

Consejo de Derechos Humanos adopta resoluciones sobre 11 Irán, República Popular Democrática de Corea y los asentamientos israelíes

(...)

Acción sobre la Resolución sobre la Situación de los Derechos Humanos en Irán

En una resolución (A/HRC/19/L.22) con respecto a la situación de los derechos humanos en Irán, aprobada por una votación de 22 votos a favor, 5 en contra y 20 abstenciones, el Consejo

- acoge con satisfacción el informe y las recomendaciones del Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en Irán y expresa su profunda preocupación por los acontecimientos que se señalan en ese informe, así como la falta de acceso permitido a la Relatora Especial para viajar a Irán;
- decide prorrogar el mandato del Relator Especial sobre la situación de los derechos humanos en Irán por un nuevo período de un año, y pide al Relator Especial que presente un informe sobre la implementación de su mandato al Consejo de Derechos Humanos en su 22o período de sesiones, y a la Asamblea general en su sexagésimo período de sesiones;
- llama al Gobierno de Irán a que coopere plenamente con el Relator Especial y permita el acceso para visitar el país, así como toda la información necesaria para permitir el cumplimiento del mandato,
- y pide al Secretario General que proporcione al Relator Especial los recursos necesarios para cumplir el mandato.

A favor (22): Austria, Bélgica, Benin, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, República Checa, Guatemala, Hungría, Italia, Maldivas, Mauritania, México, Noruega, Perú, Polonia, República de Moldavia, Rumania, Senegal, España, Suiza y Estados Unidos.

En contra (5): Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Qatar y Rusia.

Abstenciones (20): Angola, Burkina Faso, Camerún, Congo, Yibuti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jordania, Kirguistán, Kuwait, Libia, Malasia, Mauricio, Nigeria, Filipinas, Arabia Saudita, Tailandia, Uganda y Uruguay.

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Uruguay, hablando en su justificación del voto antes de la votación, dijo que se abstendrá de votar sobre el proyecto de resolución porque hace un año se abstuvo en la votación sobre la creación de la Relatoría Especial. Había otras alternativas con el fin de abordar con mayor eficacia la situación de los derechos humanos en Irán. Uruguay no estaba de acuerdo con algunas de las políticas de Irán, que no había tomado todas las medidas posibles para proteger los derechos humanos de sus ciudadanos. El Gobierno iraní debe permitir a los jefes de los mandatos en su territorio.

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Acción de resolución sobre los asentamientos israelíes en el territorio palestino ocupado, incluida Jerusalén oriental, y en el Golán sirio ocupado

En una resolución (A/HRC/19/L.35) con respecto a los asentamientos israelíes en el territorio palestino ocupado, incluida Jerusalén oriental, y en el Golán sirio ocupado, aprobada por una votación de 36 votos a favor, 1 en contra y 10 abstenciones, el Consejo

- condena los recientes anuncios de Israel de la construcción de nuevas viviendas para colonos israelíes en Cisjordania y alrededor de Jerusalén oriental ocupada;
- expresa su grave preocupación por el continuo asentamiento israelí y las actividades conexas, y el creciente número de nuevas construcciones que superan los miles;
- insta a Israel, la Potencia ocupante a revertir la política de asentamientos en los territorios ocupados, incluida Jerusalén oriental y el Golán sirio y para evitar cualquier nueva instalación de colonos en los territorios ocupados, y pide a Israel a que aplique medidas severas para impedir los actos de la violencia de los colonos israelíes;
- exige que Israel, la Potencia ocupante, cumpla plenamente con sus obligaciones legales;
- insta a las partes para dar un nuevo impulso al proceso de paz que permita que dos Estados, Israel y Palestina, vivan en paz y seguridad;
- decide enviar una misión internacional independiente para investigar las implicaciones de los asentamientos israelíes en los derechos civiles, políticos, económicos, sociales y culturales del pueblo palestino en todo el territorio palestino ocupado, incluida Jerusalén oriental, con un mandato que termina en la presentación de un informe al Consejo;
- y exhorta a Israel a no obstruir el proceso de investigación y de cooperar plenamente con la misión;
- y pide al Secretario General y el Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos que presten toda la asistencia

administrativa, técnica y logística para que la misión pueda cumplir su mandato con prontitud y eficiencia.

A favor (36): Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Bélgica, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Yibuti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jordania, Kirguistán, Kuwait, Libia, Malasia, Maldivas, Mauricio, Mauritania, México, Nigeria, Noruega, Perú, Filipinas, Qatar, Rusia, Arabia Saudita, Senegal, Suiza, Tailandia, Uganda y Uruguay.

En contra (1): Estados Unidos

Abstenciones (10): Camerun, Costa Rica, República Checa, Guatemala, Hungría, Italia, Polonia, República de Moldavia, Rumania y España..

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COMUNICADO DE PRENSA | ONU | Jueves 22 de marzo de 2012
Human Rights Council adopts 11 resolutions on Iran, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Israeli settlements

- Human Rights Council
- AFTERNOON 22 March 2012

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<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12004&LangID=E>

Action on Resolution on the Situation of Human Rights in Iran

In a resolution (A/HRC/19/L.22) regarding the situation of human rights in Iran, adopted by a vote of 22 in favour, 5 against and 20 abstentions, the Council welcomes the report and recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran and expresses serious concern at the developments noted in that report as well as the lack of access permitted to the Special Rapporteur to travel to Iran; decides to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran for a further period of one year, and requests the Special Rapporteur to submit a report on the implementation of his mandate to the Human Rights Council at its twenty-second session, and to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session; calls upon the Government of Iran to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur and to permit access to visit the country as well as all information necessary to allow the fulfilment of the mandate; and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with the resources necessary to fulfil the mandate.

The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour (22): Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland and United States.

Against (5): Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Qatar and Russian Federation.

Abstentions (20): Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Uganda and Uruguay.

Sweden, introducing draft resolution L.22, said the short, procedural resolution extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Iran. It welcomed the Special Rapporteur's report and further urged the Government of Iran to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur. The deteriorating situation of human rights in Iran continued to be of great concern. Sweden regretted that the Special Rapporteur, Dr. Shaheed, had not been given access to the country. At the same time, Dr. Shaheed had played an important role in presenting comprehensive reports to both the Council and the General Assembly as well as rendering a voice to the victims of human rights violations. Sweden encouraged the Iranian authorities to engage in dialogue and cooperate with this important mechanism of the Human Rights Council.

Cuba, speaking in a general comment on the resolution, said that the resolution on the situation of human rights in Iran was part of a series of strategic efforts which attempted to manipulate the way the Council operated. Iran's history was one dominated by conflict and foreign intervention. Iran had the right to self-determination and should be permitted to follow its political, economic and social processes. There was an almost permanent intervention in Iran's internal affairs including the sanctions regime related to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. There was no justification to move forward with this exercise as Iran had cooperated with international human rights mechanisms. Cuba expressed its full solidarity with the Iranian people who faced a military intervention from abroad. Cuba requested a vote and would vote against the resolution.

Iran, speaking as the concerned country, said that the Human Rights Council had permitted the use of human rights as a pretext to advance the political interests of specific States. The draft resolution on the situation of human rights in Iran was an example of an unhealthy and dangerous trend. The Government of Iran had cooperated with the Human Rights Council which was meant to be an apolitical forum for meaningful engagement among States. In February 2010, a high-ranking Iranian delegation had presented Iran's report to the Universal

Periodic Review; in December 2010 the Government had cooperated with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and since 2003 six Special Procedures had visited Iran, the highest number of visits by Special Procedures in the region. The Government of Iran rejected the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Iran who had not observed the code of conduct of the United Nations and had deviated from adopting a fair approach in his report. The draft resolution would weaken the stature of the Council and its Special Procedures and Iran urged Member States to reject it.

Ecuador, speaking in an explanation of the vote before the vote, asked that priority be given to the Universal Periodic Review as the main tool to protect and promote human rights. Ecuador reiterated that, in the Council, differential and biased treatment should not exist. Ecuador called on the Iranian Government to cooperate with human rights mechanisms and consider a moratorium or the abolishment of the death penalty. Ecuador was profoundly concerned that the draft resolution was not balanced and did not exhibit the appropriate level of objectivity or impartiality.

Russian Federation, speaking in an explanation of the vote before the vote, spoke of the counter-productivity of politicized resolutions which had the sole objective of isolating certain Governments. This harmed dialogue and cooperation among States on the subject of human rights. The Russian Federation was concerned about the application of unilateral sanctions which had negative economic and social consequences. Russia would vote against the resolution.

Uruguay, speaking in an explanation of the vote before the vote, said Uruguay would abstain from voting on the draft resolution because one year ago it had abstained from voting on the creation of the Special Rapporteur. There were other alternatives in order to more effectively address the human rights situation in Iran. Uruguay was not in accord with some of the policies of Iran, which had not taken all possible steps to protect the human rights of its citizens. The Iranian Government should allow special mandate holders on its territory.

China, speaking in an explanation of the vote before the vote, said that China believed dialogue and cooperation was the best way to resolve issues. China was against the practice of using country specific human rights initiatives to exert pressure. China hoped the Human Rights Council could view the situation of human rights in Iran in a fair, unbiased and objective manner and could play a constructive role in promoting and protecting human rights in Iran.

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Action on Resolution on Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Including East Jerusalem, and in the Occupied Syrian Golan

In a resolution (A/HRC/19/L.35) regarding Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the Occupied Syrian Golan, adopted by a vote of 36 in favour, 1 against and 10 abstentions, the Council condemns the recent Israeli announcements of the construction of new housing units for Israeli settlers in the West Bank and around occupied East Jerusalem; expresses its grave concern at: the continuing Israeli settlement and related activities; and the increasing number of newly built structures amounting to several thousands; urges Israel, the occupying Power: to reverse the settlement policy in the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan and to prevent any new installation of settlers in the occupied territories; calls upon Israel to implement serious measures to prevent acts of violence by Israeli settlers; demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with its legal obligations; urges the parties to give renewed impetus to the peace process which will allow two States, Israel and Palestine, to live in peace and security; decides to dispatch an independent international fact-finding mission to investigate the implications of the Israeli settlements on the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of the Palestinian people throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, with a mandate ending on submission of a report to the Council, and calls upon Israel not to obstruct the process of investigation and to cooperate fully with the mission; and requests the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide all administrative, technical and logistical assistance to enable the mission to fulfil its mandate promptly and efficiently.

The result of the vote was as follows:

In favour (36): Angola, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda and Uruguay.

Against (1): United States.

Abstentions (10): Cameroon, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Spain.