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Third Committee**Summary record of the 43rd meeting**

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Chair: Mr. Mohamed (Vice-Chair)..... (Guyana)
later: Mr. Hilale (Chair) (Morocco)

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In the absence of Mr. Hilale (Morocco), Mr. Mohamed (Guyana), Vice-Chair, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a.m.

Agenda item 71: Right of peoples to self-determination (continued) (A/C.3/70/L.42)

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.42: The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

1. **Mr. Moussa** (Egypt), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, said that the draft resolution recalled the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004 regarding Israel's unlawful wall being constructed in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and its conclusion that the wall, along with other measures previously taken by the occupying Power, severely impeded the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. He read out an oral revision to the text: in the eleventh preambular paragraph, "taking note" should be replaced with "recalling".

2. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Angola, China, Comoros, Eritrea, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe had joined the list of sponsors.

Agenda item 72: Promotion and protection of human rights (continued)

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (continued) (A/C.3/70/L.23, A/C.3/70/L.40, A/C.3/70/L.41, A/C.3/70/L.46, A/C.3/70/L.48, A/C.3/70/L.49, A/C.3/70/L.51, A/C.3/70/L.52, A/C.3/70/L.54, A/C.3/70/L.55, A/C.3/70/L.56 and A/C.3/70/L.57)

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.23: Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

3. **Mr. Ríos Sánchez** (Mexico), introducing the draft resolution, said that Mexico strongly condemned all acts of terrorism without exception and was fully aware of the legitimate concerns of countries that were confronted with attacks by terrorist groups in various regions. It was therefore particularly relevant at the current time to reaffirm the consensus that existed in

the international community that any individual or collective action taken to combat terrorism should fall fully within the framework of international human rights law. The draft resolution took up aspects highlighted by the report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/70/271) and inputs from the Human Rights Council in its resolution 29/9.

4. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Argentina, Armenia, Costa Rica, Liechtenstein, Panama and Paraguay had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.40: Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief

5. **Mr. Moussa** (Egypt), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that were members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), said that the draft resolution had been updated since the previous year to include references to General Assembly resolutions 69/140 on the promotion of interreligious and intercultural dialogue, understanding and cooperation for peace and 69/312 on the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations. The draft resolution also welcomed the holding of the fifth implementation meeting of the Istanbul Process by the OIC General Secretariat and the offer of Chile to host the next meeting in 2016.

6. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that China had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.41: Freedom of religion or belief

7. **Ms. Lucas** (Luxembourg), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the European Union and the other sponsors, said that defending freedom of religion or belief as a universal human right and combating intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief were essential priorities of the European Union's human rights policy. The promotion of religious tolerance, respect for diversity and mutual understanding were of the utmost importance in creating an environment conducive to the full enjoyment of freedom of religion or belief. The European Union's Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief sent a clear

signal on the importance given to that human right everywhere and for everyone.

8. The draft resolution was a follow-up action to the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. The European Union urged all States to step up efforts in that regard, including by implementing universal periodic review recommendations related to freedom of religion or belief. The adoption of the draft resolution by consensus would send a strong collective message to the world on the importance of protecting that freedom.

9. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Guatemala and Lebanon had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.46: Recognizing the role of human rights defenders and the need for their protection

10. **Mr. Torbergesen** (Norway), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, said that it was of grave concern that human rights defenders and organizations in all regions were increasingly being criminalized and subjected to acts of intimidation and harassment, threats and reprisals, arbitrary detentions, sentencing and imprisonment, torture, disappearances and killings. The sponsors were also concerned about the increasing gap between States' formal obligations and commitments to human rights and the situation on the ground. It was of paramount importance to support the individuals, organizations and networks that were promoting human rights. Although Governments might not always agree with human rights defenders, their right and ability to work safely without fear of retaliation was a key element in maintaining sustainable, open and democratic societies. The fundamental freedoms of expression and association were essential for the promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights. Creating a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders should therefore be a key objective of any society.

11. The draft resolution called on States to take effective and practical steps to address the situation of human rights defenders and recognize their role and the need for their protection. It did not create new rights or privileges for human rights defenders. The broad participation by Member States in the informal consultations had shown that the issue did not concern

only a group of countries or certain regions. The international community, through the General Assembly, must take a firm position in the defence of human rights.

12. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Guatemala, Honduras and Mongolia had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.48: The safety of journalists and the issue of impunity

13. **Mr. Pouleas** (Greece), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, said that the second report of the Secretary-General on the safety of journalists and the issue of impunity (A/70/290) unfortunately confirmed the upward trend in recent years of journalists being killed and targeted. More than 90 per cent of reported crimes remained unresolved, which undoubtedly constituted one of the biggest challenges to the safety of journalists all over the world and led to a vicious circle of impunity. The aim of the draft resolution was to draw attention to those alarming trends and contribute to strengthening the protection of journalists, based on the existing international legal framework; and to highlight the international community's commitment to protecting journalists from all human rights violations and abuses.

14. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mongolia, Republic of Moldova and San Marino had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.49: National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

15. **Mr. Braun** (Germany), introducing the draft resolution, said that the draft resolution took up a number of the recommendations set out in the recent report of the Secretary-General on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (A/70/347). It emphasized and encouraged the contribution of national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights. Those institutions, as neither State actors nor non-governmental organizations, cut across the traditional dividing line between State and civil society and thus were able to hold Governments accountable to their human rights commitments while raising awareness of human rights violations and acting with civil society. The draft resolution also sought to emphasize and

enhance the contribution that national human rights institutions could make to the international human rights system. Over the past few years, national human rights institutions had increasingly provided valuable input to the Commission on the Status of Women and the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing. For the first time in a General Assembly resolution, United Nations mechanisms and processes were being actively encouraged to enhance the participation of national human rights institutions in accordance with their respective mandates. Finally, the draft resolution served as a reminder that national human rights institutions must act independently and in full accordance with the Paris Principles.

16. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Jordan, Madagascar, Mongolia, Myanmar, Panama, Peru, Sri Lanka and Sweden had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.51: Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons

17. **Mr. Lyngroth** (Norway), introducing the draft resolution, said that the draft resolution built on General Assembly resolution 68/180 and called on States to take effective and practical steps to address the situation of internally displaced persons. It also called for the recognition of key human rights and humanitarian principles and expressed concern with the large and growing number of internally displaced persons worldwide. It underlined the need for all actors, including humanitarian and development actors, to work together in finding durable solutions to the challenge of long-term displacement.

18. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Austria, Croatia, Guatemala, Hungary and Peru had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.52: Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

19. **Ms. Konzett-Stoffl** (Austria), introducing the draft resolution, said that Austria had traditionally been the main sponsor of resolutions on the rights of persons belonging to minorities not only in the Third Committee but also in the Human Rights Council. The draft resolution was aimed at the effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging

to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and sought to continue the strong engagement of the General Assembly in that important issue.

20. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Cyprus, Georgia, Guatemala, Norway, Panama and Serbia had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.54: Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

21. **Ms. Mendelson** (United States of America), introducing the draft resolution, said updates to the text were focused on ensuring access for persons with all types of disabilities at all stages of the election process, including equal access to communications and media technologies. The importance of ensuring access for persons with disabilities was a universal concern as the number of such persons continued to grow around the world, including as a result of conflicts and humanitarian emergencies. The text also included strengthened language on the interrelatedness of transparency, social inclusion, democracy, human rights governance and the rule of law for ensuring free and fair elections. Her delegation supported the suggestion of the Under-Secretary-General on incorporating a gender perspective into the elections work of the United Nations.

22. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Estonia, Guatemala, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine and Yemen had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.55: The human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

23. **Mr. González de Linares Palou** (Spain), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of Germany and Spain, said that the purpose of the draft resolution was to update General Assembly resolution 68/157, taking into account the progress made since its adoption, and reinforce its effectiveness as a foundation for the achievement of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation.

24. The draft resolution highlighted that progress had not been made at the same pace with respect to the

right to safe drinking water and the right to sanitation. According to the Joint Monitoring Programme reports of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals had been met in respect of drinking water, but not sanitation. The political and cultural priority given to the right to safe drinking water was detrimental to the realization of the right to sanitation. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had determined that those rights had distinct features which warranted their separate treatment, supported by a global approach. Separating those rights did not create new legal obligations since the content of those rights was not new and both rights were derived from article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The draft resolution also referred to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its potential to further the progressive realization of those rights. Finally, in line with the renewal of agreements on the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in the year of its twentieth anniversary, the draft resolution strengthened the gender perspective by underscoring the devastating impact that lack of access to adequate drinking water and sanitation services had on gender equality and the human rights of women and girls, promoting the participation of women in decision-making on water and sanitation management and adopting a gender approach in that area.

25. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Andorra, Cabo Verde, Eritrea, Guatemala, Haiti, Mongolia, Palau, Peru and Serbia had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.56: Towards the full realization of an inclusive and accessible United Nations for persons with disabilities

26. **Mr. Winid** (Poland), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the sponsors, said that although considerable improvements had been made, there were still many loopholes and gaps in accessibility and inclusivity for persons with disabilities at the United Nations, stemming from the lack of not only resources but also a comprehensive policy. The draft resolution therefore called for a comprehensive, unified policy framework to ensure that the working environment of the United Nations became fully inclusive and accessible. It focused not only on physical access but

also on regulations and services that facilitated access to information, providing a comprehensive, holistic approach that was indispensable to lay the ground for an actual improvement of the situation. The sponsors hoped that the draft resolution would significantly contribute to ensuring a non-discriminatory and accessible environment within the United Nations for persons with disabilities, including delegates, staff members and visitors.

27. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Bahrain, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mongolia and United Republic of Tanzania had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.57: United Nations Human Rights Training and Documentation Centre for South-West Asia and the Arab Region

28. **Ms. Al Saad** (Qatar), introducing the draft resolution, said that draft resolution was based on General Assembly resolution 69/171 with some technical changes. It noted that developments in the Middle East and North Africa had continued to generate growing demand for the services of the Centre and that the increased demand that was being placed on the Centre revealed a growing recognition of its role and impact on strengthening human rights capacities in the region. The draft resolution encouraged the continued engagement of the Centre to work with other United Nations regional offices to strengthen its work and underlined the Centre's role as a source for regional expertise.

29. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Comoros, Cuba, Eritrea, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Yemen had joined the list of sponsors.

Agenda item 72: Promotion and protection of human rights (*continued*)

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives (*continued*)
(A/C.3/70/L.35 and A/C.3/70/L.45)

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.35: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

30. **Ms. Lucas** (Luxembourg), introducing the draft resolution on behalf of the European Union and Japan, along with the other sponsors, recalled that the General Assembly had adopted resolutions on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for more than 10 years, driven by a widely shared concern about the continued grave and systematic human rights violations in that country. In its report, the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had highlighted the gravity of the human rights situation in that country, as well as the pervasive culture of impunity and the lack of accountability. The draft resolution nevertheless took into account the progress registered over the preceding year, including the ratification by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; its action on the recommendations made during its second universal periodic review process; its expressed willingness to consider human rights dialogues with international interlocutors, including the European Union; and the reunions of separated families which had taken place in October 2015.

31. It was regrettable, however, that there had not been any substantive improvements in the overall human rights situation on the ground. The findings in the report of the commission of inquiry that crimes against humanity might have been committed by institutions and officials of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, pursuant to policies established at the highest level of the State, gave cause for deep concern. The Security Council was therefore encouraged to take appropriate action to ensure accountability for crimes against humanity, including through possible referral to the International Criminal Court. As in previous years, the sponsors of the resolution had informed the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the contents of the draft resolution.

32. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Marshall Islands, New Zealand and Turkey had joined the list of sponsors.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.45: Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

33. **Mr. Grant** (Canada), introducing the draft resolution, said that it was the result of a facts-based analysis of the situation of human rights in Iran, which took into account both positive and negative trends. The recent reports of the Secretary-General and of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran highlighted the systematic and widespread human rights violations in that country. The Iranian Government's commitments, including measures taken to eliminate discrimination against women and ethnic minorities and to increase freedom of expression and opinion, were a step in the right direction. However, a 2014 analysis had indicated that only 28 percent of the recommendations of the 2010 universal periodic review had been implemented, and that there was a lack of meaningful cooperation with international human rights mechanisms.

34. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that New Zealand and Palau had joined the list of sponsors.

Statements made in exercise of the right of reply

35. **Mr. Choe** Myong Nam (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) said that his delegation categorically rejected draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.35. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had been singled out by the European Union and Japan in pursuit of politically motivated objectives and not for the genuine promotion of human rights. Despite continuing efforts on the part of his Government to promote dialogue and communication in the area of human rights, as exemplified by its invitations to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the European Union Special Representative for Human Rights, the European Union and Japan had chosen to provoke confrontation by submitting the draft resolution while deliberately remaining silent about their own gross human rights violations and those of their allies, including the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq and the resultant civilian killings, the refugee crisis in Western Europe and unresolved past crimes against humanity. Confrontation was incompatible with

dialogue and cooperation. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would remain steadfast in its position to continue to reject all politically motivated country-specific resolutions.

36. *Mr. Hilale (Morocco) took the Chair.*

37. **Mr. Qassem Agha** (Syrian Arab Republic) said that the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea undermined the credibility of political and legal terms of reference in the field of international relations, particularly the international consensus on the modalities for dealing with human rights issues in the Human Rights Council through the universal periodic review. It was not clear why the matter had been brought before the Committee, which was supposed to deal with social and humanitarian affairs, and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals for the benefit of all humanity, or, or why selective accusations were made against States that had their own cultures, customs and successes in the field of human rights.

38. Rather than focusing on the human rights situation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it would be better to appoint Special Rapporteurs to investigate the situation of human rights in those States that were keen to uphold human rights and had destroyed Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya and were attempting to destroy his country, Syria. The clearest evidence for the politicization of humanitarian issues had been demonstrated by the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Tony Blair, when he had disseminated misleading and false information on the alleged existence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, with a view to destroying that country. His Government reaffirmed its principled position and categorically rejected the selective use of human rights issues as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of States on humanitarian and legal pretexts. Such practices contravened the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, which affirmed first and foremost the principle of the sovereign equality of the States Members of the United Nations.

39. **Ms. Vadiati** (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that the principles of equality, objectivity, non-politicization and non-selectivity were unfortunately not being upheld by self-proclaimed defenders of human rights, such as Canada, which had a questionable human rights record when dealing with aboriginal people. Canada had

continued to pursue the worn-out and hostile policy of the outgoing conservative Government by introducing the counterproductive and ill-intentioned draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.45](#) at a time when Iran's policy of constructive engagement with the world had led to historic success in diplomacy and dialogue in conclusion of the nuclear deal. She expressed concern that the outgoing conservative Government of Canada had insisted on ignoring the realities in Iran and continued to engage negatively in a politically driven campaign against her country. The draft resolution was full of fabricated issues based on the political interests of the main sponsor and ran counter to the will of the people and the Government of Iran. The Committee should reject the short-sighted approach reflected in Canada's draft resolution. She hoped that the new Government of Canada would begin a process of increased engagement over the politicization of human rights and dialogue over confrontation. She called on all delegations to vote against the draft resolution.

40. **Mr. Grant** (Canada) said that he had spoken on behalf of the current Government of Canada, which had taken office on the previous day, and that the draft resolution did not stem from a policy of the former Government. However, the real issue was the human rights situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the facts spoke very clearly for themselves. He called on all delegations to vote in favour of the draft resolution.

41. **Ms. Vadiati** (Islamic Republic of Iran) said that the draft resolution had been formulated when the conservative Government of Canada had still been in office. The Government and people of Iran were involved in constructive engagement with the international community; for that reason, she called on delegations to vote against the draft resolution.

Agenda item 28: Social development (*continued*)

(b) Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family (*continued*) ([A/C.3/70/L.12](#))

Draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.12](#): Cooperatives in social development

42. **The Chair** said that he had been informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

43. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Colombia, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Mauritius, Mozambique and Papua New Guinea had joined the list of sponsors. He recalled that at the time of the introduction of the draft resolution, the seventh preambular paragraph had been orally revised by the sponsors.

44. *Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.12, as orally revised, was adopted.*

Agenda item 106: Crime prevention and criminal justice (*continued*) (A/C.3/70/L.2, A/C.3/70/L.3, A/C.3/70/L.4 and A/C.3/70/L.5)

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.2: Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

45. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that the report requested in paragraph 17 of the draft resolution was part of recurrent documentation requirements from the Secretariat and would therefore not require additional resources. Accordingly, the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

46. *Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.2 was adopted.*

47. **Ms. Al-Saad** (Qatar) said that her delegation hoped that the draft resolution would further efforts to strengthen the rule of law, achieve sustainable development and combat transnational crime. Paragraph 5 of the draft resolution highlighted her Government's initiative to organize a youth forum prior to the Thirteenth Congress, which would offer young people a unique opportunity to express their views and share their concerns and aspirations. Her Government supported the invitation made in the same paragraph to the host countries of future congresses to consider the holding of similar events.

48. Qatar had hosted the Congress in an effort to uphold its international responsibilities and in recognition of the importance of establishing secure national societies and a secure international community governed by the rule of law, in line with the principles of freedom and justice and the importance of combating crime. Her Government supported paragraph 6 of the resolution, which called on Governments to take into consideration the Doha Declaration when formulating legislation and policy directives, and hoped that the recommendations made in the Doha Declaration would be successfully

implemented and turned into a plan of action for the following five years.

49. **Mr. Marani** (Argentina) said that States must work together and comply with the standards of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in order to end the illicit trafficking of endangered species of wild fauna and flora. He wished to place on record that the draft resolution made reference to trafficking in wildlife, including flora and fauna. The actions envisaged in the draft resolution, including those to be carried out by the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations as well as the Secretariat, must conform to the mandates approved by their constituent instruments and governing bodies and be conducted within the framework of the Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.3: United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules)

50. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee), said that two editorial corrections should be made to the draft resolution. All references in the text to the "Mandela Rules" should be changed to the "Nelson Mandela Rules." In paragraph 7, the phrase "known as Mandela Prisoner Rights Day" should be deleted and the word "utilized" should be inserted after "to be also".

51. Turning to the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, he said that, with regard to the request made in paragraph 10, it was envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$458,500 would be required for the holding of an open-ended intergovernmental expert group on the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) to identify lessons learned and exchange good practices.

52. With regard to the request contained in paragraph 15, it was envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$931,600 would be required for the development of technical guidance material on the Nelson Mandela Rules and the revision of existing United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) handbooks in the field of prison reform, printing of 320 copies of the Nelson Mandela Rules in all the official languages of the United Nations, advisory services missions to 15 countries, one Professional post

at the P-4 level for two years, one additional General Service post for two years, and consultancy services for four months.

53. With regard to the request contained in paragraph 17, it was envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$618,800 would be required to provide the technical assistance needed. The resources would provide for advisory services missions to eight countries, two Professional posts, one at the P-4 and one at the P-3 level, for one year each, one additional General Service post for one year, and one consultant for four months.

54. Should the additional extrabudgetary resources not be provided, the activities would not take place. The draft resolution therefore had no programme budget implications.

55. *Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.3 was adopted.*

56. **Ms. Kirianoff Crimmins** (Switzerland), speaking also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Slovenia, Sweden and Uruguay, welcomed the adoption of draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.3](#), which marked a historic moment in the protection of the rights of persons deprived of their liberty. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners defined the minimum conditions to be met in order to protect the dignity of each individual deprived of liberty. She therefore urged all States to fully and effectively implement the Nelson Mandela Rules without delay by assessing and, if necessary, adapting their domestic legislation in order to guarantee the minimum standards defined in the Rules to every person deprived of his or her liberty. The persuasive power of the Rules was not anchored in a legally binding status, but in the belief of the international community that they defined the very minimum conditions to be met in order to treat persons deprived of their liberty humanely, with dignity and with respect for their basic human rights.

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.4: Taking action against gender-related killing of women and girls

57. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that with regard to the requests made in paragraphs 12 and 13 of draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.4](#), it was envisaged that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$715,100 would be required to provide

for advisory services missions to six countries, one Professional post at the P-4 level for 24 months, one Professional post at the P-3 level and one General Service post for four months per year for two years, and one international consultant for four months.

58. With regard to the request made in paragraph 15, it was envisaged that extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$386,700 would be required for coordination between UNODC and the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, including the holding of two expert group meetings to discuss future partnerships and methodologies for data collection on the gender-related killing of women and girls; development of methodological tools, following the international classification of crime for statistical purposes (ICCS), for data collection, standardization and harmonization of data analysis across the regions; and an annual study for analysis of the data collected in each region.

59. With regard to the request made in paragraph 16, it was envisaged that extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$877,300 would be required to prepare the global analytical study. The resources would provide for two advisory meetings to gather experts' insights into the analysis and collection of data on the gender-related killing of women and girls in order to set up a framework for the global collection of data; data collection in the field for the global study and the analysis; and drafting and editing of the study, focusing on trends in the gender-related killing of women and girls as well as patterns behind the crime and the relation between victims and perpetrators. The study would also revisit existing prevention policies, and provide an overview of the policies aimed at reducing those crimes and the gaps that existed in them. The analysis would draw policy lessons to improve effectiveness.

60. With regard to the request made in paragraph 19, it was envisaged that the report would be part of another document to be prepared pursuant to existing reporting obligations and would therefore not require additional resources.

61. Should the additional extrabudgetary resources not be provided, the activities requested would not take place. Draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.4](#) therefore had no programme budget implications.

62. *Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.4 was adopted.*

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.5: Technical assistance for implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism

63. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that in order to implement the activities requested in paragraphs 1-13 and 16 of draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.5](#), UNODC would need to: (a) provide technical assistance for the ratification and legislative incorporation of the international legal instruments related to counter-terrorism to those countries requesting such assistance; (b) provide technical assistance for building the capacity of Member States to implement the international legal instruments related to counter-terrorism, including through targeted technical assistance programmes and the elaboration of technical tools and publications; (c) provide technical assistance related to international legal cooperation pertaining to countering terrorism and fostering the development of strong and effective central authorities, including in relation to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters; (d) ensure the inclusion, in its technical assistance activities in counter-terrorism, of the elements necessary for building national capacity in order to strengthen criminal justice systems and the rule of law; (e) strengthen the provision of technical assistance to Member States on effective measures, based on the rule of law, for criminal justice responses addressing the prevention of terrorism; (f) develop enhanced specialized legal knowledge in the area of counter-terrorism and substantive expertise in pertinent thematic areas and include increased in-depth substantive elements in the overall counter-terrorism programme activities; (g) support Member States in addressing the threat of foreign terrorist fighters, radicalization, and links between terrorism and transnational organized crime, kidnapping for ransom, and cultural heritage, through its legal and capacity-building activities; (h) continue to provide assistance to requesting Member States in combating the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; (i) strengthen its cooperation with international organizations and relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as with international, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements; (j) give high priority to the implementation of an integrated approach through the promotion of its regional and thematic programmes, including by assisting States, as requested, with the further elaboration and development of national, subregional and regional counter-terrorism strategies; and (k) coordinate the

expanded work with the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

64. The requests made in paragraphs 1-13 and 16 would require additional extrabudgetary resources for the provision of technical assistance in implementing the international conventions and protocols related to counter-terrorism. Voluntary contributions had allowed for the implementation of technical assistance activities in 2014 amounting to \$8.2 million. The full implementation of the activities set out in paragraphs 1-13 would be subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources. A small element of the activities would be carried out drawing on the existing resources approved under the subprogramme, Terrorism prevention, of section 16, International drug control, crime and terrorism prevention and criminal justice, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

65. With regard to the request contained in paragraph 17, the report requested was part of recurrent documentation requirements of the Secretariat and would therefore not require additional resources.

66. *Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.5 therefore had no programme budget implications.*

67. *Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.5 was adopted.*

Agenda item 107: International drug control
(continued) ([A/C.3/70/L.6](#))

Draft resolution A/C.3/70/L.6: Special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

68. **Mr. Khane** (Secretary of the Committee) said that, with regard to the substantive and conference servicing of the special session, scheduled to be held in April 2016, referred to in paragraph 2 of draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.6](#), the related resource requirements had been included under Section 2 and Section 16 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, in accordance with established budgetary procedures. The General Assembly had been informed of the cost implications prior to the adoption of resolution 69/200.

69. With regard to the requests contained in paragraphs 4 and 5 of draft resolution, the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

had indicated that the requested services could be provided without additional costs on the assumption that the timelines for the submission and processing of documentation, as well as the dates for the holding of the intersessional meetings, were determined in consultation between the secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs Secretariat and the Conference Management Service of the United Nations Office at Vienna.

70. *Draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.6](#) therefore had no programme budget implications.*

71. *Draft resolution [A/C.3/70/L.6](#) was adopted.*

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.