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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fifty-sixth session

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REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ON THE  
FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

Draft report of the Commission

Rapporteur: Ms. Marie GERVAIS-VIDRICAIRE

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\* Documents E/CN.4/2000/L.10 and addenda will contain the chapters of the report relating to the organization of the session and the various items on the agenda. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission, as well as draft resolutions and decisions for action by, and other matters of concern to, the Economic and Social Council will be contained in documents E/CN.4/2000/L.11 and addenda.

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A. Resolutions

2000/1. Strengthening of the Office of the United Nations  
High Commissioner for Human Rights

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, in particular Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993 and Commission resolutions 1998/83 of 24 April 1998 and 1999/54 of 27 April 1999,

Underscoring the importance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for all States,

Reaffirming the universal support for the creation of the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights and affirming, in order to promote and protect human rights, the need for continuing support by all States for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Reaffirming also that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Recalling that the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights includes promotion and protection of the effective enjoyment by all of all civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights,

Recalling also that the mandate of the High Commissioner for Human Rights confers on her a central role in the realization of the right to development,

Recalling further that the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference on Human Rights (A/CONF.157/23) recognized the necessity for an adaptation and strengthening of United Nations human rights machinery in accordance with current and future needs in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recognizing the need for further and continued support and consideration of the programmes and activities of the Office of the High Commissioner,

1. Takes note of the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (E/CN.4/2000/12 and Add.1);

2. Supports fully the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in their efforts to strengthen the human rights activities of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms the importance of ensuring universality, objectivity and non-selectivity in the consideration of human rights issues, and requests the High Commissioner to continue to ensure that the fulfilment of her mandate and the activities of her Office are guided by these principles;
4. Underlines that the Office of the High Commissioner is a common office for all and should therefore continue in its efforts to reflect diversity of backgrounds;
5. Encourages the Office of the High Commissioner to continue the current practice of making the best use of available human rights expertise relevant to and, as appropriate, from the regions where activities are undertaken;
6. Recalls that the Office of the High Commissioner, as part of the United Nations Secretariat, is governed by Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations concerning staffing policies, which is important in the field of human rights;
7. Encourages the High Commissioner, within her mandate as set out in General Assembly resolution 48/141, to continue to play an active role in promoting and protecting all human rights, including in the prevention of human rights violations throughout the world;
8. Reiterates the need to ensure that all necessary financial, material and personnel resources are provided from the regular budget of the United Nations without delay to the United Nations human rights programme to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to carry out its mandates efficiently, effectively and expeditiously;
9. Welcomes the increased voluntary contributions to the Office of the High Commissioner, in particular those from developing countries;
10. Reaffirms that the tasks of the High Commissioner include promoting and protecting the realization of the right to development and that the Office of the High Commissioner should provide adequate resources and staff for its follow-up;
11. Calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to emphasize the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights in the activities of her Office and in that regard encourages the High Commissioner to continue to strengthen her relationship with the appropriate bodies, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations;

12. Also Calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to strengthen the management structure of her Office, including human resource management, and to improve the responsiveness of her Office in all priority areas, especially economic, social and cultural rights, which require particular research and analytical capacity;

13. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly provide the Office of the High Commissioner with ways and means commensurate to its increasing tasks, as well as more resources for special rapporteurs;

14. Calls upon the High Commissioner to continue to provide to States, through informal briefings as well as in her report to the Commission, information on voluntary contributions, including their share in the overall budget of the human rights programme and their allocation;

15. Declares that advisory services and technical cooperation provided at the request of Governments with a view to developing national capacities in the field of human rights constitute one of the most efficient and effective means of promoting and protecting all human rights and democracy;

16. Emphasizes the need for an increase in the allocation of resources from within the United Nations regular budget for advisory services and technical cooperation in the field of human rights;

17. Notes with interest the increase in the number of human rights field presences throughout the world and encourages the High Commissioner to consider their further improvement in cooperation with other relevant components of the United Nations system;

18. Welcomes the open-ended informal briefings provided by the Office of the High Commissioner and takes note with appreciation of these opportunities to discuss openly all aspects of the work of the Office;

19. Invites the High Commissioner to continue to provide information on cooperation with other United Nations bodies and with Governments and invites her to make available information concerning agreements with States and other United Nations bodies and their implementation, in an open and transparent manner, as appropriate;

20. Welcomes the launch of Annual Appeal 2000 which:

(a) Gives an overview of the activities and financial requirements of the Office and, in so doing, indicates the priorities for the year;

- (b) Provides Member States with further information, thus facilitating dialogue on all aspects of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner, particularly its programme activities and its funding;
- (c) Provides greater transparency in the funding of the Office;
21. Invites the High Commissioner to inform Member States, as appropriate, on all aspects of follow-up to, and preparation of, annual appeals, including through the periodic information meeting, and looks forward to the publication of Annual Appeal 2001;
22. Notes the request by the High Commissioner that voluntary contributions should be unearmarked and asks all Governments to take into account that request;
23. Invites all Governments considering voluntary contributions to the Office of the High Commissioner to consider providing unearmarked contributions to the extent possible with a view to treating all human rights in a fair and equal manner;
24. Welcomes voluntary contributions by Governments within the framework of the Medium-Term Plan;
25. Invites the High Commissioner to submit information pursuant to the present resolution in her annual report to the Commission;
26. Decides to consider the implementation of the present resolution at its fifty-seventh session under the relevant agenda item.

35th Meeting

7 April 2000

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

2000/2. Question of Western Sahara

The Commission on Human Rights,

Having considered in depth the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/87 of 6 December 1999,

Recalling also its resolution 1999/4 of 23 April 1999,

Recalling further the agreement in principle given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro to the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in the context of their joint mission of good offices,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990 and 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, in which the Council approved a settlement plan for Western Sahara,

Recalling also all the Security Council, General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights resolutions relating to the question of Western Sahara,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara, as provided for in the settlement plan,

Noting with satisfaction the entry into force of the ceasefire in accordance with the proposal of the Secretary-General, and stressing the importance it attaches to the maintenance of the ceasefire as an integral part of the settlement plan,

Noting also with satisfaction the agreements reached by the two parties during their private direct talks and stressing the importance it attaches to a full, fair and faithful implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements aimed at its implementation,

Noting further with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the settlement plan since December 1997,

Taking note of Security Council resolutions 1131 (1997) of 29 September 1997, 1198 (1998) of 18 September 1998, 1204 (1998) of 30 October 1998, 1215 (1998) of 17 December 1998, 1224 (1999) of 28 January 1999, 1228 (1999) of 11 February 1999, 1232 (1999) of 30 March 1999, 1235 (1999) of 30 April 1999, 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999 and 1263 (1999) of 13 September 1999,

Welcoming the acceptance by the two parties of the detailed modalities for the implementation of the Secretary-General's package of measures relating to the identification of voters, the appeals process and the revised implementation timetable,

Recalling that the General Assembly has examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/54/23 (Part II), chap. IX),

Recalling also that the General Assembly has examined the report of the Secretary-General (A/54/337),

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/54/337);
2. Again notes with satisfaction the agreements reached between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro for the implementation of the settlement plan during their private and direct talks under the auspices of Mr. James Baker III, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, and urges the parties to implement those agreements fully and in good faith;
3. Commends the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for their efforts in reaching these agreements as well as the two parties for the cooperation they have shown, and urges them to continue this cooperation in order to facilitate the speedy implementation of the settlement plan;
4. Urges the two parties to continue their cooperation with the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy, as well as with his Special Representative, and to refrain from undertaking anything that would undermine the implementation of the settlement plan and the agreements reached for its implementation;
5. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved in connection with the implementation of the settlement plan and in this respect calls upon the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General, his Personal Envoy and his Special Representative in implementing the various phases of the settlement plan;
6. Urges the two parties to implement faithfully and loyally the Secretary-General's package of measures relating to the identification of voters, the appeals process and the revised implementation timetable;
7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara, as provided for in the settlement plan;
8. Reiterates its support for further efforts of the Secretary-General for the organization and the supervision by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, of a referendum on self-determination of the people of Western Sahara that is impartial and free of all constraints, in conformity with Security Council resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), in which the Council approved the settlement plan for Western Sahara;
9. Takes note of Security Council resolutions 1131 (1997) of 29 September 1997, 1238 (1999) of 14 May 1999 and 1263 (1999) of 13 September 1999;
10. Notes that the General Assembly has requested the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence

to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara, bearing in mind the positive ongoing implementation of the settlement plan, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

11. Also notes that the General Assembly has invited the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its fifty-fifth session, a report on the implementation of Assembly resolution 54/87.

35th meeting

7 April 2000

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

2000/3. The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 54/151 of 17 December 1999 and recalling its own resolution 1999/3 of 23 April 1999,

Recalling also all of its relevant resolutions, in which, inter alia, it condemned any State that permitted or tolerated the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit and use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling further the relevant resolutions and international instruments adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the Organization of African Unity, inter alia the Convention of the Organization of African Unity on the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, territorial integrity of States, self-determination of peoples, the non-use of force or threat of use of force in international relations and non-interference in affairs within the domestic jurisdiction of States,

Reaffirming also that by virtue of the principle of self-determination, as developed in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right to determine freely, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,



Recognizing that mercenary activities are continuing to increase in many parts of the world and are taking on new forms, permitting mercenaries to operate in a better organized way, with increased pay, and that their numbers have grown and more persons are prepared to become mercenaries,

Alarmed and concerned about the danger which the activities of mercenaries constitute to peace and security in developing countries, particularly in Africa and in small States,

Deeply concerned about the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the negative effects on the policy and economies of affected countries resulting from mercenary international criminal activities,

Convinced that, notwithstanding the way in which mercenaries or mercenary-related activities are used or the form they take to acquire some semblance of legitimacy, they are a threat to peace, security and the self-determination of peoples and an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights by peoples,

1. Welcomes the report of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (E/CN.4/2000/14 and Corr.1);
2. Reaffirms that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training are causes for grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;
3. Recognizes that armed conflicts, terrorism, arms trafficking and covert operations by third Powers, inter alia , encourage the demand for mercenaries on the global market;
4. Urges all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries and to take legislative measures to ensure that their territories and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries for the planning of activities designed to impede the right to self-determination, to overthrow the Government of any State, or dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the right to self-determination of peoples;
5. Calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider taking the necessary action to sign or ratify the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries;

6. Welcomes the cooperation extended by those countries that received a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination;

7. Also welcomes the adoption by some States of national legislation that restricts the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries;

8. Invites States to investigate the possibility of mercenary involvement whenever and wherever criminal acts of a terrorist nature occur;

9. Requests the High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the necessary assistance and support for the fulfilment of his mandate;

10. Decides, in accordance with the request of the General Assembly, to convene a workshop on “The traditional and new forms of mercenary activities as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination” before the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly and requests the High Commissioner for Human Rights to report on the outcome of the workshop to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session;

11. Reiterates the importance of a clearer legal definition of mercenaries that would make for more efficient prevention and punishment of mercenary activities;

12. Urges all States to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate;

13. Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as a matter of priority, to publicize the adverse effects of mercenary activities on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by the activities of mercenaries;

14. Requests the Special Rapporteur to consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the current resolution and to report, with specific recommendations, his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right to self-determination to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session;

15. Decides to consider at its fifty-seventh session the question of the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination under the same agenda item.

35th meeting  
7 April 2000

[Adopted by a roll-call vote of 35 votes to 11, with 5 abstentions.  
See chap. V.]

2000/4. Situation in occupied Palestine

The Commission on Human Rights,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the provisions of Articles 1 and 55 thereof, which affirm the right of peoples to self-determination, and scrupulous respect of the principle of refraining in international relations from the threat or use of force, as specified in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Guided also by the provisions of article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which affirm that all peoples have the right of self-determination,

Guided further by the provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights in June 1993 (A/CONF.157/23), and in particular Part I, paragraphs 2 and 3, relating to the right of self-determination of all peoples and especially those subject to foreign occupation,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 181 A and B (II) of 29 November 1947 and 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, as well as all other resolutions which confirm and define the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, particularly their right to self-determination,

Recalling also its previous resolutions in this regard, the latest of which is its resolution 1999/55 of 27 April 1999,

Reaffirming the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the relevant United Nations resolutions and

declarations, and the provisions of international covenants and instruments relating to the right to self-determination as an international principle and as a right of all peoples in the world, as it is a jus cogens in international law,

1. Reaffirms the permanent and unqualified Palestinian right to self-determination, including the option of a State, and looks forward to the early fulfilment of this right;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Israel and all other Governments, to disseminate it on the widest possible scale and to make available to the Commission on Human Rights, prior to the convening of its fifty-seventh session, all information pertaining to the implementation of the present resolution by the Government of Israel;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session the item entitled “The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation” and to consider the situation in occupied Palestine under that agenda item, as a matter of high priority.

35th meeting

7 April 2000

[Adopted by a roll-call vote of 44 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.  
See chap. V.]

#### 2000/5. The right to development

##### The Commission on Human Rights

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, expressing in particular the determination to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom as well as to employ international mechanisms for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

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

Noting that the World Conference on Human Rights reaffirmed the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of all fundamental human rights,

Recognizing that the Declaration on the Right to Development constitutes an integral link between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/23) through its elaboration of a holistic vision integrating economic, social and cultural rights with civil and political rights,

Expressing its concern, more than 50 years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that the unacceptable situation of absolute poverty, hunger, disease, lack of adequate shelter, illiteracy and hopelessness remains the lot of over 1 billion people,

Emphasizing that the promotion, protection and realization of the right to development are an integral part of the promotion and protection of all human rights,

Noting that the human person is the central subject of development and that development policy should therefore make the human being the main participant and beneficiary of development,

Stressing the importance of creating an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will enable people to achieve social development,

Affirming the need to apply a gender perspective in the implementation of the right to development, inter alia by ensuring that women play an active role in the development process,

Emphasizing that the empowerment of women and their full participation on a basis of equality in all spheres of society is fundamental for development,

Underlining the fact that realization of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level,

Welcoming in this regard the adoption by the General Assembly of the Agenda for Development, annexed to its resolution 51/240 of 20 June 1997, which declares that development is one of the main priorities of the United Nations and which aims at invigorating a renewed and strengthened partnership for development, based on the imperatives of mutual benefits and genuine interdependence,

Noting with concern that the Declaration on the Right to Development is insufficiently disseminated and should be taken into account, as appropriate, in bilateral and multilateral cooperation programmes, national development strategies and policies, and activities of international organizations,

Recalling the need for coordination and cooperation throughout the United Nations system for a more effective promotion and realization of the right to development,

Underlining the important role of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and protection of the right to development, as mandated in paragraph 4 (c) of General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993,

Recalling its resolution 1999/79 of 28 April 1999 and noting General Assembly resolution 54/175 of 17 December 1999,

Taking note with interest of the report of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts (E/CN.4/1998/29), including the proposed strategy contained therein, and welcoming in particular the recommendation that a follow-up mechanism be established to ensure promotion and implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development,

1. Reaffirms the importance of the right to development for every human person and all peoples in all countries, in particular the developing countries, as an integral part of their fundamental human rights, as well as the potential contribution its realization could make to the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. Recognizes that the passage of more than fifty years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights demands that we strengthen efforts to place all human rights - and, in this context, the right to development in particular - at the top of the global agenda;

3. Reiterates that:

(a) The essence of the right to development is the principle that the human person is the central subject of development and that the right to life includes within it existence in human dignity with the minimum necessities of life;

(b) The existence of widespread absolute poverty inhibits the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and renders democracy and popular participation fragile;

(c) For peace and stability to endure, national action and international action and cooperation are required to promote a better life for all in larger freedom, a critical element of which is the eradication of poverty;

4. Reaffirms that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and in this context affirms that:

- (a) Development experiences of countries reflect differences with regard to both progress and setbacks, and that the development spectrum has a wide range, not only between countries but also within countries;
  - (b) A number of developing countries have experienced rapid economic growth in the recent past and have become dynamic partners in the international economy;
  - (c) At the same time, the gap between developed and developing countries remains unacceptably wide and developing countries continue to face difficulties in participating in the globalization process, and many risk being marginalized and effectively excluded from its benefits;
  - (d) Democracy, which is spreading everywhere, has raised development expectations everywhere, that their non-fulfilment risks rekindling non-democratic forces, and that structural reforms that do not take social realities into account could destabilize democratization processes;
  - (e) Effective popular participation is an essential component of successful and lasting development;
  - (f) Democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social- and people-centred sustainable development;
  - (g) The participation of developing countries in the international economic decision-making process needs to be broadened and strengthened;
5. Urges all States to eliminate all obstacles to development at all levels, by pursuing the promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and by implementing comprehensive development programmes at the national level, integrating these rights into development activities, and by promoting effective international cooperation;
6. Reaffirms that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the universality, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity of the consideration of human rights issues must be ensured;
7. Affirms that international cooperation is acknowledged more than ever as a necessity deriving from recognized mutual interest, and therefore that such cooperation should be strengthened in order to support the efforts of developing countries to solve their social and economic problems and to fulfil their obligations to promote and protect all human rights;

8. Welcomes the intention of the Secretary-General to give high priority to the right to development and urges all States to promote further the right to development as a vital element in a balanced human rights programme;

9. Also welcomes the high priority assigned by the High Commissioner to activities relating to the right to development and urges the Office of the High Commissioner to continue implementing Commission resolution 1998/72;

10. Further welcomes the decision by the Economic and Social Council to authorize the establishment by the Commission of a follow-up mechanism, consisting of an open-ended working group and an independent expert with a mandate to present to the working group at each of its sessions a study on the current state of progress in the implementation of the right to development, as provided in Commission resolution 1998/72;

11. Welcomes the unanimous confirmation of Ambassador M.S. Dembri of Algeria as the Chairman of the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development and encourages the Chairman to undertake informal consultations, at his discretion, with all the relevant role players and/or interested parties with a view to preparing for the convening of the first session of the working group no later than the end of September 2000;

12. Also welcomes the consensus reached between all parties on the need for the open-ended Working Group on the Right to Development to convene in two sessions, of five days each, before the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Human Rights;

13. Invites the High Commissioner to submit a report to the Commission each year for the duration of the mechanism, to provide interim reports to the Working Group and to make those reports available to the independent expert, in each case covering:

(a) The activities of her Office relating to the implementation of the right to development as contained in her mandate;

(b) The implementation of resolutions of the Commission and the General Assembly with regard to the right to development;

(c) Inter-agency coordination within the United Nations system for the implementation of relevant resolutions of the Commission in that regard;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and to the Commission at its fifty-seventh session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the various provisions of the present resolution;



15. Urges the United Nations system to continue to support the implementation of the recent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights regarding the right to development;
16. Calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the Working Group and the independent expert receive all necessary assistance, in particular the staff and resources required to fulfil their mandates;
17. Calls upon the Working Group to take note of the deliberations on the right to development during the fifty-sixth session of the Commission and any other issue relevant to the right to development;
18. Decides to continue consideration of this question, as a matter of priority, at its fifty-seventh session.

46th meeting

13 April 2000

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

## B. Decisions

### 2000/101. Organization of work

At its 2nd meeting, on 23 March 2000, the Commission on Human Rights decided, without a vote, to invite the following persons to participate in its meetings:

- (a) In connection with item 5: Mr. E. Bernales Ballesteros, Special Rapporteur on the question of the use of mercenaries;
- (b) In connection with item 6: Mr. M. Glèlè-Ahanhanzo, Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;
- (c) In connection with item 7: Mr. A. Sengupta, independent expert on the right to development;
- (d) In connection with item 8: Mr. G. Giacomelli, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967;
- (e) In connection with item 9: Mr. G. Gallón, Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in Equatorial Guinea;

- (f) In connection with item 9: Mr. M. Copithorne, Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran;
- (g) In connection with item 9: Mr. J. Dienstbier, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- (h) In connection with item 9: Mr. L. Franco, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan;
- (i) In connection with item 9: Mr. R. Garretón, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- (j) In connection with item 9: Mr. K. Hossain, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;
- (k) In connection with item 9: Mr. R. Lallah, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar;
- (l) In connection with item 9: Mr. M. Moussalli, Special Representative of the Commission on the situation of human rights in Rwanda;
- (m) In connection with item 9: Ms. M.-T. Kéita-Bocoum, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi;
- (n) In connection with item 9: Mr. A. Mavrommatis, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iraq;
- (o) In connection with item 9 (b): Mr. F. Yimer, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Communications of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights; representatives of States in respect of which situations were being considered under item 9 (b);
- (p) In connection with item 10: Mr. F. Cheru, independent expert on structural adjustment policies;
- (q) In connection with item 10: Mr. R. Figueredo, Special Rapporteur on the effects of foreign debt on the effective exercise of economic, social and cultural rights;
- (r) In connection with item 10: Ms. F.Z. Ouhachi-Vesely, Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes;

- (s) In connection with item 10: Ms. A.-M. Lizin, independent expert on the question of human rights and extreme poverty;
- (t) In connection with item 10: Ms. K. Tomasevski, Special Rapporteur on the right to education;
- (u) In connection with item 11 (a): Mr. L. Joinet, Vice-Chairperson of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention;
- (v) In connection with item 11 (a): Sir Nigel S. Rodley, Special Rapporteur on the question of torture;
- (w) In connection with item 11 (a): Ms. E. Odio Benito, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group on the draft optional protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- (x) In connection with item 11 (a): Mr. J. Walkate, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture;
- (y) In connection with item 11 (b): Mr. I. Tosevski, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances;
- (z) In connection with item 11 (b): Ms. A. Jahangir, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions;
- (aa) In connection with item 11 (c): Mr. A. Hussain, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression;
- (bb) In connection with item 11 (d): Mr. P. Kumaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers;
- (cc) In connection with item 11 (d): Mr. C. Bassiouni, independent expert on restitution, compensation and rehabilitation for victims of grave violations of human rights;
- (dd) In connection with item 11 (e): Mr. A. Amor, Special Rapporteur on religious intolerance;
- (ee) In connection with item 12: Ms. D. Simonovic, Chairperson of the Commission on the Status of Women;
- (ff) In connection with item 12 (a): Ms. R. Coomaraswamy, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

(gg) In connection with item 13: Ms. C. von Heidenstam, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflicts;

(hh) In connection with item 13: Ms. O. Calcetas-Santos, Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

(ii) In connection with item 13: Mr. J.I. Mora Godoy, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group on a draft optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography;

(jj) In connection with item 13: Mr. O.A. Otunnu, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict;

(kk) In connection with item 14 (a): Ms. G. Rodríguez Pizarro, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants;

(ll) In connection with item 14 (c): Mr. F.M. Deng, Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons;

(mm) In connection with item 14 (d): Swami Agnivesh, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery;

(nn) In connection with item 14 (d): Mr. B. Lindquist, Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development;

(oo) In connection with item 15: Mr. P. Wille, Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group on a permanent forum for indigenous people;

(pp) In connection with item 15: Mr. L. E. Chavez., Chairperson-Rapporteur of the working group established in accordance with Commission resolution 1995/32;

(qq) In connection with item 15: Ms. V. Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations;

(rr) In connection with item 15: Mr. M. Dodson, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

(ss) In connection with item 16: Mr. R. Hatano, Chairperson of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights at its fifty-first session;

(tt) In connection with item 19: Ms. M. Rishmawi, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia;

(uu) In connection with item 19: Mr. T. Hammarberg, former Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia;

(vv) In connection with item 19: Ms. L.I. Takla, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights;

(ww) In connection with item 19: Mr. A. Dieng, independent expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti.

[See chap. III.]

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