

The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.

Agenda item 27: Social development *(continued)*
(A/C.3/66/L.11/Rev.1)

*Draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.11/Rev.1: Implementation
of the outcome of the World Summit for Social
Development and of the twenty-fourth special session
of the General Ass9.76 63.d*

occupation of Arab territories, establishment of settlements, and to establish a Palestinian State. The double standard attested to political hypocrisy, moral deficit and short-sightedness. Thousands of resolutions and tens of fact-finding missions had come out of the United Nations, all to no avail. The only part of any resolution on the Arab-Israeli conflict that had been implemented by Israel and its protectors was half of the resolution on the partition of Palestine, while the other half, regarding the establishment of a Palestinian State in Palestine itself, had been forgotten.

15. His delegation called on Member States to realize the danger of accusing States of committing human rights violations, thus politicizing of the work of the Committee and deviating from pursuit of the noble goals and principles of human rights. He urged Member States to search their consciences and show their respect for human rights by upholding the truth, namely, that his country merely strove to preserve its sovereignty and bring about improvements in society by undertaking Government-planned reforms that had the endorsement and trust of the Syrian people. He took pride in the fact that the Syrian Arab Republic had achieved full independence and would not allow colonial powers, past or present, to interfere in its internal affairs again. For all those reasons, he urged all delegations to vote in favour of the motion.

16.

adjourn debate and two delegations that opposed it, following which the motion would be immediately put to the vote.

17.

eration of draft resolution

C.3/66/L.57/Rev.1, expressed concern over the increase in country-specific resolutions, which, rather than promoting human rights, reflected selectivity, politicization and double standards. Countries that

delegations of others should first evaluate their own actions and, if after doing so, they still felt morally entitled to criticize others, they should proceed in a spirit of respect and collaboration. While the Human Rights Council remained the ideal tool for the consideration of human rights issues, country-specific resolutions adopted in the General Assembly had

ven
ditions that developed Member States. Moreover, such
er their developed counterparts, despite the massive
human rights violations they committed. For that reason,
ragua supported the no-action motion and called
all countries, developing and developed alike, to
e in favour of it, in the interest of non-interference
the domestic affairs of sovereign States and
laboration on promoting and protecting human
nts marked by mutual respect. Developed countries had the opportunity to contribute to the promotion of
human rights by meeting their official development

irresponsible statement made by the foreign ministers of several of the States sponsoring the draft resolution.

29. The promotion by some sponsors of the demands of the radical Syrian opposition, namely, overthrow of the regime by force, was a coup attempt supported from abroad, not a reform process; the United Nations must never support such a project. In that connecti{thy1r.7r s)-7t

resolutions. It was with objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity that human rights should be considered, and in the framework of the universal periodic review, on equal footing. Such country-specific resolutions were politically motivated and used human rights as a pretext when the true aim was to pressure the developing countries they targeted, including his own country. That approach was regrettable and must be stopped. His delegation strongly opposed the draft resolution and would be voting against it.

36. *At the request of the delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic, a recorded vote was taken on draft*

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principled position of voting against any no-action motion, as that mechanism impeded the international community's ability to consider matters of interest to Member States. The Human Rights Council was the competent body for addressing the situation and must be given a prominent role in that regard. It had the tools needed to examine specific cases of concern. His delegation had thus not been a sponsor of the draft resolution. It supported the universal periodic review, which was the appropriate mechanism for the regular review of country situations and could strengthen the Human Rights Council as the highest authority within the United Nations for promoting and protecting human rights throughout the world. Nevertheless, the international community had a responsibility to

59. **Ms. Hernando** (Philippines), speaking also on behalf of Tanzania and the other co-sponsors, said that the sponsors had endeavoured to draft a balanced text that would enjoy the broadest possible support.

60. *Draft resolution A/C.3/66/L.10/Rev.1 was adopted.*

61. **The Chair** suggested that before concluding the consideration of agenda item 27 as a whole, the Committee should, in accordance with General Assembly decision 55/488, take note of the Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly (A/66/124), and the Report of the Secretary-General on the world social situation 2011: the global social crisis (A/66/226).

62. *It was so decided.*

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.