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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,
political, economic, social and cultural rights,
including the right to development**

Report on the ninth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights*

Chair-Rapporteur: Cristian Espinosa Cañizares

* The annex to the present report is circulated in the language of submission only.



I. Introduction

1. The open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights was established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/9 of 26 June 2014 and mandated to elaborate an international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights.

2. The working group's ninth session, which took place from 23 to 27 October 2023,¹ opened with a statement from the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.² The High Commissioner acknowledged the complexity of global value chains, which were often spread across States with different legal, regulatory and human rights practices. While noting that such interconnection could support economic growth and social development, he warned of the human rights risks associated with sprawling and diffuse value chains, such as abuses of a range of labour rights, discrimination, harassment and attacks against human rights defenders and Indigenous Peoples. He highlighted the significant efforts that had been made to prevent and mitigate those and other harms since the endorsement by the Human Rights Council of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in 2011. However, he recognized that more needed to be done and that the working group's efforts to develop an international legally binding instrument sought to respond to that need. He recalled the importance of human rights due diligence as a way for companies to proactively manage adverse human rights impacts and noted that regulations that required human rights due diligence could be a game changer in terms of benefiting workers and communities alike. He welcomed the fact that elements of the updated draft legally binding instrument had been aligned with the Guiding Principles, as that would help the working group in its efforts to protect the human rights of individuals and communities affected by business activities, hold businesses accountable and provide access to effective remedies for affected stakeholders when things went wrong. In his view, it was essential to ensure that regulatory efforts at all levels fully aligned with the Guiding Principles to create a level playing field (ensuring that businesses operating in all regions adhered to the same standards worldwide), to contribute to sustainable development and to empower communities. The High Commissioner drew attention to the fact that the working group's ninth session was taking place during the seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He urged participants to consider concrete and innovative pledges, including to promote responsible business conduct, as part of his Office's human rights 75 initiative.³ He hoped that the working group would engage in constructive negotiations during the session in pursuit of the goal of enhancing accountability and access to effective remedies for those harmed by business-related activities.

II. Organization of the session

A. Election of the Chair-Rapporteur

3. The Permanent Representative of Ecuador, Cristian Espinosa Cañizares, was elected Chair-Rapporteur by acclamation following his nomination, on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, by the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago.

¹ The ninth session took place in a hybrid format to accommodate those who were not able to participate in person. Information about the modalities of the session is available at www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/wg-trans-corp/session9. Webcasts of the meetings of the session in all United Nations official languages are available at <https://media.un.org/en/webtv/>.

² See www.ohchr.org/en/statements-and-speeches/2023/10/turk-calls-accountability-business-related-human-rights-harms.

³ See www.ohchr.org/en/human-rights-75.

B. Attendance

4. The list of participants is contained in the annex to the present report.

C. Documentation

5. The working group had before it the following documents:⁴
 - (a) Human Rights Council resolution 26/9;
 - (b) The provisional agenda of the working group;⁵
 - (c) The updated draft legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises;
 - (d) The programme of work;
 - (e) Other relevant documents.

D. Adoption of the agenda and programme of work

6. The Chair-Rapporteur presented the draft programme of work, which had been circulated on 9 October 2023. He explained that the programme had been organized so as to promote substantive, State-led negotiations on the basis of the clean version of the updated draft legally binding instrument, as agreed in the recommendations adopted at the end of the eighth session.⁶ In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 25 (g) of the report on the eighth session of the working group, the updated draft took into consideration the concrete textual proposals and comments submitted by States during the eighth session and the outcomes of the consultations as reported by the friends of the Chair. The contribution of non-State stakeholders into the intersessional work was ensured through written inputs they had been invited to submit, in line with the recommendation contained in paragraph 25 (f) of the report. After presenting each item of the proposed programme of work and the proposed modalities of the session, the Chair-Rapporteur invited comments.

7. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a regional group, shared its concern about the proposed programme of work. It noted that the recommendations contained in the report on the eighth session called for the update of the draft legally binding instrument to take into consideration, among other inputs, the outcomes of regional consultations as reported by the friends of the Chair. However, as one of the friends of the Chair had not held intersessional consultations with its region, the updated draft did not contain intersessional contributions from that regional group. Since the updated draft had not incorporated that regional group's contribution, it had failed to incorporate all regions' points of view and should therefore not be the basis of negotiations during the ninth session. Furthermore, the approach taken in the updated draft instrument to the issue of scope risked exceeding the mandate of the working group as expressed in Human Rights Council resolution 26/9. The delegate proposed that the working group should base its work on the third revised draft instrument with textual proposals submitted by States during the seventh and eighth sessions. Many delegations that were part of the regional group, as well as delegations from other regions, shared similar concerns and voiced their support for the proposal to revert to the third revised draft with textual proposals.

8. A number of delegations opposed that proposal, noting that reverting to an older draft would stall the progress of the working group. They highlighted that the recommendations and conclusions in the report on the eighth session had been adopted by consensus, that those recommendations and conclusions referred to an updated draft legally binding instrument serving as the basis for negotiations at the ninth session and that the Chair-Rapporteur had

⁴ All of the documents were made available to the working group on its website (www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/wg-trans-corp/session9).

⁵ [A/HRC/WG.16/9/1](#).

⁶ [A/HRC/52/41](#), para. 25.

taken the actions he had been requested to take. Furthermore, one delegation noted that it had spent months preparing inputs based on the updated draft and it would not be able to participate if the working group discussed a different document.

9. The Chair-Rapporteur thanked all delegates for expressing their views. He noted that he had acted in accordance with the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report on the eighth session. He recalled that in February 2023, he had held a meeting with the friends of the Chair at which he asked each region to hold two consultations between April and mid-June 2023 and to report back by the end of June 2023 so that the Chair-Rapporteur could produce an updated draft instrument by the end of July 2023, as recommended in the report on the eighth session. In March 2023, the Chair-Rapporteur had reiterated the timeline and shared guidelines for the consultations. Reminders had been sent in April, May and June 2023 by the Secretariat. The Chair-Rapporteur noted that four of the five regions had held their consultations and reported their outcomes by the end of June, and while it was unfortunate that one regional group had been unable to conduct its consultations within the suggested timeline, it would be unfair to set aside the intersessional work done by the other four regions. With regard to the concerns raised about scope, the Chair-Rapporteur noted that discussion of that issue would be more appropriate during the negotiations of the instrument. In addition, he drew attention to the fact that the provisions of the updated draft legally binding instrument regarding scope were the same as those contained in the third revised draft. He thus proposed that the programme of work be adopted as originally presented and that all delegations' views be reflected in the report of the ninth session.

10. Delegations accepted that the updated draft legally binding instrument would serve as the basis of negotiations, while disagreeing as to whether the basis should be the clean version of the document or the version in track changes. It was proposed that the clean version of the document be used to capture edits in real time on the projected screen, and that the track changes version be displayed as a reference document. As no objections were raised by States, the programme of work was adopted.

III. Opening statements

A. General statement and introductory remarks by the Chair-Rapporteur

11. The Chair-Rapporteur thanked the High Commissioner for his opening statement, the Office of the High Commissioner for its support and commitment to the process, States for their confidence placed in him and all those participating in the development of an international legally binding instrument on business and human rights.

12. He recalled the history of the working group, highlighting Human Rights Council resolution 26/9, pursuant to which the working group had been established, and the eight annual meetings that had been held to date. He recognized the valuable contributions of States, civil society and other stakeholders over the years, including the inputs received in the intersessional period, all of which had been taken into account in the process of drafting the updated instrument. He acknowledged the activities of the friends of the Chair over the past year and called on all States and other stakeholders to share their proposals on the updated draft instrument during the session.

13. The Chair-Rapporteur shared the considerations that had underpinned the updates to the draft instrument, which included:

- (a) Streamlining the text and facilitating understanding of the provisions;
- (b) Clarifying the linkages between different articles, with clearer cross-referencing and more consistent use of terminology;
- (c) Employing language used in other treaties and instruments that addressed human rights and impacts related to business activities;
- (d) Taking account of the views expressed by States on the wording and approach of different articles during the previous sessions of the working group;

(e) Ensuring an adequate level of flexibility for the implementation by States of the obligations in the instrument, taking into account differences in legal systems, without undermining the instrument's ability to achieve its objectives.

14. The Chair-Rapporteur highlighted that, while significant progress had been made to date, broad participation of all actors, particularly States, was necessary to advance the process. He advised that active, constructive and substantive participation in the sessions would be the best way for States to convey their interests and positions, and thus build and achieve consensus. That would be needed in order for the instrument to meet its objectives.

15. The Chair-Rapporteur responded to three issues that some stakeholders had raised during the previous few months. First, regarding the scope of the instrument, the Chair-Rapporteur shared his view that the future instrument should apply to all companies and business activities, both transnational and domestic, for numerous practical and ethical reasons.⁷ Second, regarding the issuance of suggested proposals in 2022, he recalled that it was common practice for Chairs in treaty-making processes to make textual proposals to be considered alongside other drafts and drew attention to a note on the Chair-Rapporteur's capacity to issue proposals and convene friends of the Chair.⁸ Third, the Chair-Rapporteur clarified the basis for the updated draft instrument, which represented a consensus proposal on the various positions and proposals put forward during the working group's sessions and intersessional work to date.⁹

16. Recognizing the important progress made and commitments of States at the national and regional levels with respect to business and human rights, the Chair-Rapporteur noted with concern that business-related human rights abuses persisted in virtually all business sectors and all regions of the world, often leaving affected individuals and communities without options for access to justice and redress. He called for existing standards to be reinforced by binding international standards to protect and promote human rights in that field. That would be in line with the call in the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights for "a smart mix of measures – national and international, mandatory and voluntary – to foster business respect for human rights".

17. Finally, the Chair-Rapporteur recalled the fundamental objectives of the future legally binding instrument – the protection and promotion of human rights in the context of business activities, the prevention of human rights abuses by companies, the guarantee of access to justice and effective redress for victims, and the strengthening of international cooperation in that area. Noting that the ninth session was taking place during the seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Chair-Rapporteur called on the working group to reflect on the principles on which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was based. In addition, the forthcoming tenth anniversary of Human Rights Council resolution 26/9, adopted in June 2014, was an additional opportunity to renew the working group's commitment to its mandate. He called on States and other stakeholders to take concrete actions to ensure business respect for human rights and to give new impetus to the working group's process so it could achieve its objectives within a reasonable time frame.

B. General statements

18. Delegations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders congratulated the Chair-Rapporteur on his election and thanked him for the updated draft instrument and

⁷ See www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/igwg/session9/igwg-9th-guidelines-intersession-mar-2023.pdf.

⁸ See www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/igwg-transcorp/session9/igwg-9th-note-chair-capacity-proposals-foch.pdf.

⁹ The Chair-Rapporteur drew participants' attention to a table indicating where elements of the third revised draft may be found in the updated draft instrument. See www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/hrbodies/hrcouncil/igwg-transcorp/session9/igwg-9th-table-3-rev-updated-lbi.pdf.

his leadership to date. Delegations and organizations also expressed their appreciation for the support provided by the High Commissioner and his Office.

19. Delegations acknowledged the positive impact business enterprises could have, for instance in terms of helping to alleviate poverty and promoting economic and social progress. Nevertheless, many delegations and organizations also highlighted the darker side of progress, noting that business enterprises could affect the full enjoyment of human rights. Indeed, business enterprises had been responsible for abuses of a range of economic, social and cultural rights (such as the right to health) and the rights to life and to freedom of expression, among others, both in peacetime and in situations of armed conflict. Certain groups, such as Indigenous Peoples, peasants and rural populations, often faced disproportionate impacts in that regard. Many delegations and organizations reminded the working group about the connections between environmental harm and human rights, and how business enterprises often escaped accountability for their impacts on climate change, biodiversity and environmental damage more generally.

20. Delegations and organizations recalled various initiatives and instruments that had sought to address those problems. Many delegations reaffirmed their commitment to promoting human rights in the context of business activities, including through their efforts to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct and the instruments of the International Labour Organization. Numerous developments at the regional and national levels were shared. In addition to discussing new or forthcoming legislation mandating human rights due diligence, delegations reported on their work on national action plans, guidelines for business enterprises and other initiatives aimed at ensuring that businesses respected human rights. Some of those initiatives could serve as a source of inspiration for the approach and content of the international legally binding instrument being discussed by the working group.

21. Delegations and organizations acknowledged the benefits an international legally binding instrument could bring, complementing existing initiatives. For instance, an international instrument could enhance protection against business-related human rights abuse globally, fill gaps in international law, level the playing field for businesses operating in jurisdictions with different regulatory requirements and strengthen corporate accountability and access to remedy. However, some delegations and organizations warned that a poorly drafted instrument with few ratifications would not bring about those benefits and could possibly detract from more effective efforts at addressing business and human rights challenges.

22. Many delegations and organizations shared their views on what was needed to ensure that the legally binding instrument was a success. Delegations considered that it was essential for the instrument to align with and build on the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. There were further calls for the text to be clear, legally sound, balanced and flexible enough to be implementable in different legal systems and contexts. Many delegations and organizations insisted that the instrument be victim-centred and that it incorporate the views of the global South and civil society. Many delegations noted the need for significant interregional support. Other delegations and organizations made various suggestions concerning issues that should be addressed in the instrument.

23. Many delegations shared their appreciation for the Chair-Rapporteur's efforts to update the draft legally binding instrument and considered the most recent draft to be a step in the right direction. The updated draft was more coherent, streamlined and closely aligned with the Guiding Principles in various ways than the previous versions. Delegations appreciated the fact that the updated draft gave them more flexibility in terms of implementation and they welcomed the provisions concerning children, gender and the rights of victims. However, delegations and organizations also had substantial concerns about the updated text. Many delegations and organizations raised concerns about the scope of the updated draft, questioning whether it was faithful to the mandate provided in Human Rights Council resolution 26/9. Organizations considered that the revised version of some articles weakened human rights protections. More specifically, delegations and organizations questioned why references to the environment, peasants and liability in certain situations had

been removed. In addition, there were calls to revise the text to clarify definitions, be less prescriptive and enhance the instrument's compatibility with international law and domestic legal systems.

24. With respect to process, delegations voiced their concerns regarding the level of constructive participation by States in the working group. There were some calls for new thinking as to how to engage all stakeholders and overcome divergent positions within the group. Several delegations welcomed the intersessional efforts of the Chair-Rapporteur, specifically regarding the friends of the Chair process. However, many organizations called for greater transparency concerning the activities conducted during the intersessional period and more opportunities to participate in them. Nevertheless, many delegations and organizations noted their intention to participate constructively during the session of the working group in order to find ways to strengthen the instrument and ultimately, protection for those who were harmed in the context of business activities.

IV. State-led negotiations of the legally binding instrument

25. During the sessions allocated for the negotiation of the updated draft legally binding instrument, discussions proceeded article by article. The Chair-Rapporteur presented each draft article and the changes that had been introduced. State delegations were then invited to present specific textual proposals on the various provisions of the article and to respond to any proposed text by expressing support, lack of support or suggesting amendments. Specific textual proposals and amendments to such proposals were captured with proper attribution on the projected screen. Requests for clarification and general comments were noted by the Chair-Rapporteur, in particular for consideration after the session. Following the discussion among States, time was given to specialized agencies and other international organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations to share their textual proposals and comments on the article.

26. Due to time constraints, the working group was able to negotiate only the preamble and articles 1 to 3 during the ninth session.

27. Given the session's focus on State-led negotiations, article by article, the Chair-Rapporteur does not attempt, in the present report, to reflect all of the views expressed during the session. Rather, the addendum compiling the textual proposals made during the session should be consulted for an overview of States' positions. Full recordings of the deliberations are available in all official United Nations languages.¹⁰ Furthermore, general statements and textual proposals and comments on articles made by non-State participants that were delivered during the ninth session and shared with the Secretariat are available on the web page dedicated to the ninth session of the working group.¹¹

V. Consideration of the way forward

28. Following the State-led negotiations, the working group devoted time to an informal discussion on the way forward. The Chair-Rapporteur introduced the session, noting that despite wide agreement on the importance of the working group and need for an international legally binding instrument, there remained a lack of consensus on fundamental issues. Political will was needed by all parties involved to work together towards consensus and a widely acceptable instrument. Given that it was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the forthcoming tenth anniversary of the adoption of the resolution creating the working group, the Chair-Rapporteur considered it to be an appropriate time to reflect on how to give new impetus to that important process. He proposed that a recommendation be included in the report of the ninth session that a new resolution be developed for the working group. Such a resolution would build on the progress made in the working group to date and follow up on Human Rights Council resolution 26/9 without altering its core elements. The

¹⁰ See the webcasts available at <https://media.un.org/en/webtv>.

¹¹ See www.ohchr.org/en/hr-bodies/hrc/wg-trans-corp/session9.

Chair-Rapporteur explained that a new resolution could help clarify key concepts, establish a timeline within which to complete the work and obtain the resources needed to engage in more intersessional activities, such as regional consultations and meetings involving experts.

29. Delegations indicated that they would need time to consult their respective Governments regarding the Chair-Rapporteur's specific proposal. However, many delegations provided initial reflections and acknowledged that a new resolution could be helpful to bolster the work and provide the resources the working group needed. Several delegations and organizations expressed their opposition to changing Council resolution 26/9. The Chair-Rapporteur clarified that his proposal did not seek to do so.

30. A range of other suggestions were raised during the session. Many delegations considered that it would be helpful to have intersessional consultations focused on specific thematic issues, such as the scope of the instrument. Such consultations could be interregional and involve experts and practitioners from different fields and legal systems. It was also suggested that regional consultations take place for groups to further develop and express their views on the text. The role that the friends of the Chair might have in those activities was queried. In addition, one delegation recommended that translations be made available of the draft instrument to help facilitate its review by different States. Many delegations acknowledged that those proposals had resource implications and suggested that any activities decided upon be realistic given the financial resources and capacities of delegates.

VI. Recommendations of the Chair-Rapporteur and conclusions of the working group

A. Recommendations of the Chair-Rapporteur

31. **Following the discussions held during the ninth session, and acknowledging the comments and concrete textual suggestions expressed therein on the updated draft legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises, the Chair-Rapporteur makes the following recommendations:**

(a) **That the Secretariat post on the working group's website, as an addendum to the present report, the text of the updated draft legally binding instrument with the concrete textual proposals submitted by States during the ninth session;**

(b) **That the Secretariat prepare and post on the working group's website by no later than the end of December 2023 compilations of the following statements made during the ninth session and provided to the Secretariat by 13 November 2023, reproduced in the language received:**

(i) **The general statements from States and non-State stakeholders;**

(ii) **The statements delivered by States during the State-led negotiations;**

(iii) **The statements delivered by non-State stakeholders during the State-led negotiations;**

(c) **That due consideration be given to presenting a procedural decision to the Human Rights Council to request the additional human and financial resources necessary to move the process forward, in line with the mandate established by the Council in its resolution 26/9, and to enhance the support capabilities in the area of business and human rights within the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, for the work on the legally binding instrument;**

(d) **That the Chair-Rapporteur hold consultations during the intersessional period, with the support of the friends of the Chair, on a methodology to advance more effectively the process for the elaboration of the legally binding instrument, in line with the mandate established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/9, and ensuring the broadest possible interregional support for the process;**

(e) That the Chair-Rapporteur convene intersessional, interregional thematic consultations to discuss the draft legally binding instrument, in line with the mandate established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/9, with the assistance of at least five legal experts. The selection of the experts should be suggested by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The experts should represent different legal systems, their selection should aim at geographical and gender representation and the regional coordinators should be informed of the selection in a timely manner;

(f) That the Chair-Rapporteur prepare a programme of work and present a methodology for the tenth session of the working group, to be held in 2024;

(g) That the Chair-Rapporteur promote State-led direct substantive intergovernmental negotiations during the tenth session of the working group, on the basis of the updated draft legally binding instrument with the concrete textual proposals submitted by States during the ninth session.

B. Conclusions of the working group

32. At the final meeting of its ninth session, on 27 October 2023, the working group adopted the following conclusions, in accordance with the mandate established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution 26/9:

(a) The working group welcomed the opening message of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and thanked the representatives who took part in the discussions on and negotiation of the updated draft legally binding instrument;

(b) The working group took note of the concrete textual suggestions, comments and requests for clarification received from States, intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society, business organizations, trade unions and all other relevant stakeholders;

(c) The working group acknowledged the discussions and negotiation focused on the content of the updated draft legally binding instrument, as well as the participation and engagement of States, intergovernmental organizations, national human rights institutions, civil society, business organizations, trade unions and all other relevant stakeholders;

(d) The working group welcomed with appreciation the recommendations of the Chair-Rapporteur.

VII. Adoption of the report

33. At its 10th meeting, on 27 October 2023, after an exchange of views on the report and its content, the working group adopted ad referendum the draft report on its ninth session and decided to entrust the Chair-Rapporteur with its finalization and submission to the Human Rights Council for consideration at its fifty-fifth session.

Annex

List of participants

States Members of the United Nations

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam.

Non-member States represented by an observer

State of Palestine.

Intergovernmental organizations

Commonwealth, European Union, International Chamber of Commerce, International Labour Organization, South Centre, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, World Health Organization.

National human rights institutions

German Institute for Human Rights, National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (France), National Human Rights Commission (Democratic Republic of the Congo).

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

ActionAid; Action pour le développement communautaire; Africans in America for Restitution and Repatriation, Inc.; Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man; American Association of Jurists; Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact; Association for Women's Rights in Development; Association Un monde avenir; Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII; Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor eV; Center for Constitutional Rights, Inc.; Center for Policy Studies; Centre Europe-tiers monde; Centre for Health Science and Law (CHSL); CIDSE; Comité Catholique contre la faim et pour le développement; Conselho Indigenista Missionário (CIMI); Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas; Corporate Accountability International; Dr. M. Chandrasekhar International Foundation; Dreikönigsaktion – Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar; Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights; European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights; FIAN International; Franciscans International; Friends of the Earth International; Friends World Committee for Consultation; Genève pour les droits de l'homme: Formation internationale; Global Peace and Development Association; Global Policy Forum; Institute for Policy Studies; International Commission of Jurists; International Federation for Human Rights Leagues; International Human Rights Association of American Minorities; International Indian Treaty Council; International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Inc. (ESCR-Net); International Organization of Employers; International Studies Association; International Trade Union Confederation; International Transport Workers' Federation; International Youth and

Student Movement for the United Nations; Justiça Global; La grande puissance de Dieu; Law & Justice Foundation; Maloca Internationale; Nardo Aviation Innovation Organization (Asia Pacific), Limited; Pompiers humanitaires; Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung – Gesellschaftsanalyse und Politische Bildung, eV; Sikh Human Rights Group; Subjective Physics Sciences; Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund; Third World Network; United States Council for the International Business, Incorporated; Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik; Womankind Worldwide; Women in Europe for a Common Future.
