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Item 3 (b) of the provisional agenda

**Implementation of sections III and IV of the annex
to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007:**

Agenda and annual programme of work, including new priorities

Joint written statement* submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (CCIA/WCC), Zonta International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (España), Union of Arab Jurists, International Federation of Family Associations of Missing Persons from Armed Conflict (IFFAMPAC), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Society for Human Rights (ISHR), Institute for Planetary Synthesis (IPS), non-governmental organizations on the roster

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[15 January 2010]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

Codification of the human right to peace

I

1. The Human Rights Council adopted for first time in 2008 a resolution entitled **“Promotion of the right of peoples to peace”** inspired by previous resolutions on this issue approved by the UN General Assembly and the former Human Rights Commission, particularly the GA resolution 39/11 of 12 November 1984, entitled “Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace” and the United Nations Millennium Declaration.
2. The resolution reiterates the traditional position already developed by the former Human Rights Commission and the UN General Assembly, according to which “peoples of our planet have a sacred right to peace”¹, and that preservation and protection of this right constitutes a fundamental obligation of each State (paragraph 2). Therefore, States should direct their policies towards the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war, the renunciation of the use or threat of use of force in international relations and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations (paragraph 5).
3. These principles constitute a vital requirement for the promotion and protection of “all human rights of everyone and all peoples” (paragraph 8), included the right to development and the right of peoples to self-determination (paragraph 6).
4. The resolution also stresses that peace is a vital requirement for the promotion and protection of all human rights for all (paragraph 3) and that the cleavage that divides human society, between the rich and the poor, and the ever-increasing gap between the developed and developing worlds pose a major threat to global prosperity, peace, security and stability (paragraph 4).
5. The resolution requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to convene, before April 2009, a three-day workshop on the right of peoples to peace, with the participation of ten experts from countries of each of the five regional groups. Ultimately, the workshop could not be organized because OHCHR could not identify areas from which resources could be redeployed and the resources available had to be allocated to the preparations for the Durban Review Conference and the support for the new mandates created at the UN Human Rights Council².

¹ ¹ Para.1 of the operative part of HR Council res. 8/9, adopted on 18 June 2008 by 32 votes in favor, 13 against and 2 abstentions (India and Mexico)

² ² Para.3, doc. A/HRC/11/38 (Report by OHCHR on the implementation of res. 8/9), dated 17 de March 2009.

II

6. In 2009 the Human Rights Council -with the vote in favor of Latin American, African and Asian countries- adopted a new resolution on the **right of peoples to peace**³, which reiterated the content of this right as supported by the resolution of 2008.

7. At the same time, the Human Rights Council recognized the **individual** approach of the right to peace in the Preamble of the resolution by affirming that “human rights include social, economic and cultural rights and the **right to peace**, a healthy environment and development, and that development is, in fact, the realization of these rights” (paragraph 15 of Preamble); that, pursuant article 28 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, “**everyone** is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms ... can be fully realized” (paragraph 17 of Preamble); and that a life without war is the primary international prerequisite for the material well-being, development and progress of countries and for the full implementation of the **rights and fundamental human freedoms** proclaimed by the United Nations” (paragraph 19 of Preamble).

8. Consequently, the Human Rights Council insisted that “**peace** and security, development and **human rights** are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well being” (paragraph 5).

9. Additionally, the Human Rights Council reiterated the OHCHR to convene a **workshop** on the right of peoples to peace, which was finally held on 15-16 December 2009 in Geneva. Experts from countries of all regional groups, representatives of States, international organizations and NGO were invited to participate actively into the workshop.

10. The **mandate of the workshop** on the right of peoples to peace was threefold:

- (a) To further clarify the content and scope of this right;
- (b) To propose measures that raise awareness of the importance of realizing this right;
- (c) To suggest concrete actions to mobilize States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the promotion of the right of peoples to peace (paragraph 11 of the resolution 11/4)

11. The Spanish Society for International Human Rights Law (AEDIDH) actively collaborated with the OHCHR and the state sponsors of the resolution in the organization of the workshop, and encouraged the active participation of other NGOs. Moreover, this organization presented six written papers to the workshop.

12. The *workshop of experts on the right of peoples to peace* concluded that on the basis of studies and latest developments of doctrine and civil society, one might identify the contents and scope of the *human right to peace* as an emerging right. Consequently, the workshop recommended the **Human Rights Council to establish an open-ended working group (with representatives of States), with the task of initiating the official codification of the human right to peace**. Civil society representatives should be invited to participate actively in this working group.

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Human Rights Council Res 11/4 of 17 June 2009, adopted by 32 votes in favor (Angola, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Azerbaidjan, Bahrein, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Camerun, Chile, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Russian Federation, Philipines, Gabon, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordania, Madagascar, Malasia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Uruguay and Zambia), 13 votes against (Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Slovaquia, Slovenia, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Corea, Switzerland and Ukraine) and one abstention (India)

13. The AEDIDH supports the relevance of the *human right to peace* as stated in the *Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace* of 30 October 2006 by incorporating this text both the *collective* (peoples) and the *individual* dimension of peace, both equally important. The sum of both subjects, peoples and human beings, leads to the emerging *human right to peace*, in where both peoples and individuals become holders of this right.

14. As requested by the Human Rights Council resolution, the High Commissioner for Human Rights should submit a report on the outcome of the workshop of experts, in the form of a summary of discussions, to the Council at its fourteenth session (June 2010)

III

15. The **Advisory Committee** approved without a vote the recommendation 3/5 on 7 August 2009 entitled "Promotion of the Right of Peoples to Peace". It designated Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez, a member of the Advisory Committee, "to prepare an initial working paper on the need to initiate a study with the purpose, inter alia, to: a) further clarify the content and scope of this right; b) propose measures to raise awareness of the importance of realising this right; and c) suggest concrete actions to mobilise States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations in the promotion of the right of peoples to peace".

16. The working paper will be submitted to the consideration of the Advisory Committee on August 2010. According to the Rules of Procedure, "the research proposal shall take the form of a working paper and will indicate, inter alia, the relevance of the study, including its being within the scope of the work set out by the Council, its timeliness, its purpose and the general outlines envisaged, as well as a draft timetable"⁴.

17. Furthermore, the expert shall take duly into account "the conclusions and recommendations that may be reached in the Workshop on this issue referred to in operative paragraph 11 of Council resolution 11/4".

Recommendations

18. We invite the expert Miguel Alfonso Martínez to consider in his study the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop of experts on the right of peoples to peace, particularly in relation to the establishment within the Human Rights Council of an **Open-Ended Working Group on the codification of the human right to peace**.

19. The research should promote human right to peace as a means to foster the right to self determination of peoples and all human rights, including the right to development. In particular, the study should recognize the relationship between human right to peace and the right to life, integrity, liberty and security of the person; the need to protect victims of uncontrolled weapons of mass destruction in armed conflict; and the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights to enhance the social justice, equity, gender equality and the elimination of extreme poverty since it will make possible the solidarity, peace and friendly relations among all nations, races, ethnicities or religions.

20. The study should stress that the human right to peace strength solidarity rights and peace education, and the construction of democratic, interactive and egalitarian multiculturalism, as well as the promotion of dialogue among cultures, civilizations and religions, constitute as a means to achieve the human right to peace and to discourage the arms race.

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Art. 17.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Advisory Committee of 6 August 2009.
Vid. doc. A/HRC/AC//3/2, of 9 October 2009, pp. 25-34

21. The research should take necessary measures aiming at the realization of the human right to peace as contained in the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, the Declaration on the development of societies to live in peace, the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace, the Charter of the Organization of American States, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Asian Human Rights Charter, the African Charter on Human Rights and Peoples' Rights, the Arab Human Rights Charter and the Charter of the Organization of Islamic Conference.

22. The study should also take into account the Luarca Declaration on the Human Right to Peace, adopted by the Spanish civil society in 2006, and the results of the Global Campaign for the Human Right to Peace, which the AEDIDH is carrying out, with the support of UNESCO Etxea, since 2007 in all regions of the world and in the international organizations. In particular, the reports of the meetings of experts organized by the AEDIDH in the five regions of the world and the regional declarations on the human right to peace adopted by scholars members of civil society in La Plata, Yaoundé, Bangkok, Johannesburg, Sarajevo, Alexandria and Havana. Furthermore, the research should take into account the joint written and oral statements on the content and scope of the human right to peace presented by the AEDIDH, with the support of 200 NGOs from around the world, in the successive sessions of the Human Rights Council (see www.aedidh.org).

23. The study should further recognize the need to enhance gender mainstreaming in the field of peace-building as requested by the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women of 1995 and to promote women's participation at all levels of decision-making on peace, disarmament and security issues, as provided for in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

24. Finally, the expert's study should endeavour to identify the elements which will contribute to the elaboration of a draft Universal Declaration on the Human Right to Peace, and further to formulate guidelines, criteria, standards and principles aimed in at promoting and protecting this right.
