affiliations or community, including through the unqualified readmission of those students previously excluded for these reasons, to eliminate the criminalization of efforts to provide higher education to Baha'i youth denied access to Iranian universities and to release those imprisoned for this reason;

(g) To implement, inter alia, the 1996 report of the Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance,⁷ in which he recommended ways in which the Islamic Republic of Iran could emancipate the Baha'i community, to release the seven Baha'i leaders held since 2008 and to accord all Baha'is, including those imprisoned because of their beliefs, the due process of law and the rights that they are constitutionally guaranteed;

(h) To launch a comprehensive accountability process in response to cases of serious human rights violations, including those involving the Iranian judiciary and security agencies, and to end impunity for such violations, including those that took place during the attack that injured dozens of prisoners in Evin Prison in April 2014, as promised by the Government;

(i) To fulfil repeated pledges by the President for greater space for freedom of expression and opinion by ending the ongoing harassment, intimidation and persecution of political opponents, human rights defenders, women's and minority rights activists, labour leaders, students, academics, film-makers, journalists and their families, other media representatives, bloggers, social media users, clerics, artists and lawyers, including by releasing persons who continue to be detained arbitrarily or on the basis of their political views;

(j) To end restrictions on, and the arbitrary arrest of, the press and media representatives, Internet users and Internet providers, including the selective jamming of satellite broadcasts, that violate the rights to freedom of expression and association, and while the General Assembly welcomes the decision of the Government to increase Internet speed, it further encourages improvements to facilitate open and free Internet access;

(k) To uphold, in law and in practice, procedural guarantees to ensure due process of law;

7. *Also calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to strengthen its national human rights institutions in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles)⁸ by establishing an independent national human rights institution as it committed itself to doing in the framework of its first

⁷ E/CN.4/1996/95/Add.2.

⁸ Resolution 48/134, annex.

universal periodic review by the Human Rights Council,⁹ with due regard for the recommendation by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;¹⁰

8. *Notes* the recent engagement by the Islamic Republic of Iran with human rights treaty bodies, including the submission of national periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and calls upon the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to consider acting upon the concluding observations adopted by those committees;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to effectively implement its obligations under those human rights treaties to which it is already a party, to withdraw any reservations that it may have made upon signature or ratification of other international human rights instruments where such reservations are overly general, imprecise or could be considered incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty, to consider acting upon the concluding observations concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran adopted by the bodies of the international human rights treaties to which it is a party and to consider ratifying or acceding to the international human rights treaties to which it is not already a party;

10. *Notes with concern* the poor implementation record of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in respect of the recommendations that it had accepted during its first universal periodic review by the Human Rights Council, and strongly encourages the Government to implement all accepted recommendations, including from its second universal periodic review, with the full and genuine participation of independent civil society and other stakeholders in the implementation process;

11. *Expresses deep concern* that, despite the standing invitation issued by the Islamic Republic of Iran to all thematic special procedures mandate holders, it has not fulfilled any requests from those special mechanisms to visit the country in nine years and has left unanswered the vast majority of the numerous and repeated communications from those special mechanisms, and strongly urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to fully cooperate with the special mechanisms, including facilitating their visits to its territory, so that credible and independent investigations of all allegations of human rights violations can be conducted;

12. *Expresses serious concern* about allegations of reprisals against individuals for their cooperation or contact with United Nations human rights mechanisms or representatives;

13. *Strongly encourages* the thematic special procedures mandate holders to pay particular attention to, with a view to investigating and reporting on, the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, in particular the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, the Special Rapporteur on the

⁹ See [A/HRC/14/12](#) and Add.1 and Corr.1.

¹⁰ [E/C.12/IRN/CO/2](#).

right to education, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, the Independent Expert on minority issues, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice;

14. *Welcomes* the recent engagement, through country visits, of the heads of United Nations agencies, and urges the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to deepen its engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms;

15. *Encourages* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to continue exploring cooperation on human rights and justice reform with the United Nations, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

16. *Continues to call upon* the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran and other international human rights mechanisms, including by accepting the repeated requests made by the Special Rapporteur to visit the country to carry out his mandate;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its seventieth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution, including options and recommendations to improve its implementation, and to submit an interim report to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session;

18. *Decides* to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran at its seventieth session under the item entitled “Promotion and protection of human rights”.
