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## Human Rights Council

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Agenda items 2 and 5

**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner  
for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the  
High Commissioner and the Secretary-General**

**Human rights bodies and mechanisms**

## **Report of the 22nd annual meeting of special rapporteurs/representatives, independent experts and working groups of the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Geneva, 8-12 June 2015), including updated information on the special procedures<sup>\*\*</sup>, <sup>\*\*\*</sup>**

### **Note by the Secretariat**

*Rapporteur: Seong-Phil Hong*

#### *Summary*

The present report is submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2004/76 and covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015. In addition to elaborating on the main points discussed during the 22nd annual meeting of the special procedures, the report also contains relevant information on the system of special procedures as a whole.

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\* Reissued for technical reasons on 24 June 2016.

\*\* The annexes to the present report are circulated in the language of submission only.

\*\*\* The present report was submitted after the deadline in order to reflect the most recent developments.



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## **I. Introduction**

1. The present report contains an overview in numbers of the system of special procedures and concrete examples of the activities undertaken by mandate holders in 2015. It also contains information on the work of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures and on the main points of the discussions held and conclusions reached at the 22nd annual meeting of the special procedures. In particular, the report contains information on the steps taken to address the main issues of concern for mandate holders, namely, acts of intimidation and reprisal against those cooperating with the United Nations in the field of human rights, including the special procedures, and the issue of disclosure of external funds received by mandate holders. The examples provided in the report are indicative only and do not reflect the many activities carried out by all mandate holders in 2015.

## **II. Facts and figures**

### **A. New mandates**

2. The Human Rights Council established two new mandates in 2015; that of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism (see Human Rights Council resolution 28/6) and of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy (see resolution 28/16). The special procedures system currently consists of 55 mandates, of which 41 have a thematic focus and 14 have a country-specific focus (see annex XI).

### **B. Mandate holders**

3. The special procedures system currently includes 79 mandate holder positions, of which 12 were appointed in 2015. By its decision 30/115, the Council decided to adjust the terms of mandate holders on an exceptional one-time basis in order to better spread out the appointment process over time, extending the term of all Working Group members by two regular sessions of the Council.

4. As at 31 December 2015, 24 per cent of mandate holders came from States Members of the United Nations belonging to the African Group, 16 per cent from the Asia-Pacific Group, 13 per cent from the Eastern European Group, 19 per cent from the Latin American and Caribbean Group and 28 per cent from the Western European and Others Group (see annex II). Currently, a total of 37 per cent of mandate holders are female and 63 per cent are male.

### **C. Country visits and standing invitations**

5. In 2015, mandate holders conducted 76 country visits to 53 States and territories (see annex IV). Six Member States extended a standing invitation to special procedures in 2015, resulting in a total of 115 Member States and one non-member observer State having extended a standing invitation to the thematic special procedures (see annex III).

6. As at 31 December 2015, 167 Member States had been visited by at least one mandate holder. That means that 26 Member States have never been visited by any mandate holder, either because they have not yet received a request (14 Member States), they have

not yet accepted any request (10 Member States) or they have accepted the request for a country visit but it has not yet taken place (2 Member States) (see annex V). Some country mandates continued to be refused access to the country on which they are mandated to report.

7. An internal database on country visits, from which external web pages can be populated, was developed by the special procedures branch in 2015 to facilitate direct access to all information on country visits, including the requests sent, replies received, forthcoming visits and visits conducted. The current status of a country visit is displayed on the special procedures web pages in real time.<sup>1</sup> Using the tool, the progress of a visit can be monitored at all stages, from the official request to the Member State to the presentation of the country visit report.

## **D. Communications**

8. Mandate holders transmitted a total of 532 communications in 2015, to 123 States and 13 non-State actors. The overwhelming majority, 442 communications, were sent jointly by two or more mandate holders. Communications covered at least 846 individuals, 152 of whom were women. A total of 318 replies were received in 2015, of which 222 were related to communications sent in 2015 (representing a reply rate of 42 per cent), varying from acknowledgements of receipt to substantive replies. A total of 137 communications were followed up by mandate holders (see annex VI). Three communications reports were submitted to the Human Rights Council in 2015 (see A/HRC/28/85, A/HRC/29/50 and A/HRC/30/27).

9. In 2015, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances transmitted 603 new cases of enforced disappearance to States, of which 244 were under its urgent action procedure. The Working Group was able to clarify 73 cases.

10. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued 56 opinions in 2015. As a result of opinions qualifying the detention of a complainant as arbitrary, the Working Group received information on the release of nine individuals, of which two were women.

11. The special procedures branch has finalized the upgrading of the internal communications database, which is used to store and process communications. An online questionnaire for the submission of cases has also been finalized after undergoing a process of consultations by OHCHR, civil society organizations and mandate holders. By May 2016, all stakeholders will be able to submit information through this new tool and are encouraged to do so as this new secure and user-friendly system will allow communications to be tracked, thereby improving follow-up. Initially, it will operate alongside the usual means for submitting information to special procedures. Furthermore, work started in 2015 to set up a searchable database of communications reports.

## **E. Thematic reports and studies**

12. In 2015, mandate holders submitted 134 reports to the Human Rights Council, including 53 country visit reports, and 38 reports to the General Assembly.

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<sup>1</sup> See [http://spinternet.ohchr.org/\\_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/Forthcomingcountryvisits.aspx](http://spinternet.ohchr.org/_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/Forthcomingcountryvisits.aspx), [http://spinternet.ohchr.org/\\_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?Lang=en](http://spinternet.ohchr.org/_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?Lang=en) and [http://spinternet.ohchr.org/\\_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/StandingInvitations.aspx](http://spinternet.ohchr.org/_Layouts/SpecialProceduresInternet/StandingInvitations.aspx).

13. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities and the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, whose mandates were established in 2014, presented their first reports to the Council detailing their vision of their mandates (A/HRC/28/58 and A/HRC/30/45).

14. Several newly appointed mandate holders focused their first reports on their vision of the mandate. These were the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/HRC/28/72), the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (A/HRC/29/33), the Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders (A/HRC/28/63), the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children (A/HRC/29/38) and the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (A/HRC/30/39/Add.1).

15. In her final report to the General Assembly, the outgoing Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers provided an overview of the issues addressed during her term (A/70/263).

16. Thematic reports presented in 2015 concerned a variety of issues, including the World Bank and human rights (A/70/274), the protection of sources and whistle-blowers (A/70/361), the affordability of water and sanitation services (A/HRC/30/39), the rights to autonomy and care of older persons (A/HRC/30/43), the impact of intellectual property regimes on the enjoyment of the right to science and culture (A/HRC/28/57), human rights in the fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (A/HRC/29/51), discrimination against women in cultural and family life (A/HRC/29/40), protecting children's rights in the justice system (A/HRC/29/26), the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in the context of natural resource exploitation (A/HRC/29/25), a study on foreign fighters (A/70/330) and the responsibilities of local and other subnational governments in relation to the right to adequate housing (A/HRC/28/62) (see list of themes in annex VII).

17. Mandate holders also continued to contribute to the debate on the post-2015 development agenda. The Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons presented a report focusing on internally displaced persons in the context of the post-2015 development agenda (A/HRC/29/34). The Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights presented his interim study on illicit financial flows, human rights and the post-2015 development agenda (A/HRC/28/60).

## **F. Contributions to standard-setting and human rights protection and promotion**

18. The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention presented the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on Remedies and Procedures on the Right of Anyone Deprived of Their Liberty to Bring Proceedings Before a Court (A/HRC/30/37). These Principles and Guidelines are intended to provide States with guidance on fulfilling their obligation to avoid the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

19. The Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment presented a compendium of best practices related to the use of human rights obligations and commitments to inform, support and strengthen environmental policymaking, especially in the area of environmental protection (A/HRC/28/61).

## **G. Media outreach and public awareness**

20. During 2015, mandate holders issued 451 media products, of which 323 press releases, 53 media statements and 75 media advisories, either individually or jointly, by which they raised awareness and expressed concerns over a wide array of issues related to their mandates. In addition, the Coordination Committee issued eight press releases and public statements in relation to, *inter alia*, public and *ad hominem* attacks against one mandate holder, terrorist attacks and human rights abuses and violations committed by the terrorist group Boko Haram, the migrant crisis, the fiftieth anniversary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the occasion of Human Rights Day and the situation of human rights in Burundi (see annex VIII).

## **H. Engagement with other parts of the United Nations system and regional mechanisms**

21. Mandate holders have been actively engaging and organizing joint actions with the wider United Nations system and its agencies. For example, on 5 May 2015, the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Europe and the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes organized an event entitled “Linkages between human rights and hazardous substances”, held in Geneva. On 12 June 2015, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, the Special Adviser on the Responsibility to Protect and the Special Rapporteurs on minority issues and on freedom of religion or belief issued a joint press statement on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic.<sup>2</sup> In addition, the World Food Programme and African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur provided essential logistical and substantive support to the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, in relation to her visit to the Sudan in May 2015. Furthermore, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation was appointed as a member of the Strategic Advisory Group for the World Health Organization (WHO)/United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation and the United Nations-Water/WHO Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water. (for full list, see annex I)

22. Mandate holders also strengthened their engagement with regional mechanisms and undertook several joint activities. For example, in February 2015, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons undertook a joint working visit to the Central African Republic with the United Nations Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Director of Operations of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department. On 6 May 2015, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights contributed to the discussions of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights of the European Parliament on the evaluation of its 2001 copyright directive, raising the cultural rights perspective developed in her report (A/HRC/28/57). From 15 to 28 April 2015, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, undertook a joint working visit to the Caribbean with the Rapporteur on the rights of women of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. That visit concluded with the

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<sup>2</sup> Available from [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16075&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16075&LangID=E).

issuance of a joint press release.<sup>3</sup> On 3 and 4 September 2015, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights Working Group on the Death Penalty and Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Killings in Africa and the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions convened a meeting in Geneva regarding the draft general comment on article 4 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, on the right to life. Special procedures continued to focus on the implementation of the Addis Ababa road map; a stocktaking meeting took place in Banjul on 3 November 2015 with the participation of special procedures from the United Nations and the African human rights systems.

## I. Other activities

23. Mandate holders conducted several activities in the pursuit of their mandates and engaged with several stakeholders, including Governments, civil society and the private sector.

24. The fourth annual Forum on Business and Human Rights took place from 16 to 18 November 2015 under the guidance of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights. The Forum was the largest so far, with more than 2,400 registered participants from 130 countries representing the private sector, Governments and civil society. The number of participants reflected the recognition of the Forum as the world's foremost multi-stakeholder gathering for constructive dialogue and action on business and human rights. The report of the Forum will be presented to the Council at its thirty-second session.

25. The eighth session of the Forum on Minority Issues took place on 24 and 25 November 2015 under the guidance of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues. Over 500 participants from all regions participated to discuss key issues of global concern regarding the treatment of minorities by criminal justice systems and to make specific recommendations to protect and promote their rights. The Forum produced a number of recommendations, which was presented to the Council at its thirty-first session (A/HRC/31/72).

26. At least 17 mandate holders organized expert seminars and consultations in 2015. For example, on 2 April 2015, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, convened an expert meeting on the issue of eradicating contemporary forms of slavery from supply chains, contributing towards the Special Rapporteur's annual report to the Council (A/HRC/30/35). On 5 May 2015, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order convened an expert meeting on the adverse impact of free trade and investment agreements on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order to inform his latest reports to the Council (A/HRC/30/44) and General Assembly (A/70/285). On 18 and 19 May 2015, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, convened an expert meeting on the due diligence standard and its application to trafficking in persons, the outcome of which fed into the Rapporteur's latest thematic report to the General Assembly (A/70/260). In addition, the Special Rapporteurs on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association and on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions convened a series of expert meetings and consultations with Member States in preparation of their set of practical recommendations on the proper management of assemblies, submitted to the Council at its thirty-first session (A/HRC/31/66). Furthermore, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity convened four regional

<sup>3</sup> Available from [www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15939&LangID=E](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=15939&LangID=E).

consultations in 2015 aimed at obtaining inputs on the proposed draft declaration on the right to international (A/HRC/26/34).

27. Follow-up on previous actions continued to be a priority for mandate holders. They have developed different ways of following up on their communications, country visits, reports, consultations and other activities, including through the issuing of observations on communications reports, conducting follow-up visits to follow up on their recommendations, the convening of round-table discussions and the issuing of follow-up reports and press releases (see annex IX).

### **III. Activities of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures**

28. The Coordination Committee continued to assist coordination among mandate holders and to facilitate interaction with a range of bodies and stakeholders. The Committee and its Chair met regularly with stakeholders, including the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner, the President of the Council, Member States and civil society. The Committee also engaged with the consultative group to ensure that the voice of special procedures was heard in the selection process. It also worked on the coordination of joint activities and statements on country-specific and thematic issues; mainstreaming human rights; the facilitation of dialogue and cooperation with States; reprisals against those who cooperate with the United Nations in the field of human rights, and *ad hominem* attacks against mandate holders. In addition, it continued to provide guidance on issues relating to the independence of special procedures, conflict of interest, the code of conduct and working methods, in accordance with the internal advisory procedure.

29. In line with established practice, the Chairperson participated in the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Special Sessions of the Council, held in the light of the terrorist attacks and human rights abuses and violations committed by the terrorist group Boko Haram and on preventing further deterioration of the human rights situation in Burundi.

30. In 2015, steps were taken to consolidate the role of the Committee as the main body representing and acting on behalf of special procedures. For the first time, the Chair presented the annual report of special procedures to the Council (A/HRC/28/41). The format of the report was revised to include facts and figures on special procedures and information on the impact of their work. It gives a comprehensive picture of what they have achieved in one year.

31. The Coordination Committee met in New York from 3 to 6 November 2015 to enhance its outreach with United Nations counterparts and to address issues related to human rights mainstreaming with a focus on the Human Rights up Front initiative. Meetings were organized with various high-level representatives of the United Nations, including the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the Chair of the Third Committee and various senior representatives of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs, the Peacebuilding Support Unit, the United Nations Development Programme and Development Operations Coordination Office. Consultations with selected resident coordinators and a webinar gathering more than 60 United Nations participants from all regions were also organized. All interlocutors expressed a willingness to further deepen their cooperation and engagement with the special procedures. Concrete ways were explored to develop structural channels for the exchange of information and cooperation and a better integration of the work of special procedures into United Nations efforts to enhance human rights mainstreaming, including in the context of the initiative.



32. For the first time, the Committee met in person in Geneva from 7 to 11 December 2015 to discuss issues related to the special procedures system as a whole, such as questions related to conflict of interest, reprisals or the status and visibility of the special procedures system within the United Nations system. The Committee also discussed its role and methods of work, including cooperation with Member States, communications, disclosure of funds, etc.

33. The Committee coordinated special procedures' contribution to OHCHR investigations on Sri Lanka and Libya (see Human Rights Council resolutions 25/1 and 28/30), thereby demonstrating further their ability to contribute to the work of other parts of the United Nations system in the field of human rights.

#### **IV. Acts of intimidation and reprisal**

34. The issue of acts of intimidation and reprisal against those cooperating with the United Nations in the field of human rights, in particular with special procedures, has been taken very seriously by mandate holders. They have experienced different forms of reprisals against individuals and groups cooperating with them, such as harassment, including inside United Nations premises, threats against the life of individuals and their family, arbitrary arrest, (incommunicado) detention and prosecution on the basis of false allegations, physical attacks and killings. Even though most reports indicate that alleged perpetrators are affiliated to States, other actors, including private companies and organizations, can also be involved in these types of violations and must not be disregarded. The majority of cases concerned alleged acts of intimidation and reprisal for cooperation with mandate holders in relation to their country visits and communications procedure. These cases are also reflected in the report of the Secretary General on cooperation with the United Nations its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights (A/HRC/30/29). Mandate holders have also addressed cases of policies or legislation that could result in deterring cooperation with special procedures or intimidating those willing to do so. They have also received information about cases of intimidation and reprisals for cooperation with other parts of the United Nations in the field of human rights.

35. Mandate holders have used communications, public statements, press releases, official reports or meeting with various stakeholders to express their grave concern at all acts of intimidation and reprisal, not only at the fact that these acts have continued without consequence for the perpetrator but also that they have become increasingly severe in nature. The Coordination Committee raised this issue in particular with the President of the Human Rights Council, the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General. The issue of reprisals has also been repeatedly discussed during the annual meetings, which has resulted in the appointment of a special procedures focal point on reprisals among the Coordination Committee members (see paras. 40 and 41 below).

#### **V. Twenty-second annual meeting of special procedures**

36. The 22nd annual meeting of the special procedures was held in Geneva from 8 to 12 June 2015 (see annex X for a list of participants) and focused on working methods aiming at enhancing coordination and developing common approaches by the special procedures to mandate transcending and cross-cutting issues. The meeting discussed a number of key issues in this regard, including the communications procedure, follow-up to recommendations, participation in and organization of consultations, seminars and working visits, responding to public and ad hominem attacks against mandate holders, strategies for the use of media, mandate holders' participation in legal proceedings and support to special procedures, including resources.

37. Mandate holders agreed on a course of action to coordinate further country specific action and on responding to acts of intimidation and reprisals against those cooperating with the United Nations in the field of human rights, in particular special procedures. The meeting further exchanged views on special procedures' contribution to the Human Rights up Front initiative and held thematic discussion on the Sustainable Development Goals, case-based discrimination and special procedures' response to crisis situations, prompted by the issue of migrants at sea. Mandate holders also held consultations with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the President of the Human Rights Council, Member States and representatives of civil society, non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions.

## **A. Coordination Committee**

### **1. Election of the Coordination Committee 2015-2016**

38. The meeting elected Michael K. Addo, Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, as Chair of the Coordination Committee for the 2015-2016 cycle and Seong-Phil Hong, Chair of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, as Rapporteur of the annual meeting and member of the Coordination Committee. Rita Izsák, Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Virginia Dandan, Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, and, Marzuki Darusman, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, were endorsed as members of the Committee. The former Chair of the Coordination Committee and Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, François Crépeau, will remain as ex officio member for one year.

### **2. Reflection and strategies for the Coordination Committee 2015-2016**

39. Mandate holders reflected on the work done by the Committee and made suggestions on the issues to be addressed in the coming year. They invited the Committee to continue to pay attention to the issue of reprisals against those cooperating with special procedures, public and ad hominem attacks against mandate holders, persistent cases of non-cooperation by States, the Human Rights up Front initiative, country-specific action coordination, disclosure of external funding and strengthening relationships with the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and the Security Council. Mandate holders also identified as a priority the improvement of the knowledge of special procedures, in particular at the grass-roots level, and advised the Committee to engage more closely with OHCHR in this regard. Translation of special procedures' work into relevant local languages was mentioned as an important way of improving this knowledge. Mandate holders further indicated that the transition phase between outgoing and incoming mandate holders should be better facilitated in order to avoid protection gaps.

## **B. Methods of work**

### **1. Acts of intimidation and reprisals**

40. Extreme concern was expressed by mandate holders for the safety and well-being of those individuals with whom they engage in the execution of their mandates in the light of the number of reports of such acts of intimidation and reprisals, which must not only be seen as aimed at preventing or stopping anyone from cooperating with mandate holders but also as aimed at attacking the special procedures mechanism as a whole. Even though initiatives have been developed in this regard, including the systematically raising of reported cases of reprisals by special procedures with the State concerned and by the

President of the Human Rights Council with the bureau and State concerned, the public voicing of concerns by the High Commissioner and the increased attention to the report of the Secretary-General on this issue, mandate holders urged for the United Nations focal point on reprisals to be appointed as soon as possible in order to develop a much needed United Nations system-wide coordinated response.

41. Mandate holders also recognized their own responsibility in developing a coordinated response to any act of intimidation and reprisals. To this end, the meeting adopted standard operating procedures developed by the Coordination Committee outlining steps to be taken to enhance the special procedures' response when faced with cases of intimidation and reprisals and established a focal point among the members of the Coordination Committee (François Crépeau for the 2015-2016 cycle). A section on reprisals will be systematically included in the annual report of special procedures. In addition, once established, special procedures will closely cooperate with the United Nations focal point on reprisals.

## **2. Public and ad hominem attacks against mandate holders**

42. A number of mandate holders have become the subject of public and ad hominem attacks for carrying out their work. While mandate holders appreciate frank dialogue on their work and accept criticism, including in the media, a threshold is reached when criticism is no longer directed at the work of the mandate holder but rather at the person. Several mandate holders shared their experiences with such, either isolated or sequenced, attacks. The Coordination Committee had addressed such incidents in consultation with the mandate holder concerned by contacting relevant States, issuing press releases and approaching the President of the Human Rights Council, the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General.

43. The meeting discussed ways of further ensuring a coherent response of special procedures, in particular the Coordination Committee, in such cases. Mandate holders stressed that responses to such attacks should be calibrated on the basis of various factors, including the author of such attacks, its type and consequences. Mandate holders agreed to continue to work on this issue and keep it on the Coordination Committee's agenda.

## **3. Disclosure of external funding received by mandate holders outside the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

44. The issue of transparency and disclosure of funding received by mandate holders was discussed. It was recalled that all funding received through OHCHR, be it from the regular budget or from voluntary contributions, is publicly available on the OHCHR website and in OHCHR annual reports. Mandate holders discussed the continued lack of adequate resources provided to special procedures and the wider human rights pillar of the United Nations and reiterated their call on Member States to ensure that sufficient resources be allocated to the human rights pillar from the regular budget of the United Nations. Mandate holders stressed that such lack of adequate funding continued to trigger the need for extrabudgetary funding to support their work. The meeting agreed on the need for greater transparency of external funding received in support of their mandates, given that it might have an impact on the perception of their independence, and decided to rend disclosure of external funding received mandatory and make it publicly available through modalities to be specified further.

45. Following the decision taken by mandate holders during the 22nd annual meeting of special procedures to make the disclosure of external funding received obligatory and publicly available, the special procedures decided to include a table containing information on external funding received to each annual report of the special procedures (see annex X).

46. In total, 53 mandate holders provided information concerning external funding received in 2015, of which 20 indicated that they had received some type of external funding. Furthermore, 33 mandate holders did not receive any external funding. In seven of cases where mandate holders replied in the positive, the external funding consisted solely of in-kind support, usually received from their home institution in the form of administrative and research support and the use of facilities. Eight mandate holders received external funding solely in the form of cash support, either earmarked for a specific event or for research and administrative assistance to the mandate. The cash support was in almost all cases provided by the mandate holders' home institution, a foundation or by a Government. Five mandate holders received a combination of in-kind and cash support in 2015.

#### **4. Follow-up to special procedures recommendations**

47. Mandate holders engaged with several senior staff from Headquarters and field presences on the issue of follow-up to special procedures actions, in particular recommendations emanating from country visits. Several practical examples of follow-up to recommendations were given, emphasizing that such follow-up constitutes an important part of the work of OHCHR field offices and human rights advisors.

48. Mandate holders indicated in general their willingness to create such synergies with the international human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies and the universal periodic review, whenever possible, while emphasizing at the same time the need for safeguarding the specificities of special procedures, the integrity of their recommendations and their independence, including vis-à-vis the United Nations. Mandate holders further requested that information on follow-up given to their reports, recommendations and other activities by other parts of OHCHR and the wider United Nations system be shared with them whenever available so that this could inform their subsequent actions.

49. In addition, mandate holders stressed that United Nations country teams, regional organizations, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations also constitute important partners and should be engaged and their capacities strengthened to follow-up to special procedures recommendations.

#### **5. Country-specific action coordination**

50. Even though mandate holders had been increasingly seeking mutual coordination and collaboration concerning country-specific action, in particular in cases where a country mandate exists, the need for a more strategic approach was expressed. Hence, the Coordination Committee developed guidelines on country-specific action coordination that was adopted by the meeting. In the guidelines, country visits were identified as a specific area of attention, especially in cases where Member States refuse to cooperate with the country mandate and instead express its willingness to engage with and invite some thematic mandates, or where a State extends invitations to a number of thematic mandates while not responding to the requests sent by other mandates.

51. Mandate holders provided examples of challenges and achievements in this regard, including recently conducted joint visits, and agreed that they should consult with one another prior to accepting any invitation for a country visit in any of the above-mentioned cases. It was, however, noted that the refusal of States to cooperate with a country mandate does not per se preclude thematic mandates from accepting invitations for country visits, if this has been coordinated beforehand with the country mandate. In those cases, thematic mandates could urge the country concerned to accept a joined visit and include as much as possible the work of the country mandate holder in the preparation, execution and follow-up to the visit.

## **6. Reflection on the communications procedure**

52. The communications procedure is one of the key instruments at mandate holders' disposal to intervene on a variety of issues, including on individual cases. The procedure has grown in an ad hoc manner over the years and mandate holders voiced the need for reflection on its effectiveness, efficiency, visibility and impact. Mandate holders decided to review the system with a focus on confidentiality and the criteria for prioritizing communications. The review should look at, inter alia, the issue of informed consent when direct contact with the victim is not possible or when the victim is underage and what confidentiality means vis-à-vis the sources that submit information, sometimes at great risk to them, as mandate holders feel that they owe the sources information on the status of their submission. In addition, mandate holders decided to look at the increased demands to consider issues related to compliance of legislation and policies with human rights standards, and at the low response rate of States and other, the role and responsibility of States and the Human Rights Council in improving reply rates and how to improve the visibility of the communications procedure.

## **7. Participation in and organization of consultations, expert meetings and working visits**

53. Mandate holders discussed the issue of participating in or organizing consultations, expert meetings and working visits in their official capacity as mandate holder. In accordance with the Manual of Operations of the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, mandate holders confirmed that OHCHR should always be informed in advance of mandate holders' travels in relation to their participation in or organization of consultations, expert meetings or working visits. In addition, a formal notification should be sent to the relevant permanent mission for their information. In the event where the mandate holder is the one initiating the activity, he or she should provide the name, date and venue of the event to the State concerned.

## **C. Human Rights up Front**

54. Mandate holders discussed ways in which they could contribute to the Human Rights up Front initiative with the participation of senior officials of the United Nations. They voiced their support for the initiative, highlighting at the same time the need to ensure that the initiative is fully implemented within the United Nations and its agencies.

55. Mandate holders were informed of the ways their work was being taken up by OHCHR and other parts of the United Nations system, both at Headquarters and the field level, including in the context of the Human Rights up Front initiative. Special procedures' reports, recommendations and actions inform country analysis on human rights risks and are an important source of information for United Nations country teams to keep abreast of human rights developments. Information and analysis from special procedures also contribute to the identification of early warning signs of serious human rights violations.

56. Moreover, engagement with special procedures is considered as a means to enhance visibility on a situation, engage in dialogue with authorities on sensitive issues or support country teams' advocacy efforts at the country level. Similarly, information from special procedures has the potential to be reflected within broader analysis encompassing regional and international dynamics, and action by special procedures can be proposed as part of United Nations strategies to help prevent or respond to serious human rights violations. The Human Rights up Front initiative promotes more proactive and effective engagement with Member States so that early and preventive action by the United Nations is possible and, in this context, special procedures are key partners in fostering constructive relations and engaging on human rights issues with States, at the country, regional and global levels.

57. Mandate holders stressed the need to step up efforts to engage and coordinate with United Nations entities in the field, in particular Resident Coordinators, to ensure that they fully include human rights into their work. In this respect, the Human Rights up Front initiative needs to consistently be applied at the highest level of all United Nations entities.

## **D. Thematic discussions**

58. With the participation of the OHCHR section working on the Sustainable Development Goals, mandate holders discussed recent developments in this area, focusing on ways of contributing to this process. Participants expressed concern over the lack of inclusion of particular human rights issues and groups, such as women's rights, people of African descent and indigenous peoples. In addition, a brainstorming session was convened by the Special Rapporteur on minority issues to discuss discrimination related issues.

59. Mandate holders also discussed how to respond to crisis situations, focusing on the Andaman Sea migrant crisis. The situation of Rohingyas seeking refuge in neighbouring countries was highlighted in the discussion. Participants recognized that, while the country mandate holder should address the root causes of discrimination against this ethnic group and look at finding long-term solutions, other thematic mandate holders could join the effort in addressing relevant human rights issues related to those Rohingyas who are detained in countries where they intend to seek protection.

## **E. Consultations with stakeholders**

### **1. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

60. The High Commissioner reiterated his support to the special procedures, mentioning the critical role they play in promoting and protecting human rights. They had reinforced each other's work and public messages on several occasions in the past year, and he was looking for more opportunities to engage with mandate holders during the coming years. The High Commissioner stressed that he was aware of the need to safeguard the independence of special procedures and the dedicated support provided to them by OHCHR, and stated that the reorganization would allow for OHCHR and special procedures to complement each other's work and increase their impact.

61. Mandate holders extended their support to the High Commissioner regarding his efforts to position OHCHR as a dynamic office in the context of the change initiative and stressed that the independence and the visibility of the special procedures as a whole should be upheld in this context. They mentioned in particular the need for continued dedicated support and centralized coordination and expressed their wish to continue to engage with him on this matter and have the opportunity to provide their views, in particular in the light of the impact it may have on the special procedures system. Mandate holders also raised issues related to the continued lack of funding for the special procedures, which was having a significant impact on their work. Concerning allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation committed by international forces in countries in (post-)conflict situations, procedures in place to address and prevent future abuses were discussed, in particular the possible involvement of the special procedures on the basis of their monitoring functions and how to ensure that special procedures have access to relevant information.

### **2. President of the Human Rights Council**

62. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that he had been engaging with the Coordination Committee on a regular basis, including on finding ways to increase the impact of the special procedures and their dialogue with the Council. This had resulted in

March 2015 in the first ever presentation of the annual report of the special procedures to the Council by the Chair of the Coordination Committee. The President aimed to make the work of the Council more visible and audible and to contribute to drawing the attention of the wider public to the work of the special procedures, including by mentioning them in several public statements.

63. The President identified three interrelated topics to focus on, namely, the New York and Geneva relationship and the Council's institutional position, effectiveness and efficiency. The President specifically expressed serious concern over reported cases of harassment and reprisals against anyone cooperating with the United Nations in the field of human rights, indicating that he had adopted a due diligence approach in these cases by assessing all information brought to his attention, following up on every reported case with the State concerned and the bureau, and providing all information to the Secretary-General for inclusion in his annual report on this issue.

64. Mandate holders mentioned that the possibility of participating in the universal periodic review and other meetings organized under the auspices of the Council could be further explored. In terms of effectiveness, mandate holders referred to the responsibility of States to cooperate with them, in particular by accepting country visits and by providing information on the implementation of recommendations urging the establishment of an annual progress reporting system.

### **3. Member States**

65. Member States expressed appreciation for the work of the special procedures, describing them as an essential mechanism able to identify good practices and bring human rights violations to the attention of the international community. Appreciation was also expressed for the improved availability of information on the special procedures via the introduction of their enhanced annual report and for the announced publication of external funding received by mandate holders. Several Member States reiterated their concern over acts of intimidation and reprisals against those cooperating with mandate holders becoming more common.

66. Several States shared their experiences of receiving mandate holders in their country. One State stressed that the real success of a country visit depended on the openness of the State and its level of engagement. A number of States urged their peers to cooperate with the special procedures and issue a standing invitation. At the same time, several States supported the rationalization of country visits and increased coordination among mandate holders, taking into account the need for universal coverage and avoiding duplication, adding that some countries were overanalysed and others not at all. States agreed that follow-up was an essential element to ensuring implementation and mandate holders needed to maintain a constant dialogue with States, non-governmental organizations, national human rights institutions, lawyers, researchers and academics to ensure that balanced information is received.

67. Mandate holders expressed appreciation for the additional time allotted for the interactive dialogue during the presentations of their reports to the Human Rights Council. Concerning country visits, mandate holders urged States that had extended a standing invitation to abide by their commitment and respond positively to requests for visits, to raise more awareness in their countries about mandate holders' visits, in particular outside of the capital, and to keep mandate holders abreast of any follow-up action taken to implement their recommendations. Mandate holders stressed that the purpose of their country visits was not only to search for human rights violations, but also to identify and report on good practices and positive examples.

**4. Civil society, non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions**

68. The exchange of views with representatives of civil society, non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions focused on the communications procedure. The representatives agreed that this procedure was essential in addressing human rights violations and allowing mandate holders not only to address broader violations but also to raise individual cases. It is therefore extremely important to raise awareness of this system, in particular at the grass-roots level.

69. The continued failure of a number of States to provide substantive responses to communications remained of great concern, and the representatives urged that data be made public as to the level of compliance of States with this procedure. Participants stressed the need for a publicly accessible database containing all communications. In addition, they requested easier access to the communications report of the special procedures by improving OHCHR webpages, including their translation into all official United Nations languages, and by organizing its contents by States.

70. Mandate holders thanked all civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions in helping to disseminate their work and urged them to continue to raise awareness on the special procedures. Mandate holders further encouraged civil society, non-governmental organizations and national human rights institutions to provide them with constructive criticism on their work to help them improve. As to the communications procedure, mandate holders were positive about publicizing statistics on the responsiveness of States to communications. Recognizing that, in some cases, questions contained in communications had been too general, mandate holders indicated that they were trying to make questions more specific and so facilitate more substantive responses.



Annexes<sup>a</sup>

## Annex I

## 2015 factsheet on special procedures

## Mandates and mandate holders

- 55** mandates – **41** thematic and **14** country mandates
- 2** new mandates established: Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism and Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy.
- 78** active mandate holders
- 8** mandate holders finished their term in office and
- 11** new mandate holders were appointed
- 37%** of mandate holders are female
- 63%** of mandate holders are male

## Communications

- 532** communications sent to **123** States and **13** non-State actors
- 64%** of United Nations Member States received one or more communications from special procedures
- 846** individual cases covered, of which **152** women
- 318** replies received, of which **222** to communications sent in 2015
- 137** communications followed-up by mandate holders
- 3** communications reports submitted, one to each Human Rights Council session

## Country visits

- 76** country visits to **53** States and territories
- 115** standing invitations extended by Member States and **1** by a non-Member Observer State
- 6** standing invitations issued in 2015
- 167** United Nations Member States have been visited at least once
- 26** Member States not yet visited

## Forums, consultations and expert meetings

- 2** forums organized – 4<sup>th</sup> annual forum on Business and Human Rights and 8<sup>th</sup> annual forum on Minority Issues.
- 17** experts meetings and consultations organized by mandate holders, including in cooperation with other parts of the United Nations system as well as with regional mechanisms.

## Thematic and country visit reports

- 134** reports submitted to the Human Rights Council, of which **53** country visit reports
- 38** reports submitted to the General Assembly

## Media outreach and public awareness

- 450** media products released – **323** press releases, **53** media statements and **75** media advisories.
- 8** press releases and public statements issued by the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures.

## Engagement with other parts of the UN system and regional mechanisms

*Special procedures mandate holders engaged and/or undertook joint activities with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on Disability and Accessibility, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect, Inter-Agency Standing Committee, United Nations Country Teams, OHCHR, Treaty Bodies, OCHA, UNHCR, UNWRA, WFP, UN Women, UNDP, UNEP, UNAMID, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, IOM, UNCTAD, United Nations Peace Building Support Office, the United Nations Department of Political Affairs, United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and several of the regional mechanisms.*

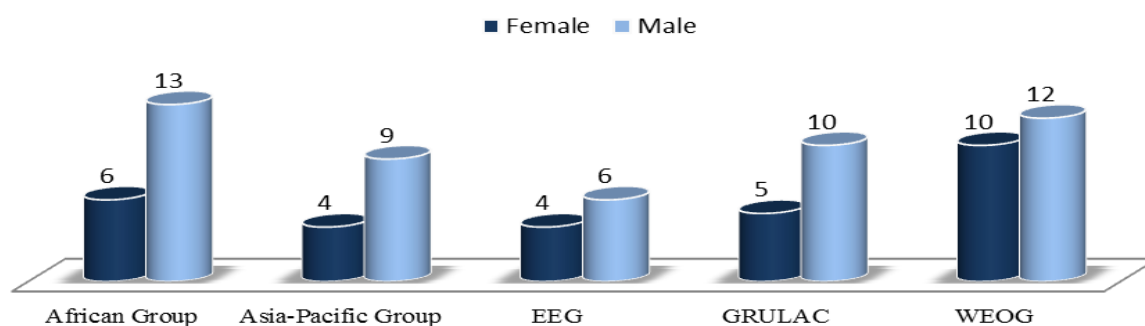
<sup>a</sup> For statistical purposes the annexes make use of the United Nations Regional Groups of Member States incorporating Israel, Turkey and the United States of America under WEOG and Kiribati under the Asia-Pacific Group, for an overview of the regional division please see <http://www.un.org/Depts/DGACM/RegionalGroups.shtml>.

## Annex II

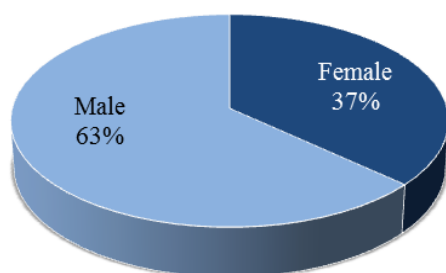
### Statistics on current mandate holders (as of 31 December 2015)<sup>b</sup>

United Nations Regional Groups of Member States	Male	Female	Total	Geographic distribution
African Group	13	6	19	24%
Asian-Pacific Group	9	4	13	16%
Eastern European Group (EEG)	6	4	10	13%
Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)	10	5	15	19%
Western European and Others Group (WEOG)	12	10	22	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Gender balance</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

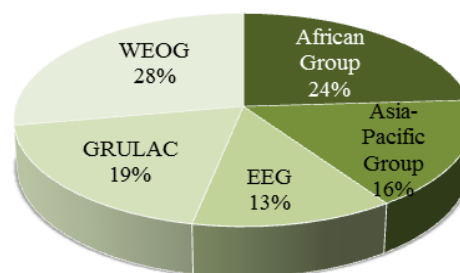
### Regional distribution of mandate holders, including gender composition



### Gender balance of mandate holders



### Regional distribution of mandate holders



<sup>b</sup> The above doesn't take into consideration the resignation by male member of the WG on business and human rights from the Asian States on 15 December 2015, as his replacement has not yet been appointed.

## Annex III

### Overview of standing invitations

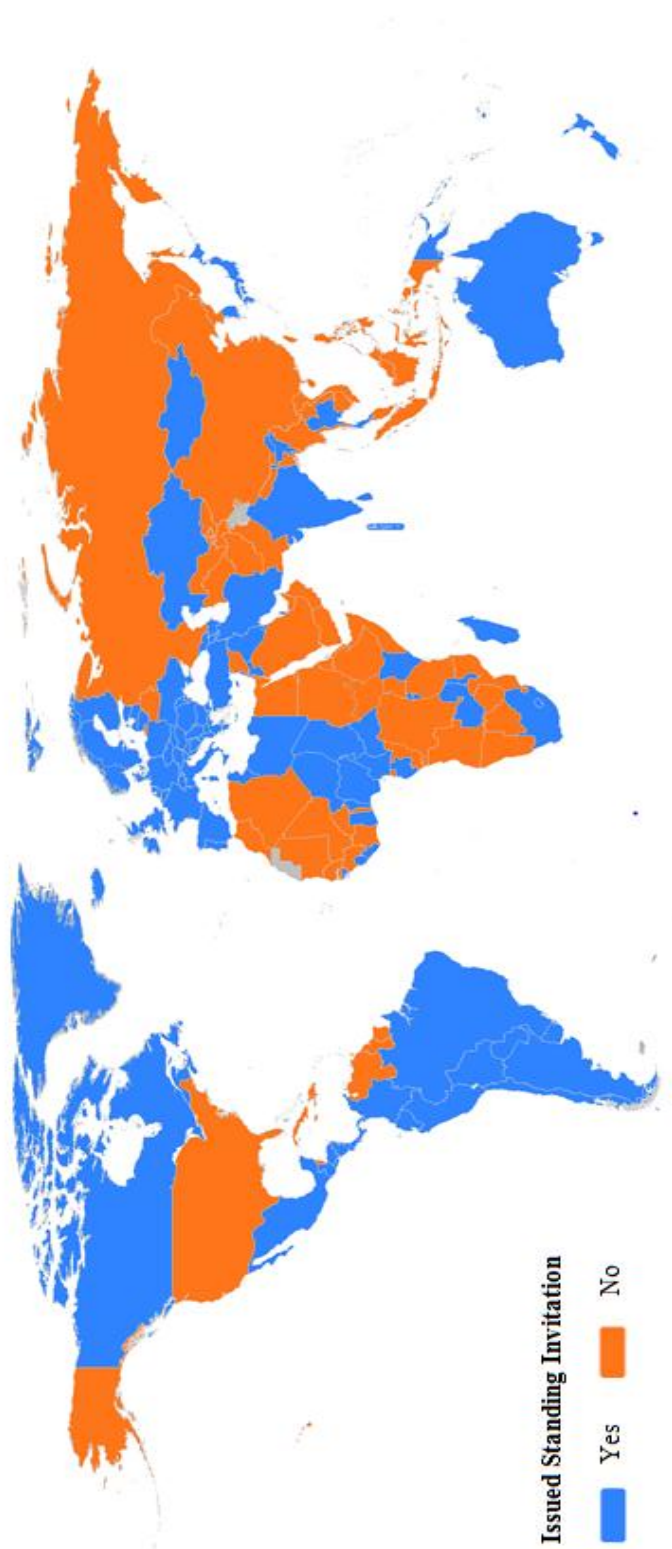
A standing invitation is an open invitation extended by a Government to all thematic special procedures. By extending a standing invitation States announce that they will always accept requests for visits from all special procedures. As at 31 December 2015, out of the 193 United Nations Member States, the following 115 Member States (60%) as well as one non-Member Observer State had extended a standing invitation to the thematic special procedures.

Countries	Date	Countries	Date
<b>Albania</b>	2 December 2009	<b>Libya</b>	15 March 2012
<b>Andorra</b>	3 November 2010	<b>Liechtenstein</b>	21 January 2003
<b>Argentina</b>	3 December 2002	<b>Lithuania</b>	March 2001
<b>Armenia</b>	1 May 2006	<b>Luxembourg</b>	March 2001
<b>Australia</b>	7 August 2008	<b>Madagascar</b>	26 August 2011
<b>Austria</b>	March 2001	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>7 September 2015</b>
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	15 April 2013	<b>Maldives</b>	2 May 2006
<b>Bahamas</b>	6 June 2013	<b>Malta</b>	March 2001
<b>Belgium</b>	March 2001	<b>Marshall Islands</b>	4 March 2011
<b>Benin</b>	31 October 2012	<b>Mexico</b>	March 2001
<b>Bolivia</b>	10 February 2010	<b>Monaco</b>	22 October 2008
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	7 May 2010	<b>Mongolia</b>	9 April 2004
<b>Brazil</b>	10 December 2001	<b>Montenegro</b>	11 October 2005
<b>Bulgaria</b>	March 2001	<b>Nauru</b>	30 May 2011
<b>Burundi</b>	6 June 2013	<b>Netherlands</b>	March 2001
<b>Cameroon</b>	15 September 2014	<b>New Zealand</b>	3 February 2004
<b>Canada</b>	April 1999	<b>Nicaragua</b>	26 April 2006
<b>Cape Verde</b>	26 April 2013	<b>Niger</b>	21 August 2012
<b>Central African Republic</b>	3 September 2013	<b>Nigeria</b>	25 October 2013
<b>Chad</b>	1 June 2012	<b>Norway</b>	26 March 1999
<b>Chile</b>	12 May 2009	<b>Occupied Palestinian Territory</b> (non-Member Observer State)	30 July 2014
<b>Colombia</b>	17 March 2003	<b>Palau</b>	3 May 2011
<b>Costa Rica</b>	2002	<b>Panama</b>	14 March 2011
<b>Croatia</b>	13 March 2003	<b>Papua New Guinea</b>	11 May 2011
<b>Cyprus</b>	March 2001	<b>Paraguay</b>	28 March 2003
<b>Czech Republic</b>	September 2000	<b>Peru</b>	3 April 2002
<b>Denmark</b>	March 2001	<b>Poland</b>	March 2001
<b>Dominica</b>	9 December 2009	<b>Portugal</b>	March 2001
<b>Ecuador</b>	9 January 2003	<b>Qatar</b>	1 June 2010
<b>El Salvador</b>	9 February 2010	<b>Republic of Korea</b>	3 March 2008
<b>Estonia</b>	March 2001	<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	2 June 2010

Countries	Date	Countries	Date
<b>Fiji</b>	<b>17 March 2015</b>	<b>Romania</b>	March 2001
<b>Finland</b>	March 2001	<b>Rwanda</b>	27 June 2011
<b>France</b>	March 2001	<b>Samoa</b>	14 February 2011
<b>Gabon</b>	29 October 2012	<b>San Marino</b>	3 April 2003
<b>Georgia</b>	30 March 2010	<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	2 February 2011
<b>Germany</b>	March 2001	<b>Serbia</b>	11 October 2005
<b>Ghana</b>	21 April 2006	<b>Seychelles</b>	5 November 2012
<b>Greece</b>	March 2001	<b>Sierra Leone</b>	7 April 2003
<b>Guatemala</b>	April 2001	<b>Slovakia</b>	March 2001
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	7 May 2010	<b>Slovenia</b>	March 2001
<b>Honduras</b>	12 May 2010	<b>Solomon Islands</b>	6 May 2011
<b>Hungary</b>	March 2001	<b>South Africa</b>	17 July 2003
<b>Iceland</b>	September 2000	<b>Spain</b>	March 2001
<b>India</b>	14 September 2011	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>17 December 2015</b>
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b>	24 July 2002	<b>Sweden</b>	March 2001
<b>Iraq</b>	16 February 2010	<b>Switzerland</b>	1 April 2002
<b>Ireland</b>	March 2001	<b>Thailand</b>	4 November 2011
<b>Italy</b>	March 2001	<b>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>	13 October 2004
<b>Japan</b>	1 March 2011	<b>Tonga</b>	25 January 2013
<b>Jordan</b>	20 April 2006	<b>Tunisia</b>	28 February 2011
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	28 July 2009	<b>Turkey</b>	March 2001
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>22 January 2015</b>	<b>Tuvalu</b>	26 April 2013
<b>Kuwait</b>	13 September 2010	<b>Ukraine</b>	23 June 2006
<b>Latvia</b>	March 2001	<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	March 2001
<b>Lebanon</b>	17 March 2011	<b>Uruguay</b>	18 March 2005
<b>Lesotho</b>	<b>21 January 2015</b>	<b>Vanuatu</b>	12 May 2009
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>25 September 2015</b>	<b>Zambia</b>	16 July 2008



**Standing Invitations for Country Visits to the Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council  
(as at 31 December 2015)**



Definition and meta-data: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/HRIndicators/MetadataStandingInvitations.pdf>

Source: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, List of Standing Invitations to Special Procedures, December 2015

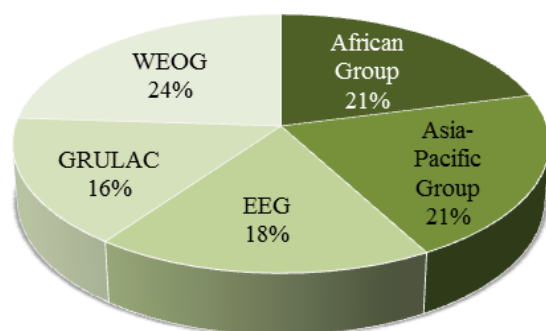
For other relevant information on the activities of the Special Procedures, see the Annual Facts and Figures, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Publications.aspx#annual>

**Note:** The boundaries and the names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

## Statistics on standing invitations

United Nations Regional Groups of Member States	Number of standing invitations extended by States within their regional group	Percentage of standing invitations extended within regional groups	Percentage of standing invitations extended by regional groups
African Group	24 out of 54 States	44 %	21 %
Asia-Pacific Group	24 out of 53 States	45 %	21 %
EEG	21 out of 23 States	91 %	18 %
GRULAC	18 out of 33 States	55 %	16 %
WEOG	28 out of 30 States	93%	24 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>115 out of 193 United Nations Member States</b>		<b>100%</b>

**Regional division of standing invitations extended to the thematic special procedures**



**Standing invitations extended in 2015**

Fiji	17 March
Kenya	22 January
Lesotho	21 January
Liberia	25 September
Malawi	7 September
Sri Lanka	17 December

NB. The State of Palestine, accorded non-Member Observer status on 29 November 2012 by General Assembly resolution 67/19, extended a standing invitation to the special procedures on 4 July 2014.

## Annex IV

### Overview of country visits conducted in 2015

#### Country visits conducted in 2015 (by country)

States visited	Mandate	Dates
<b>Algeria</b>	Special Rapporteur on the right to education	27 January to 3 February
<b>Armenia</b>	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	12 to 18 May
<b>Austria</b>	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	22 to 30 January
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	31 August to 9 September
<b>Belgium</b>	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences	19 to 26 February
	Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea	9 to 11 March
	Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	12 to 16 October
<b>Botswana</b>	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	9 to 17 November
<b>Brazil</b>	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	3 to 14 August
	Special Rapporteur on minority issues	14 to 24 September
	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises	7 to 16 December
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	19 to 26 January
<b>Cambodia</b>	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	17 to 25 January
	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia	16 to 24 September
<b>Central African Republic</b>	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic	3 to 14 February
	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic	14 to 23 June
<b>Chile</b>	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	16 to 24 March
	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	21 to 30 September

States visited	Mandate	Dates
<b>China</b>	Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	29 June to 6 July
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>	Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights	12 to 21 January
	Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights	21 to 29 May
	Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with Côte d'Ivoire in the field of human rights	2 to 12 November
<b>Fiji</b>	Special Rapporteur on the right to education	4 to 15 December
<b>Finland</b>	Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea	2 to 5 October
<b>Georgia</b>	Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	12 to 19 March
<b>Germany</b>	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	30 November to 7 December
<b>Greece</b>	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	4 to 7 May
	Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	30 November to 7 December
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	10 to 16 October
<b>Haiti</b>	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	23 February to 3 March
	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Haiti	6 to 15 September
<b>Honduras</b>	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	2 to 10 November
	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	23 to 27 November
<b>Iraq</b>	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	8 to 15 May
<b>Italy</b>	Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent	1 to 5 June
<b>Japan</b>	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	19 to 23 January
	Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography	19 to 26 October
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	19 to 27 January
	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous	26 March to 8 April



States visited	Mandate	Dates
	substances and wastes	
<b>Lebanon</b>	Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief	23 March to 2 April
<b>Malaysia</b>	Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children	23 to 28 February
<b>Mali</b>	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	1 to 10 March
	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali	10 to 19 October
<b>Malta</b>	Working Group on Arbitrary Detention	23 to 25 June
<b>Mauritius</b>	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons	14 to 24 April
<b>Morocco</b>	Special Rapporteur on the right to food	5 to 12 October
<b>Myanmar</b>	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	7 to 16 January
	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar	3 to 7 August
<b>Netherlands</b>	Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea	28 September to 1 October
<b>Paraguay</b>	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	23 September to 6 October
	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	19 to 27 November
<b>Peru</b>	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	1 to 10 June
<b>Philippines</b>	Special Rapporteur on the right to food	20 to 27 February
	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	21 to 30 July
<b>Portugal</b>	Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers	27 January to 3 February
<b>Republic of Korea</b>	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	6 to 10 September
	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes	12 to 23 October
	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	23 to 27 November
<b>Republic of Moldova</b>	Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities	10 to 17 September
<b>Romania</b>	Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights	2 to 11 November
<b>Senegal</b>	Working Group on discrimination against women in law and in practice	7 to 17 April
<b>Serbia and Kosovo*</b>	Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	18 to 27 May

States visited	Mandate	Dates
<b>Somalia</b>	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia	22 to 29 May
<b>South Africa</b>	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	4 to 11 December
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances	9 to 18 November
<b>Sudan</b>	Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences	13 to 24 May
	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan	13 to 23 May
	Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights	23 to 30 November
<b>Sweden<sup>c</sup></b>	Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	25 to 27 August
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	16 to 19 May
<b>Tajikistan</b>	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation	4 to 12 August
<b>Tunisia</b>	Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	1 to 8 July
<b>Ukraine</b>	Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions	9 to 18 September
<b>United Kingdom</b>	Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	9 to 18 November
	Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea	6 to 10 October
<b>United States of America</b>	Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice	30 November to 11 December

\* Any reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, is to be understood in full compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

<sup>c</sup> The Special Rapporteur participated in a three-day conference organized by the Sami Parliamentary Council on issues related to Sami indigenous peoples of Norway, Finland and Sweden and hosted in Hemavan, Sweden, which is considered an official visit to the traditional region of the Sami people.

## Country visits conducted in 2015 (by mandate)

### Thematic mandates

Mandate	State(s) visited	Dates	Report
Working Group of Experts on People of <b>African descent</b>	Italy	1 to 5 June	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Working Group on <b>Arbitrary Detention</b>	Malta	23 to 25 June	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Working Group on the issue of <b>discrimination against women</b> in law and in practice	Senegal	7 to 17 April	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
	United States of America	30 November to 11 December	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>persons with disabilities</b>	Republic of Moldova	10 to 17 September	A/HRC/31/62/Add.2
	Paraguay	19 to 27 November	34 <sup>th</sup> HRC session (March 2017)
Working Group on <b>enforced or involuntary disappearances</b>	Peru	1 to 10 June	33 <sup>st</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
	Sri Lanka	9 to 18 November	33 <sup>st</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>education</b>	Algeria	27 January to 3 February	A/HRC/29/30/Add.2
	Fiji	4 to 15 December	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Special Rapporteur on <b>extreme poverty</b> and human rights	Chile	16 to 24 March	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
	Romania	2 to 11 November	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	Philippines	20 to 27 February	A/HRC/31/51/Add.1
	Morocco	5 to 12 October	A/HRC/31/51/Add.2
Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b>	Kazakhstan	19 to 27 January	A/HRC/29/25/Add.2
	Chile	21 to 30 September	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Special Rapporteur on <b>freedom of religion or belief</b>	Lebanon	23 March to 2 April	A/HRC/31/18/Add.1
	Bangladesh	31 August to 9 September	A/HRC/31/18/Add.2
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	Paraguay	23 September to 6 October	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)

Mandate	State(s) visited	Dates	Report
Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	Cabo Verde	19 to 26 January	A/HRC/31/54/Add.1
	Serbia and Kosovo*	18 to 26 May	A/HRC/31/54/Add.2
Special Rapporteur on the <b>independence of judges and lawyers</b>	Portugal	27 January to 3 February	A/HRC/29/26/Add.4
	Guinea-Bissau	10 to 16 October	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	Honduras	2 to 10 November	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
	Sweden <sup>d</sup>	25 to 27 August	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	Iraq	8 to 15 May	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
	Syrian Arab Rep.	16 to 19 May	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
	Philippines	21 to 30 July	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
	Honduras	23 to 27 November	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Working Group on the use of <b>mercenaries</b> as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	Tunisia	1 to 8 July	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
	Belgium	12 to 16 October	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b>	Brazil	14 to 24 September	A/HRC/31/56/Add.
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b>	Austria	22 to 30 January	A/HRC/30/43/Add.2
	Mauritius	14 to 24 April	A/HRC/30/43/Add.3
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>racism</b> , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Greece	4 to 7 May	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children</b> , child prostitution and child pornography	Armenia	12 to 18 May	A/HRC/31/58/Add.2
	Japan	19 to 26 October	A/HRC/31/58/Add.1
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its causes and its consequences	Belgium	19 to 26 February	A/HRC/30/35/Add.2

<sup>d</sup> Ibid.

Mandate	State(s) visited	Dates	Report
Special Rapporteur on <b>extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</b>	Ukraine	9 to 18 September	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Georgia	12 to 19 March	A/HRC/31/57/Add.3
	Brazil	3 to 14 August	A/HRC/31/57/Add.4
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of <b>hazardous substances and wastes</b>	Kazakhstan	26 March to 8 April	A/HRC/30/40/Add.1
	Republic of Korea	12 to 23 October	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
	Germany	30 November to 7 December	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking in persons</b> , especially women and children	Malaysia	23 to 28 February	A/HRC/29/38/Add.1
Working Group on the issue of human rights and <b>transnational corporations and other business enterprises</b>	Brazil	7 to 16 December	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth</b> , justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	United Kingdom	9 to 18 November	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the <b>unilateral coercive measures</b> on the enjoyment of human rights	Sudan	23 to 30 November	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women</b> , its causes and consequences	Sudan	13 to 24 May	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
	South Africa	4 to 11 December	32 <sup>nd</sup> HRC session (June 2016)
Independent Expert on the effects of <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	China	29 June to 6 July	A/HRC/31/60/Add.1
	Greece	30 November to 7 December	A/HRC/31/60/Add.2
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking <b>water and sanitation</b>	Tajikistan	4 to 12 August	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
	Botswana	9 to 17 November	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)

\*Any reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, is to be understood in full compliance with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

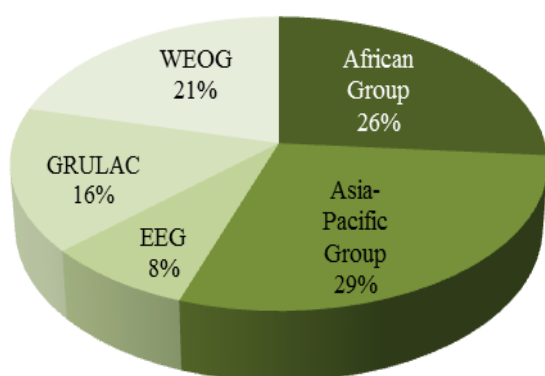
## Country-specific mandates

Mandate	State(s) visited	Dates	Report
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	Cambodia	17 to 25 January	A/HRC/30/58
	Cambodia	16 to 24 September.	33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session (September 2016)
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Central African Republic</b>	Central African Republic	3 to 14 February	A/HRC/30/59
	Central African Republic	14 to 23 June	A/HRC/30/59
Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> in the field of human rights	Côte d'Ivoire	12 to 21 January	A/HRC/28/84
	Côte d'Ivoire	21 to 29 May	A/HRC/29/49
	Côte d'Ivoire	2 to 12 November	A/HRC/31/78
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	Japan	19 to 23 January	A/HRC/28/71
	Republic of Korea	6 to 10 September	A/HRC/31/70
	Republic of Korea	23 to 27 November	A/HRC/31/70
Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in <b>Eritrea</b>	Belgium	9 to 11 March	A/HRC/29/41
	Finland	2 to 5 October	Oral report on the visits to Finland, Netherlands and United Kingdom to be presented at HRC 32 <sup>st</sup> session (June 2016)
	Netherlands	28 September to 1 October	
	United Kingdom	6 to 10 October	
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Haiti</b>	Haiti	23 February to 3 March	A/HRC/28/82
	Haiti	6 to 15 September	A/HRC/31/77
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Mali</b>	Mali	1 to 10 March	A/HRC/31/76
	Mali	10 to 19 October	A/HRC/31/76
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Myanmar</b>	Myanmar	7 to 16 January	A/HRC/28/72
	Myanmar	3 to 7 August	A/HRC/31/71
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Somalia</b>	Somalia	22 to 29 May	A/HRC/30/57
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the <b>Sudan</b>	Sudan	13 to 23 May	A/HRC/30/60

## Statistics on country visits conducted in 2015

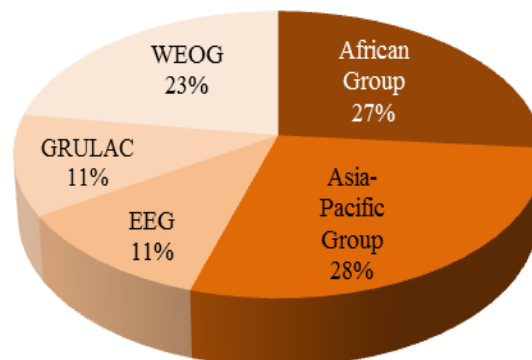
United Nations Regional Groups of Member States	Number of country visits conducted*	Number of countries visited**
African Group	20	14
Asia-Pacific Group	22	15
EEG	6	6
GRULAC	12	6
WEOG	16	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>53</b>

**Country visits conducted per region in 2015**



\* Distribution of visits by region out of the total number of visits

**Countries visited per region in 2015**



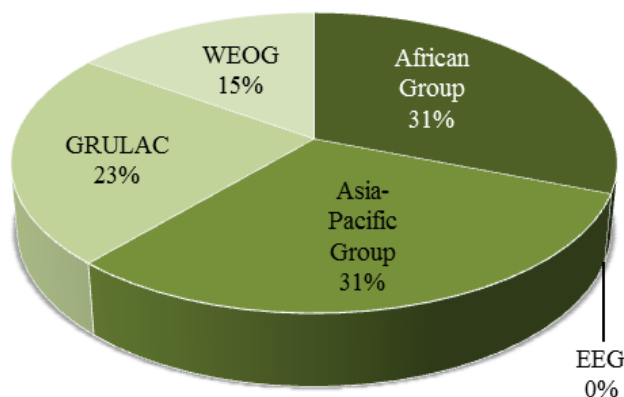
\*\* Distribution of countries visited by region

## Annex V

### Overview of States not yet visited by any mandate holder

As at 31 December 2015, out of the 193 United Nations Member States, 167 States (87%) have been visited by at least one special procedures mandate holder. A total of 26 States (13%) have either never received (7%) or not yet accepted (6%) any request for a visit by one or more of the special procedures mandate holders.

**Regional division of United Nations Member States not yet visited by any mandate holder (of the 26 total)**



States never visited, no request sent (14 in total)	States never visited, request sent (12 in total)
Andorra	Barbados
Antigua and Barbuda	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Brunei Darussalam	Djibouti
Dominica	Eritrea
Grenada	Guinea
Micronesia	Lesotho
Monaco	Libya
Palau	Luxembourg
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Nauru
Saint Lucia	Swaziland
Samoa	Vanuatu
San Marino	Zimbabwe
Sao Tome e Principe	
Tonga	



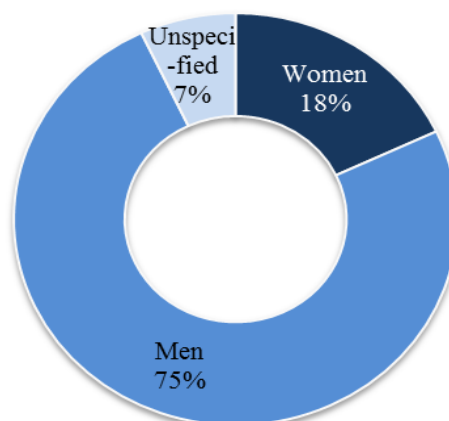
## Annex VI

### Statistics on communications sent in 2015

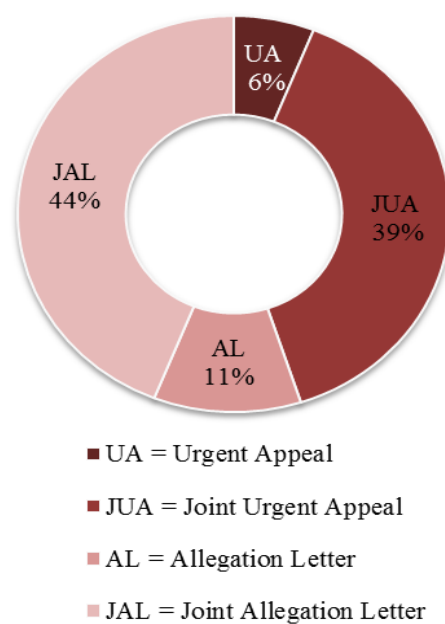
#### 2015 Basic Figures<sup>e</sup>

<b>3</b>	Communications report submitted to the Human Rights Council <sup>f</sup>
<b>13</b>	Communications sent to Non-State actors
<b>78</b>	Communications related to legislation
<b>123</b>	Countries received at least one communication
<b>137</b>	Communications followed up by mandate holders
<b>222</b>	Replies received to communications sent in 2015
<b>318</b>	Replies received in 2015
<b>442</b>	Joint communications by two or more mandate holders
<b>532</b>	Communications sent
<b>846</b>	Individuals covered, of which <b>152</b> communications expressly relate to women.

#### Gender of individuals concerned



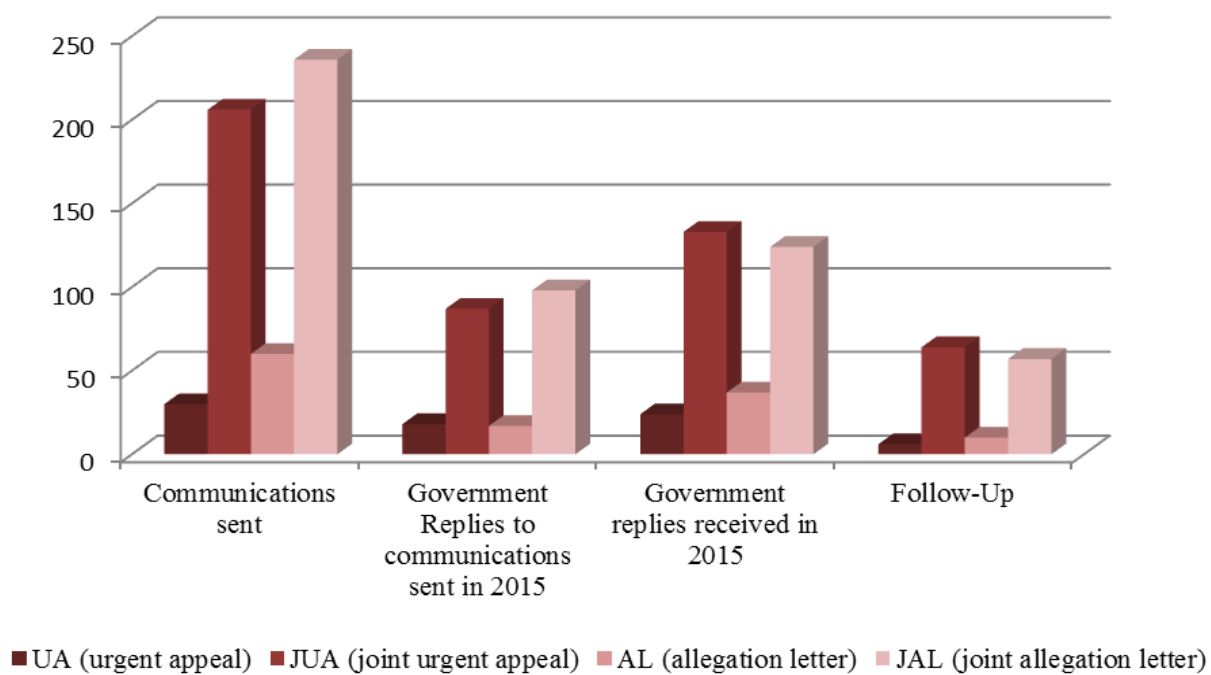
#### Communications sent by mandate holders by type



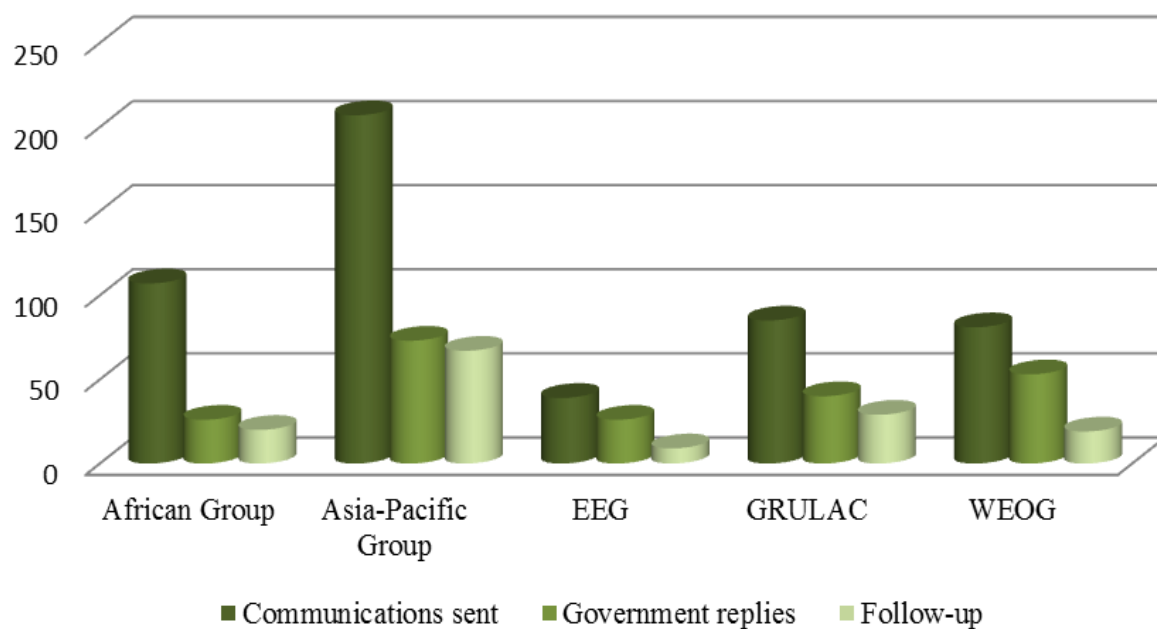
<sup>e</sup> These statistics do not include data from the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.

<sup>f</sup> See A/HRC/28/85, A/HRC/29/50 and A/HRC/30/27.

### Communications in 2015



### Communications in 2015 by regional groups



## Annex VII

### Overview of themes addressed in special procedures reports in 2015

Thematic mandates	
Mandate	Title and/or theme of the report (document symbol)
Working Group of Experts on People of <b>African Descent</b>	Report of its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions focusing mainly on the theme of “Development and people of African descent” (A/HRC/30/56). Report of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent (A/70/309).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with <b>albinism</b>	<i>The mandate of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism was established by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session. The mandate holder will submit their first report to the thirty-first Human Rights Council session (A/HRC/31/63) and to the seventy-first General Assembly.</i>
Working Group on <b>Arbitrary Detention</b>	Drug policies and arbitrary detention and remedies for arbitrary detention. (A/HRC/30/36). United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on remedies and procedures on the right of anyone deprived of their liberty to bring proceedings before a court - Report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (A/HRC/30/37)
Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business</b> enterprises	How the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights need to be further embedded throughout United Nations programmes and processes in order to improve policy coherence for inclusive and sustainable development (A/HRC/29/28). Measuring the implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (A/70/216).
Special Rapporteur in the field of <b>cultural rights</b>	Copyright policy and the right to science and culture (A/HRC/28/57) Patent policy and the right to science and culture (A/70/279)
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with <b>disabilities</b>	Vision of the mandate, working methods and a work plan for the first three years of the mandate (A/HRC/28/58) The right of persons with disabilities to social protection (A/70/297)
Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary <b>Disappearances</b>	Activities of and communications and cases examined by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances covering the period 17 May 2014 to 15 May 2015, including country-specific observations (A/HRC/30/38). Study on enforced or involuntary disappearances and economic, social and cultural rights (A/HRC/30/38/Add.5).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>education</b>	Protecting the right to education against commercialization (A/HRC/29/30). Public Private Partnerships and the right to education (A/70/342).
Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b>	Compilation of good practices in the use of human rights obligations relating to the environment (A/HRC/28/61).
Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary <b>executions</b>	Use of information and communications technologies to secure the right to life (A/HRC/29/37). Role of forensics investigations in protecting the right to life / The application of the death penalty to foreign nationals (A/70/304)

Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	Access to justice and the right to food: the way forward (A/HRC/28/65). Climate change and the right to food (A/70/287).
Independent Expert on the effects of <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	Report on financial complicity: lending to States engaged in gross human rights violations (A/HRC/28/59) Illicit financial flows, human rights and the post-2015 development agenda (A/HRC/28/60 and A/HRC/28/60/Corr.1) Activities during 2014/2015 and sovereign debt restructuring (A/70/275).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b>	The use of encryption and anonymity to exercise the rights to freedom of opinion and expression in the digital age (A/HRC/29/32). Protection of sources and whistle-blowers (A/70/361).
Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b>	The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association in the context of natural resource exploitation projects (A/HRC/29/25). Comparative study of enabling environments for businesses and associations (A/70/266).
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	Work of the mandate, focusing on the right to health framework and the development of the contours and content of the right to health, and priorities of the Special Rapporteur (A/HRC/29/33). Right to health in early childhood - right to survival and development (A/70/213).
Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context	Responsibilities of local and other subnational governments in relation to the right to adequate housing (A/HRC/28/62). Centrality of the right to adequate housing for the development and implementation of the New Urban Agenda to be adopted at Habitat III in October 2016 (A/70/270).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of <b>human rights defenders</b>	Outline of strategic workplan (A/HRC/28/63). Global trends in risks and threats facing human rights defenders (A/70/217).
Special Rapporteur on the <b>independence of judges and lawyers</b>	Protection of children's rights in the justice system (A/HRC/29/26). Review and assessment of the main issues addressed over six years of mandate (A/70/263).
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	Study on the situation of indigenous women globally (A/HRC/30/41). The impact of international investment and free trade on the human rights of indigenous peoples (A/70/301).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	Human rights of internally displaced persons in the context of the Post-2015 development agenda (A/HRC/29/34). Governance structures for internal displacement (A/70/334).
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable <b>international order</b>	The adverse impacts of free trade and investment agreements on a democratic and equitable international order (A/HRC/30/44). The impact of investor-State-dispute-settlement on a democratic and equitable international order (A/70/285).
Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b>	Conceptualization in human rights terms of international solidarity in the context of the proposed draft declaration (A/HRC/29/35). Preventive solidarity and international cooperation (A/70/316).

Working Group on the use of <b>mercenaries</b> as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	National legislation on private military and security companies in Central America and the Caribbean, South America, and Europe (A/HRC/30/34). Foreign fighters (A/70/330).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>	Banking on mobility over a generation: follow-up to the regional study on the management of the external borders of the European Union and its impact on the human rights of migrants (A/HRC/29/36). The impact of recruitment practices on the human rights of migrants, particularly low-wage workers, during labour migration (A/70/310).
Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b>	Hate speech and incitement to hatred against minorities in the media (A/HRC/28/64). Comprehensive study of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues on the human rights situation of Roma worldwide, with a particular focus on the phenomenon of anti-Gypsyism (A/HRC/29/24). Minorities in the criminal justice system (A/70/212).
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b>	Autonomy and care of older persons (A/HRC/30/43).
Special Rapporteur on extreme <b>poverty</b> and human rights	Extreme inequality and human rights (A/HRC/29/31). The World Bank's approach to human rights (A/70/274).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>privacy</b>	<i>The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy was established by the Human Rights Council at the twenty-eighth session. The mandate holder will submit his first report to the thirty-first Human Rights Council session (A/HRC/31/64) and to the seventy-first General Assembly.</i>
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>racism</b> , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Racial and ethnic profiling (A/HRC/29/46). Combating glorification of Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/HRC/29/47). Report of the Special Rapporteur on the glorification of Nazism: inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/70/321). Collection and use of disaggregated data with a view to effectively combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/70/335).
Special Rapporteur on freedom of <b>religion or belief</b>	Preventing violence committed in the name of religion (A/HRC/28/66). Rights of the child and his or her parents in the area of freedom of religion or belief (A/70/286)
Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children</b> , child prostitution and child pornography	Information and communication technologies and the sale and sexual exploitation of children (A/HRC/28/56). Thematic report on the establishment of comprehensive, rights-based and child-centred care, recovery and reintegration programmes (A/70/222).
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its causes and consequences	Eradicating contemporary forms of slavery from supply chains (A/HRC/30/35).

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering <b>terrorism</b>	Human rights challenges posed by the fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (A/HRC/29/51). Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism (A/70/371).
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	The international legal framework and standards protecting children deprived of their liberty from being subjected to torture or other ill-treatment and from experiencing developmentally harmful and torturous conditions of confinement (A/HRC/28/68). Extraterritoriality - The extraterritorial application of the prohibition of torture and other ill -treatment and attendant obligations under international law (A/70/303).
Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking</b> in persons, especially women and children	Agenda setting of the work of the Special Rapporteur (A/HRC/29/38). Due diligence and trafficking in persons (A/70/260).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth</b> , justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	Guarantees of non-recurrence (A/HRC/30/42). Security sector reform, including vetting of security institutions (A/70/438).
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of <b>unilateral coercive measures</b> on the enjoyment of human rights	Views on the foundations and context of the mandate (A/HRC/30/45). Preliminary review of human rights adversely affected by unilateral coercive measures (A/70/345).
Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women</b> , its causes and consequences	Closing the gap in international human rights law: lessons from three regional human rights systems on legal standards and practices regarding violence against women (A/HRC/29/27 and A/HRC/29/27/Add.4). Closing the gap in international human rights law: lessons from three regional human rights systems on legal standards and practices regarding violence against women (A/70/209).
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and <b>wastes</b>	Scope and content of the right to information throughout the life cycle of hazardous substances and wastes (A/HRC/30/40).
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking <b>water and sanitation</b>	Affordability of water and sanitation services (A/HRC/30/39). Different levels and types of services and the human rights to water and sanitation (A/70/203).
Working Group on the issue of <b>discrimination against women</b> in law and in practice	Eliminating discrimination against women in cultural and family life, with a focus on the family as a cultural space (A/HRC/29/40).

Country mandates	
Mandate	Title and/or theme of the report (document symbol)
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Belarus</b>	Outline of development in human rights in the country since the previous report (A/HRC/29/43). The situation of freedom of expression in Belarus (A/70/313)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	Overview of progress made over the past year within the tenure of the former Special Rapporteur (A/HRC/30/58).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Central African Republic</b>	Overview of and major developments in the situation of human rights in the country (A/HRC/30/59).
Independent expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> in the field of human rights	Report of the Expert's first visit to the country, from 12 to 21 January 2015 (A/HRC/29/49).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	Development of a multitrack strategy aimed at addressing the issue of international abductions, enforced disappearances and related matters (A/HRC/28/71). Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the General Assembly providing an assessment of the latest developments on a number of thematic areas that were pointed out by the commission of inquiry on human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as requiring particular attention (A/70/362).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Eritrea</b>	Overview of activities undertaken by the Special Rapporteur and an update on the situation of human rights, focusing on the issue of forced evictions and demolition of houses in different parts of Eritrea (A/HRC/29/41).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Haiti</b>	Review of the efforts made thus far to address the five human rights areas identified in the Expert's previous report as warranting urgent action, namely: (a) illiteracy, (b) prolonged pre-trial detention, (c) elections, (d) redress for large-scale human rights violations perpetrated in the past and (e) resettlement of the people displaced by the 2010 earthquake. (A/HRC/28/82).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of <b>Iran</b>	Concerns and emerging developments in the State's human rights situation (A/HRC/28/70). Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/70/411).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Mali</b>	Account of the Expert's third visit to Mali, from 7 to 17 October 2014 (A/HRC/28/83).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Myanmar</b>	Outline of key areas of focus and recommendations aimed at contributing to the efforts of Myanmar towards respecting, protecting and promoting human rights and achieving democratization, national reconciliation and development (A/HRC/28/72). Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/70/412).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Palestinian territories</b> occupied since 1967	Concerns pertaining to the situation of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Report primarily based on interviews and briefings, as well as written submissions received, in connection with the mission of the Special Rapporteur to the region in September 2014 (A/HRC/28/78). Concerns pertaining to the situation of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Report primarily based on interviews and briefings, as well as written submissions received, in connection with the mission of the Special Rapporteur to the region in June 2015 (A/70/392).
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Somalia</b>	Review of the human rights situation in Somalia based on information obtained from consultations with various interlocutors during the two country visits (A/HRC/30/57).

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Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the <b>Sudan</b>	Overview of the situation of human rights situation in the Sudan and some of the human rights challenges in the country following the Expert's first visit to the country (A/HRC/30/60).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	<i>The mandate holder will take up his functions once the mandate of the commission of inquiry has ended.</i>



## **Annex VIII**

### **List of joint statements issued by special procedures in 2015**

Statement by Michael K. Addo, Chairperson of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures at the Twenty-fourth Special Session of the Human Rights Council on preventing further deterioration of the human rights situation in Burundi, 17 December 2015.

“As the Covenants turn 50, it is time to turn norms into action”, Human Rights day statement, 9 December 2015.

Migrant crisis: “High time for Europe to reclaim a leading role in human rights” – UN experts, 9 October 2015.

Joint statement by UN Special Procedures on the occasion of World Environment Day, 5 June 2015.

“A central role for a civil society is the only way to guarantee inclusive post-2015 development goals”, 18 May 2015.

Statement of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures at the Twenty-Third Special Session of the Human Rights Council on terrorist attacks and human rights abuses and violations committed by the terrorist group Boko Haram, 1 April 2015.

Statement by the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures on the repeated hate speech and incitement to violence directed against the Special Rapporteur on Myanmar, 20 March 2015.

François Crépeau, the Chairperson of the Coordination Committee, presents the annual report of special procedures to the Council, 18 March 2015.

## Annex IX

### Non-exhaustive list of follow-up activities undertaken by mandate holders in 2015

A. Follow-up on communications	
In 2015, 137 follow-up communications were sent, out of a total of 532 communications, constituting 26 % (see Annex VI). In addition, the following mandate holders issued observations on communications:	
Special Rapporteur on the situation of <b>human rights defenders</b>	- Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/28/63/Add.1)
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>freedom of assembly and of association</b>	- Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/29/25/Add.3)
Special Rapporteur on <b>extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</b>	- Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/29/37/Add.5)
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	- Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received (A/HRC/28/68/Add.1)
Working Group on <b>enforced or involuntary disappearances</b>	- Observations on communications included in the post-session documents and annual reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/30/38, A/HRC/WGEID/104/1, A/HRC/WGEID/105/1 and A/HRC/WGEID/106/1)
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Palestinian territories occupied</b> since 1967	- References to communications sent and replies received included in the SR's reports presented in 2015 to the Human Rights Council and the General Assembly (A/HRC/28/78 and A/70/392).

B. Follow-up country visits	
Four mandate holders conducted in total five follow-up visits:	
Working Group on <b>Arbitrary Detention</b>	- Follow-up visit to Malta from 23 to 25 June 2015 (report to be presented at the 33 <sup>rd</sup> HRC session in September 2016).
Independent Expert on <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	- Follow-up visit to Greece, 30 November to 8 December 2015 (report to be presented at the 31 <sup>st</sup> HRC session in March 2016).
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	- Follow-up working visit to Kenya, 2 to 7 September 2015; - Follow-up working visit to South Sudan, 13 to 16 September 2015.
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	- Follow-up visit to Ghana, 3 to 7 November 2015 (report to be presented at the 31 <sup>st</sup> HRC session in March 2016 (A/HRC/31/57/Add.2)).

C. Follow-up reports	
Two Working Groups and one Special Rapporteur presented reports in which they followed-up on their recommendations made to States:	
Working Group on <b>Arbitrary Detention</b>	- Report of the follow-up visit to Germany (A/HRC/30/36/Add.1) - Report of the follow-up visit to Italy (A/HRC/30/36/Add.3)

Working Group on <b>enforced or involuntary disappearances</b>	- Follow-up reports on the implementation of recommendations made following the SR's visits to Mexico and Timor-Leste (A/HRC/30/38/Add.4)
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>	- Report of the follow-up visit to Italy (A/HRC/29/36/Add.2)
Special Rapporteur on <b>extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</b>	- Follow-up report on the recommendations made in relation to the visit of the SR to Turkey (A/HRC/29/37/Add.4) - Follow-up report on the recommendations made in relation to the visit of the SR to India (A/HRC/29/37/Add.3)
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	- Follow-up report on visits to the Republic of Tajikistan and Tunisia (A/HRC/28/68/Add.2)

#### D. Follow-up public statements and press releases

One mandate holder issued two follow-up public statements:

Special Rapporteur on <b>extreme poverty</b> and human rights, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b> , Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	- Press release issued on 28 January 2015, in follow-up to the announcement by the Dutch Government early January 2015 to provide funding to help municipalities that offer emergency shelters for homeless migrants, following the transmission of a communication to the Netherlands on 12 December 2014 the issue (A/HRC/29/50, case no. NLD 1/2014). - Press release issued on 16 April 2015 in follow-up to the above-mentioned press release as well as to a joint letter sent to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 12 February 2015 concerning its issuance of a recommendation that failed to explicitly state that Member States have a responsibility to prevent homelessness of persons with an irregular migration status (A/HRC/30/27, case no. OTH 2/2015).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth</b> , justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	- Public statement issued on 27 August 2015 on the on-going trial for genocide in Guatemala, jointly with the United Nations Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide, Adama Dieng, in follow-up to a communication sent on 22 December 2014 (see A/HRC/29/50, case no. GTM 8/2014). - Public statement issued on 27 March 2015 regarding the denial of extradition of Spanish nationals to Argentina accused of torture during the Franco regime in follow-up to the SR's visit to Spain carried-out in January 2014 (A/HRC/27/56/Add.1).

#### E. Follow-up consultations, workshops and other meetings

Five mandate holders took part in follow-up consultations, workshops and other meetings:

Special Rapporteur on <b>extreme poverty</b> and human rights	- Meetings held by the SR in March 2015 in Washington, United States of America, with representatives of the World Bank, relevant Government officials and civil society in follow-up to the SR's issuing of a public letter on the World Bank's draft environmental and social safeguards in December 2014. - Consultations held by the SR with several Governments and civil society organizations in September and October 2015 in follow-up to his report to the 70 <sup>th</sup> General Assembly to engage in discussions on the World Bank's position on human rights (A/70/274).
Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable <b>international order</b>	- Second expert group meeting convened by the IE in follow-up to his 2015 reports to the HRC and GA (A/HRC/30/44 and A/70/285) to discuss a strategy to follow-up on the recommendations contained therein, 13 October 2015, Geneva.

Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b>	- Follow-up workshop titled “The situation of Roma in the Americas”, in follow-up to the SR’s report on the human rights situation of Roma worldwide (A/HRC/29/24), 25 September 2015, Brazil, (report to be presented at the 31st HRC session in March 2016).
The Special Rapporteur on freedom of <b>religion or belief</b>	- Third Inter-Religious Round Table for Human Rights in follow-up to the SR’s visit to Cyprus in 2012 (A/HRC/22/51/Add.1), 6 October 2015, Nicosia, Cyprus (report to be included in the annual report of the mandate to be presented at the 31 <sup>st</sup> HRC session in March 2016 and at the 71 <sup>st</sup> GA session in October 2016, see also S/2016/11).
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth</b> , justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	- High-Level Policy Dialogue on “guarantees of non-recurrence - from aspiration to policy: Challenges & lessons in preventing mass violations”, organized in cooperation with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, held on 14 and 15 October 2015 in Stockholm, Sweden, to follow-up on and advocate for the approach presented in the SR’s report on guarantees of non-recurrence to the 30 <sup>th</sup> HRC session in September 2015 (A/HRC/30/42).

## F. Other follow-up activities

One Working Group and 12 Special Rapporteurs/Independent Experts undertook other additional follow-up activities:	
Working Group on <b>discrimination against women</b> in law and in practice	- Communication transmitted to China on 28 April 2015 in follow-up to the recommendations made by the Working Group in its report of its official visit to the country in December 2013 (A/HRC/26/39/Add.2 and A/HRC/29/51, case. no. CHN 3/2015).
Special Rapporteur on <b>extreme poverty</b> and human rights	- Communication transmitted to the Republic of Moldova on 28 May 2015 in follow-up to the recommendation made by the former SR after their visit to the country in September 2013 to ensure the adequate placement of Roma community mediators (A/HRC/30/27, case no. MDA 3/2015).
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b>	- Communication transmitted to Montenegro on 10 December 2015 in follow-up to the SR’s conclusions and recommendations included in the report of his visit to the country in 2013 during which he received reports concerning alleged acts of intimidation and violence against journalists and media outlets (A/HRC/26/30/Add.1, case no. MNE 2/2015).
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of <b>Iran</b>	- Questionnaire sent to the Iranian authorities in follow-up to a first expert level dialogue held on 15 and 16 September 2015 by the SR on the issue of drug-trafficking, addiction and death penalty in Iran with the Permanent Representative of Iran in Geneva and an Iranian delegation consisting of members of the Judiciary, the High Council for Human Rights in Iran, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chief of the Anti-Narcotics forces.
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth</b> , justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence	- Update presented at the 30 <sup>th</sup> HRC session in September 2015 on the situation in Burundi in follow-up to the visit of the SR to the country in December 2014 (see A/HRC/30/42/Add.1 and A/HRC/30/CRP.1). - Oral update included in the SR’s presentation to the 30 <sup>th</sup> HRC session in September 2015 in follow-up to the SR’s visit to Tunisia carried out in November 2012 (A/HRC/24/42/Add.1). - Set of general recommendations for truth commissions and archives, annexed to the SR’s report to the 30 <sup>th</sup> HRC session in September 2015 (A/HRC/30/42, Annex) in follow-up to an expert meeting on “Archives in the Context of the Right to Know”, jointly organised with the ICRC and Swisspeace, September 2014, Geneva, following-up to the SR’s recommendations calling for the development of international standards on archiving, presented in his report on truth commissions (A/HRC/24/42, para 106).

## Annex X

**Table on external funding received by mandate holders in 2015<sup>§</sup>**

Thematic mandates		
Mandate (mandate holder)	Earmarked funding by donors received through OHCHR	External funding received through other sources
<b>Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent</b>	No	
Mr. Ahmed Reid		Information not provided
Mr. Michal Balcerzak		No
Mr. Ricardo III Sunga		Received cash support of Philippine peso 7000/ month for 10 months from home institution of University of the Philippines for two research assistants in 2015 -2016.
Ms. Mireille Fanon- Mendes-France		Received per diem of USD 700 from AFRICITE, UCLG Africa, Johannesburg, for general use by the mandate. Received per diem of USD 1000 from UNISA University of Pretoria South Africa for general use by the mandate.
Mr. Sabelo Gumedze		No
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with <b>albinism</b> (Ms. Ikponwosa Ero)	No	Received in kind support from home institution for office space and admin assistance on a continuous basis.
<b>Working Group on Arbitrary Detention</b>	Earmarked contribution to the Working Group of USD 112,233 from Govt. of France	
Mr. Sètondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi		Information not provided
Mr. Seong-Phil Hong		Received in kind support from home institution for office and admin space and research assistant, on a continuous basis.
Mr. Vladimir Tochilovsky		No
Ms. Leigh Toomey		No
Mr. José Guevara		No

<sup>§</sup> The Government of Switzerland made an earmarked contribution of USD 125,000 to support implementation of the HRC resolution 25/38 on “the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests”.

Working Group on transnational corporations and other <b>business enterprises</b>	Earmarked contribution to the Working Group of USD 67,231 from Govt. of Norway.	
Mr. Michael K. Addo		Received in kind support from home institution, University of Exeter, office and admin space and research assistant, multi-year basis. Received one time, USD 281,000 in cash, from Govt. of Netherlands for a particular event.
Mr. Pavel Sulyandziga		Information not provided
Mr. Dante Pesce		Information not provided
Ms. Margaret Jungk		Received cash support (3 months' salary devoted to mandate work) from home institution, Danish Institute for Human Rights, and also in kind for office space and 30 hours of editing work each year on a continuous basis.
Mr. Puvan Selvanathan		Information not provided
<b>Forum on business and human rights</b>	Earmarked contribution of USD 16,667 from the Govt. of Russia for the Forum	NA
Independent Expert in the field of <b>cultural rights</b> (Ms. Karima Bennouna)	No	No
Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with <b>disabilities</b> (Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 218,579 by the Govt. of Finland	Received in kind support from Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development/GIZ to organize an expert meeting on Social Protection and Persons with Disabilities to inform the preparation of a thematic report.  Received USD 165,000 from an anonymous donor as two year grant for use by the mandate.  Received in kind support from National University of Ireland, Galway, two research interns for 6 weeks.  Received in kind support from Open Society Foundation for a research assistant for 6 months.
Working Group on <b>enforced or involuntary disappearances</b>	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 56,117 by the Govt. of France	
Mr. Bernard Duhaime		Information not provided
Ms. Houria Es Slami	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 25,000 by the Govt. of Japan	Information not provided
Mr. Ariel Dulitzky		Information not provided
Mr. Henrikas Mickevicius		Information not provided

Mr. Tae-Ung Baik		Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>education</b> (Mr. Kishore Singh)	No	No
Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b> (Mr. John Knox)	No	Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on <b>extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</b> (Mr. Christof Heyns)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 66,845 by the Govt. of Belgium	Received both cash support of ZAR 6 million and in kind support from home institution, University of Pretoria and its Centre for Human Rights for general use by mandate holder, recruitment of research assistant, organize events and for office space and admin support on a continuous basis.
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b> (Ms. Hilal Elver)	No	No
Independent Expert on <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights (Mr. Juan Bohoslavsky)	No	No
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b> (Mr. David Kaye)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 22,124 by the Govt. of Austria for expert meeting on protection of sources	Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b> (Mr. Maina Kiai)	No	Received in kind admin and office space from 'InformAction'.  Received multi-year funding of NOK 1,787,667 from Govt. of Norway, which was used to hire research assistants as well as for specific events and general use by the mandate.  Received multi-year cash support of USD 38,776 from World Movement for Democracy to hire research assistant, and general use by the mandate.  Received multi-year cash support of US\$ 17,400 from Community of Democracies, which was used for particular events and to hire research assistant.

Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b> (Mr. Dainius Pūras)	No	Received multi-year funding 2015-2017, of USD 200,000, from Open Society Foundation, to organize events and recruit research assistant.
Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context (Ms. Leilani Farha)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 26,511 by the Govt. of Germany	In kind admin support from NGO.  Cash support of €70,000 from Govt. of Germany, which was used to hire a research assistant and organize and host an expert consultation.  One-time in kind support from 'Rosa Luxemburg Foundation' who hosted an event in NYC.  In kind support from University of Toronto providing student research assistant.
Special Rapporteur on the situation of <b>human rights defenders</b> (Mr. Michel Forst)	No	Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on the <b>independence of judges and lawyers</b> (Ms. Mónica Pinto)	No	No
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of <b>indigenous peoples</b> (Ms. Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz)	No	Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b> (Mr. Chaloka Beyani)	No	Information not provided
Independent expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable <b>international order</b> (Mr. Alfred de Zayas)	No	No
Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b> (Ms. Virginia Dandan)	No	No
Working Group on the use of <b>mercenaries</b> as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	Earmarked contribution from the Govt. of Russia of USD 50,000	
Mr. Anton Katz		No
Mr. Saeed Mokbil		Information not provided
Ms. Patricia Arias		No
Ms. Elzbieta Karska		Information not provided
Mr. Gabor Rona		No



Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b> (Mr. François Crépeau)	Received one off cash support of USD 23,906 from Govt. of Switzerland, to hire a research assistant.	Received cash grant of USD 2,000 from home institution, Oppenheimer Chair in Public International law, for general use by the mandate holder.
Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b> (Ms. Rita Izsák)	Earmarked contribution from the Govt. of Hungary of USD 21,164.  Earmarked contribution from the Govt. of Russia of USD 50,000	No
<b>Forum on Minority Issues</b>	Earmarked contribution to the Forum of USD 55,310 by the Govt. of Austria.  Earmarked contribution from the Govt. of Russia of USD 16,667	NA
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b> (Ms. Rosa Kornfeld-Matte)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 12,000 by individual donor	Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on <b>extreme poverty</b> and human rights (Mr. Philip Alston)	Earmarked support to the mandate of USD 66,298 by the Govt. of Finland	Received in kind support equivalent of USD 5,000, from home institution, New York University School of Law, for office space, admin support and research assistant.
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>privacy</b> (Mr. Joseph Cannataci)	No	Received in kind support from home institution, University of Malta and University of Groningen, for office and admin space and research assistant, multi-year basis.  Received one-time in kind support from Govt. of Brazil and Information & technology Society (ITS) Brazil, for a specific event.  Received one time in kind support from Privacy & Identity Lab – Utrecht, to attend an event.
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>racism</b> , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Mr. Mutuma Ruteere)	Earmarked contribution from the Govt. of Russia of USD 50,000.	No
Special Rapporteur on freedom of <b>religion or belief</b> (Mr. Heiner Bielefeldt)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 33,670 by the Govt. of France.  Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 53,022 by the Govt. of Germany.  Earmarked contribution from the Govt. of Russia of US\$ 50,000	No

Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children</b> , child prostitution and child pornography (Ms. Maud De Boer-Buquicchio)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 10,989 by the Govt. of Monaco  Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 50,000 by the Govt. of Netherlands	No
Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its causes and consequences (Ms. Urmila Bhoola)	No	No
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering <b>terrorism</b> (Mr. Ben Emmerson)	Earmarked contribution from the Govt. of Russia of USD 50,000.	Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Mr. Juan Ernesto Méndez)	No	<p>Received in kind support from home institution, American University Washington College of Law, of office space for use by officers for Asst. Director of Anti-Torture Initiative project and for DC-based OHCHR Staff.</p> <p>Received cash support of USD 51,380 from Govt. of Switzerland that supports follow-up country visits and associated costs, expert consultations and publications. Also funds salary for P3 post in Washington DC where the mandate holder is currently based.</p> <p>Received two year funding of USD 200,000 from Open Society Foundations, which was used to hire research assistants, organize events, and support salaries for staff of the Anti-Torture Initiative (i.e. Asst. Project Director and Research Assistants (Dean's Fellows)</p> <p>Received support from the Govt. of Denmark for a renewable annual P2 JPO post.</p> <p>Received one time cash support of USD 15,000 from Ford Foundation that supported convening of expert consultation on the topic of gender and torture.</p> <p>Received USD 75,000 from Ford Foundation that was used to hire research assistant and support drafting of thematic report on gender and torture, including support for consultant, student</p>

		research assistants, travel for and development of follow-up activities and events, and publication
Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking in persons</b> , especially women and children (Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 53,022 by the Govt. of Germany  Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 60,601 by the Govt. of Switzerland	No
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth, justice, reparation &amp; guarantees on non-recurrence</b> (Mr. Pablo De Greiff)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 15,000 by the Govt. of Argentina  Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 16,928 by the Govt. of Germany	Received multi-year grant from October 2013 to October 2015 (and extended for 3 month until December 2015), from Govt. of Switzerland of CHF 100,000 for general use by the mandate as well as to the Geneva Academy of International Law, which covered costs associated with hosting and supporting a research assistant for the mandate.  Received one time contribution from the Govt. of Sweden of CHF 220,000 for use in 2015 for general use by the Mandate as well as to cover the costs of the research assistant at the Geneva Academy, and the remainder were earmarked for the meeting in Stockholm on Guarantees of Non-recurrence.
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the <b>unilateral coercive measures</b> on the enjoyment of human rights (Mr. Idriss Jazairy)	Earmarked contribution from the Govt. of Russia of USD 50,000.	No
Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women</b> , its causes and consequences (Ms. Dubravka Šimonović)	No	No
Special Rapporteur on the human rights obligations related to environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and <b>wastes</b> (Mr. Baskut Tuncak)	No	No
Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking <b>water and sanitation</b> (Mr. Léo Heller)	Earmarked contribution to the mandate of USD 26,511 by the Govt. of Germany	Received EUR 69,000 for 2015 only from the Govt. of Germany that was used to hire research assistant and organize particular events.

Working Group on the issue of discrimination against <b>women in law and in practice</b>	No	
Ms. Kamala Chandrakirana		Information not provided
Ms. Emna Aouij		Information not provided
Ms. Alda Facio		No
Ms. Frances Raday		No
Ms. Eleonora Zielinska		Information not provided

Country mandates		
Mandate (mandate holder)	Earmarked funding by donors received through OHCHR	External funding received through other sources
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Belarus</b> (Mr. Miklós Haraszti)	No	No
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b> (Ms. Rhona Smith)	No	Received in-kind support from home institution, Northumbria University, UK, as paid time off to undertake mandated activity like going on country visit and present report to HRC, Geneva in September 2015.
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Central African Republic</b> (Ms. Marie-Therese Keita Bocoum)	No	Information not provided
Independent Expert on capacity-building and technical cooperation with <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> in the field of human rights (Mr. Mohammed Ayat)	No	Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Eritrea</b> (Ms. Sheila B. Keetharuth)	No	No
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b> (Mr. Marzuki Darusman)	No	No
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Haiti</b> (Mr. Gustavo Gallón)	No	No

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Islamic Republic of Iran</b> (Mr. Ahmed Shaheed)	No	Received multi-year in-kind support for the period 2011-2015 from the City University of New York for research assistant and website design. Research and technical staff for website/social media pages is drawn from university staff and student body.
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Mali</b> (Mr. Suliman Baldo)	No	Information not provided
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Myanmar</b> (Ms. Yanghee Lee)	No	Received one off cash support from home institution, Sungkyunkwan University, of KRW 50 million for research assistant and a particular event.
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Palestinian territories occupied since 1967</b> (Mr. Makarim Wibisino)	No	No
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Somalia</b> (Mr. Bahame Nyanduga)	No	No
Independent Expert on the situation on human rights in the <b>Sudan</b> (Mr. Aristide Nononsi)	No	No

NB.1. Details on earmarking of the 2015 contribution from the Government of the Russian Federation was received only on 8 February 2016, while the funds were actually received in December 2015. The funds will therefore be used only in 2016.

NB.2. The Government of Switzerland made an earmarked contribution of USD 125.000 to support the implementation of HRC resolution 25/38 on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests.

## Annex XI

### List of special procedures mandate holders as of 31 December 2015

\* *Mandate holders attending the twenty-second annual meeting*

#### Thematic mandates (41)

Working Group of experts on people of <b>African descent</b>	Ms. Mireille Fanon-Mendes-France (France)* Mr. Ahmed Reid (Jamaica) Mr. Ricardo III Sunga (Philippines ) Ms. Michal Balcerzak (Poland) Mr. Sabelo Gumedze (South Africa)	africandescent@ohchr.org
Working Group on <b>Arbitrary Detention</b>	Mr. Seong-Phil Hong (Republic of Korea)* Mr. Sètondji Roland Jean-Baptiste Adjovi (Benin) Ms. Leigh Toomey (Australia) Mr. José Guevara (Mexico) Mr. Vladimir Tochilovsky (Ukraine)	wgad@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with <b>albinism</b>	Ms. Ikponwosa Ero (Nigeria)	albinism@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur in the field of <b>cultural rights</b>	Ms. Karina Bennoune (United States of America)	srculturalrights@ohchr.org
Independent expert on the promotion of a <b>democratic and equitable international order</b>	Mr. Alfred de Zayas (United States of America)*	ie-internationalorder@ohchr.org
Working Group on the issue of <b>discrimination against women</b> in law and in practice	Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia)* Ms. Kamala Chandrakirana (Indonesia) Ms. Frances Raday (Israel/United Kingdom) Ms. Eleonora Zielinska (Poland) Ms. Alda Facio (Costa Rica)	Wgdiscriminationwomen@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>persons with disabilities</b>	Ms. Catalina Devandas Aguilar (Costa Rica )*	sr.disability@ohchr.org
Working Group on <b>enforced or involuntary disappearances</b>	Mr. Hendrikas Mickevicius (Lithuania) Mr. Bernard Duhaim (Canada) Mr. Ariel Dulitzky (Argentina/United States of America) Mr. Tae-Ung Baik (Republic of Korea) Ms. Houria Es Slami (Morocco)	wgeid@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>education</b>	Mr. Kishore Singh (India)*	sreducation@ohchr.org

Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b>	Mr. John Knox (United States of America)*	ieenvironment@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on <b>extreme poverty</b> and human rights	Mr. Philip Alston (Australia)*	srextremepoverty@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>food</b>	Ms. Hilal Elver (Turkey)*	srfood@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b>	Mr. David Kaye (United States of America)*	freedex@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and of association</b>	Mr. Maina Kiai (Kenya)*	freeassembly@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on <b>freedom of religion or belief</b>	Mr. Heiner Bielefeldt (Germany)	freedomofreligion@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>	Mr. Dainius Pūras (Lithuania)*	srhealth@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on adequate <b>housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living	Ms. Leilani Farha (Canada)*	srhousing@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the situation of <b>human rights defenders</b>	Mr. Michel Forst (France)*	defenders@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the independence of <b>judges and lawyers</b>	Ms. Mónica Pinto (Argentina)	srindependencejl@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>	Ms. Victoria Lucia Tauli-Corpuz (Philippines)*	indigenous@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>	Mr. Chaloka Beyani (Zambia)*	idp@ohchr.org
Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	Ms. Elzbieta Karska (Poland)* Mr. Saeed Mokbil (Yemen) Ms. Patricia Arias (Chile) Mr. Anton Farrel Katz (South Africa) Mr. Gabor Rona (United States of America/Hungary)	mercenaries@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>	Mr. François Crépeau (Canada)*	migrants@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b>	Ms. Rita Izsák (Hungary)*	minorityissues@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b>	Ms. Rosa Kornfeld-Matte (Chile)*	olderpersons@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>privacy</b>	Mr. Joseph Cannataci (Malta)	sprivacy@ohchr.org

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>racism</b> , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	Mr. Mutuma Ruteere (Kenya)	racism@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children</b> , child prostitution and child pornography	Ms. Maud De Boer-Buquicchio (The Netherlands)*	srsaleofchildren@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on <b>contemporary forms of slavery</b> , including its causes and its consequences	Ms. Urmila Bhoola (South Africa)*	srlavery@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b>	Ms. Virginia Dandan (Philippines)*	iesolidarity@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on <b>extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</b>	Mr. Christof Heyns (South Africa) *	eje@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering <b>terrorism</b>	Mr. Ben Emmerson (United Kingdom)	srct@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment	Mr. Juan Ernesto Méndez (Argentina)*	sr-torture@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of <b>hazardous substances and wastes</b>	Mr. Baskut Tuncak (Turkey) *	srtoxicwaste@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking in persons</b> , especially women and children	Ms. Maria Grazia Giammarinaro (Italy)*	srtrafficking@ohchr.org
Working Group on the issue of human rights and <b>transnational corporations and other business enterprises</b>	Mr. Michael K. Addo (Ghana)* Ms. Margaret Jungk (United States of America) Mr. Pavel Sulyandziga (Russian Federation) Mr. Dante Pesce (Chile)	wg-business@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the promotion of <b>truth, justice, reparation &amp; guarantees of non-recurrence</b>	Mr. Pablo de Greiff (Colombia)	srtruth@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of <b>unilateral coercive measures</b> on the enjoyment of human rights	Mr. Idriss Jazairy (Algeria)*	ucm@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women</b> , its causes and consequences	Ms. Dubravka Šimonovic (Croatia)	vaw@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the effects of <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	Mr. Juan Bohoslavsky (Argentina)*	ieforeigndebt@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the human right to <b>safe drinking water and sanitation</b>	Mr. Léo Heller (Brazil)*	srwatsan@ohchr.org



## Country-specific mandates (14)

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Belarus</b>	Mr. Miklós Haraszti (Hungary)*	sr-belarus@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Cambodia</b>	Ms. Rhona Smith (United Kingdom)*	srcambodia@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Central African Republic</b>	Ms. Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum (Côte d'Ivoire)*	ie-car@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the enhancement of capacity building and technical cooperation with <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> in the field of human rights	Mr. Mohammed Ayat (Morocco)*	eicotedivoire@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>	Mr. Marzuki Darusman (Indonesia)*	hr-dprk@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Eritrea</b>	Ms. Sheila B. Keetharuth (Mauritius)*	sr-eritrea@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Haiti</b>	Mr. Gustavo Gallón (Colombia)	ie-haiti@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Islamic Republic of Iran</b>	Mr. Ahmed Shaheed (Maldives)*	sr-iran@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Mali</b>	Mr. Suliman Baldo (Sudan)*	ie-mali@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Myanmar</b>	Ms. Yanghee Lee (Republic of Korea)*	sr-myanmar@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Palestinian territories occupied since 1967</b>	Mr. Makarim Wibisono (Indonesia)	sropt@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Somalia</b>	Mr. Bahame Tom Mukirya Nyanduga (Tanzania)*	ie-somalia@ohchr.org
Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the <b>Sudan</b>	Mr. Aristide Nononsi (Benin)*	iesudan@ohchr.org
Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	Mr. Pablo Sérgio Pinheiro (Brazil) - <i>will start once the mandate of the commission of inquiry ends</i>	srsyria@ohchr.org

\* The following former mandate holders, who have since finished their terms in office, attended the twenty-second annual meeting: Ms. Farida Shaheed (Pakistan), former Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Ms. Jasminka Dzumhur (Bosnia and Herzegovina), former member of the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances, Ms. Gabriela Knaul (Brazil), former Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Ms. Rashida Manjoo (South Africa), former Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences.

## **Annex XII**

### **List of special procedures mandate holders to be appointed in 2016**

#### **31<sup>st</sup> session of the Human Rights Council (29 February - 24 March 2016)**

- Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, member from Asia-Pacific States [HRC res. 26/22]
- Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967 [CHR res. 1993/2 and HRC res. 5/1]

#### **32<sup>nd</sup> session of the Human Rights Council (13 June 2016 - 1 July 2016 tbc)**

- Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions [HRC res. 26/12]
- Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief [HRC res. 22/20]
- Special Rapporteur on the right to education [HRC res. 26/17]
- Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [HRC res. 28/22]

#### **33<sup>rd</sup> session of the Human Rights Council (13 - 30 September 2016 tbc)**

- Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons [HRC res. 23/8]
- Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment [HRC res. 25/13]
- Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, member from Eastern European States [HRC res. 24/7]

## Annex XIII

### List of sponsors of HRC resolutions establishing special procedures mandates

#### Thematic mandates (41)

Single regional sponsors		
Regional Group	Country	Mandate
African Group	African Group.	Working Group of Experts on people of <b>African Descent</b>
African Group	African Group.	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with <b>albinism</b>
African Group	African Group.	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>racism</b> , racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
African Group	African Group.	Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous <b>substances and wastes</b>
Asia-Pacific Group	Iran on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.	Special Rapporteur on <b>unilateral coercive measures</b>
GRULAC	Cuba	Special Rapporteur in the field of <b>cultural rights</b>
GRULAC	Cuba.	Independent Expert on the promotion of a <b>democratic and equitable international order</b>
GRULAC	Mexico, Colombia.	Working Group on the issue of <b>discrimination against women</b> in law and practice
GRULAC	Cuba.	Special Rapporteur on the <b>right to food</b>
GRULAC	Cuba.	Independent Expert on the effects of <b>foreign debt</b> and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights
GRULAC	Brazil.	Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental <b>health</b>
GRULAC	Mexico, Guatemala.	Special Rapporteur on the rights of <b>indigenous peoples</b>
GRULAC	Cuba	Working Group on the use of <b>mercenaries</b> as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination
GRULAC	Mexico.	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>migrants</b>
GRULAC	Argentina, Brazil.	Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by <b>older persons</b>
GRULAC	Cuba.	Independent Expert on human rights and <b>international solidarity</b>
GRULAC	Mexico.	Special Rapporteur on the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering <b>terrorism</b>

WEOG	Germany, Finland.	Special Rapporteur on <b>adequate housing</b> as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living
WEOG	France.	Working Group on <b>Arbitrary Detention</b>
WEOG	Portugal.	Special Rapporteur on the <b>right to education</b>
WEOG	Sweden.	Special Rapporteur on <b>extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions</b>
WEOG	United States of America.	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to <b>freedom of opinion and expression</b>
WEOG	Norway.	Special Rapporteur on the situation of <b>human rights defenders</b>
WEOG	Austria.	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of <b>internally displaced persons</b>
WEOG	Austria.	Special Rapporteur on <b>minority issues</b>
WEOG	United Kingdom.	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of <b>slavery</b> , including its causes and consequences
WEOG	Denmark.	Special Rapporteur on <b>torture</b> and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
WEOG	Canada.	Special Rapporteur on <b>violence against women</b> , its causes and consequences
WEOG	Spain, Germany.	Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking <b>water and sanitation</b>

Cross regional sponsors		
Regional Group	Country	Mandate
African Group, Asia-Pacific Group, GRULAC, EEG, WEOG	Maldives, Costa Rica, Slovenia, Switzerland, Morocco.	Special Rapporteur on the issue of Human Rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable <b>environment</b>
African Group, Asia-Pacific Group, EEG, GRULAC, WEOG	United States of America, Czech Republic, Indonesia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico, Nigeria.	Special Rapporteur on the rights to <b>freedom of peaceful assembly and association</b>
African Group, Asia-Pacific Group, EEG, GRULAC, WEOG	France, Albania, Romania, Belgium, Peru, Chile, Philippines, Senegal, Morocco.	Special Rapporteur on <b>extreme poverty</b> and human rights
African Group, Asia-Pacific Group, GRULAC, EEG, WEOG	Hungary, Australia, Botswana, Maldives, Mexico, Thailand.	Special Rapporteur on the <b>independence of judges and lawyers</b>
African Group, Asia-Pacific Group, GRULAC, WEOG	France, Argentina, Japan, Morocco	Working Group on <b>Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances</b>

African Group, GRULAC, EEG, WEOG	Norway, Russian Federation, Ghana, Argentina and cross- regional group.	Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other <b>business</b> enterprises
African Group, GRULAC, WEOG,	Argentina, Switzerland, Morocco.	Special Rapporteur on the <b>promotion of truth</b> , justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence
Asia-Pacific Group, WEOG	Germany, Philippines.	Special Rapporteur on <b>trafficking in persons</b> , especially women and children
EEG, WEOG	European Union.	Special Rapporteur on <b>freedom of religion or belief</b>
GRULAC, EEG, WEOG,	European Union, GRULAC.	Special Rapporteur on the <b>sale of children</b> , child prostitution and child pornography
GRULAC, WEOG	New Zealand, Mexico.	Special Rapporteur on the human rights of persons with <b>disabilities</b>
GRULAC, WEOG	Brazil, Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland.	Special Rapporteur on the right to <b>privacy in the digital age</b>

## Country mandates (14)

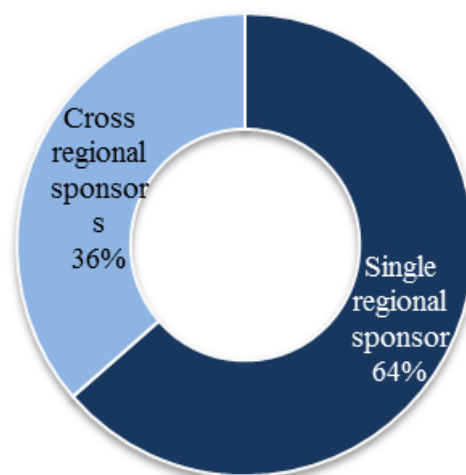
Single regional sponsors		
Regional Groups	Country	Mandate
African Group	Djibouti, Somalia, Nigeria.	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in <b>Eritrea</b>
African Group	African Group.	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Mali</b>
African Group	African Group.	Independent Expert on the situation of Human Rights in <b>Sudan</b>
African Group	African Group	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Central African Republic</b>
African Group	African Group	Independent Expert on the enhancement of capacity building and technical cooperation with <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> in the field of human rights
Asia-Pacific Group	Japan.	Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in <b>Cambodia</b>
GRULAC	Haiti and group of friends.	Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in <b>Haiti</b>
WEOG	Sweden.	Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in the <b>Islamic Republic of Iran</b>

Cross regional sponsors		
Regional Groups	Country	Mandate
African Group, Asia-Pacific Group, GRULAC, EEG, WEOG	Cross regional group.	Independent Expert on the situation of Human Rights in <b>Somalia</b>
African Group, Asia-Pacific Group, GRULAC, WEOG	Cross regional group (WEOG and Organisation of Islamic Cooperation).	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>
African Group, Asia-Pacific Group, GRULAC	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, Arab Group.	Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in the <b>Palestinian territories</b> occupied since 1967
EEG, WEOG	European Union.	Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in <b>Myanmar</b>
EEG, WEOG	European Union	Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in <b>Belarus</b>
EEG, WEOG	European Union	Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea</b>

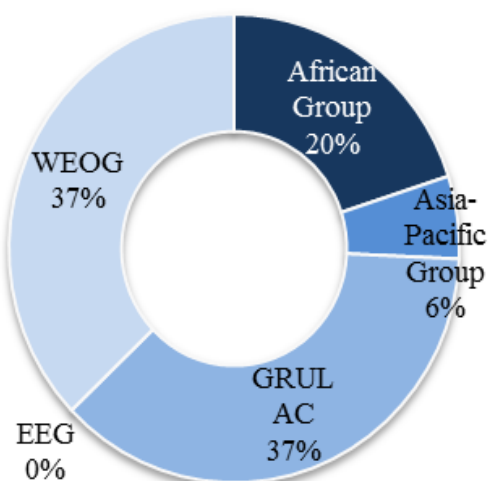
**Statistics  
on sponsors of  
HRC resolutions  
establishing  
special procedures  
mandates**

**(all mandates)**

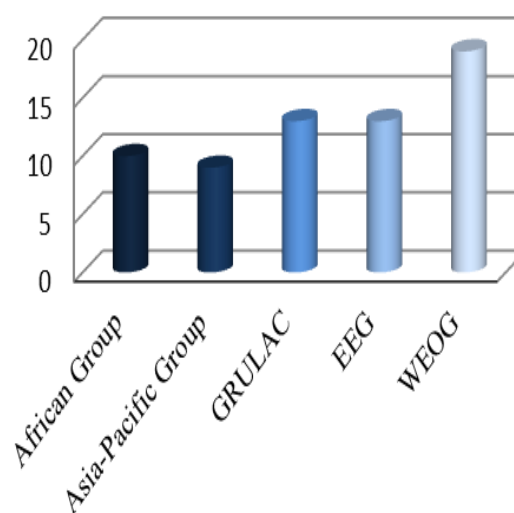
**Special Procedures mandates  
(55 total)**



**Special Procedures  
mandates single regional  
sponsor (35)**

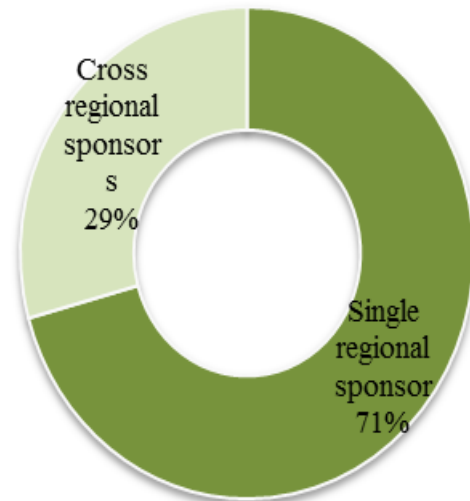


**Special procedures mandates  
cross-regional sponsors  
(out of 20)**

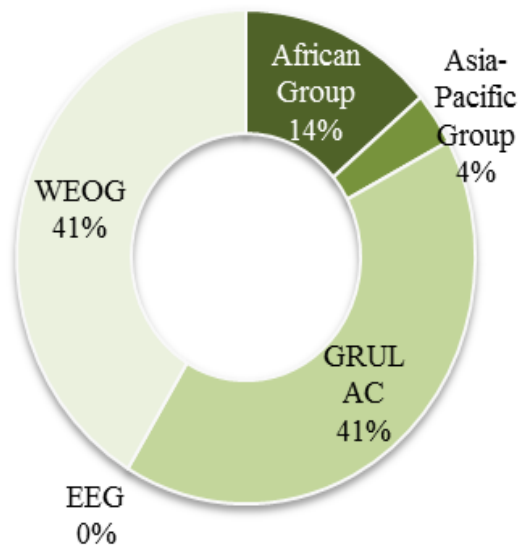


**Statistics  
on sponsors of  
HRC resolutions  
establishing  
special procedures  
mandates  
(thematic mandates)**

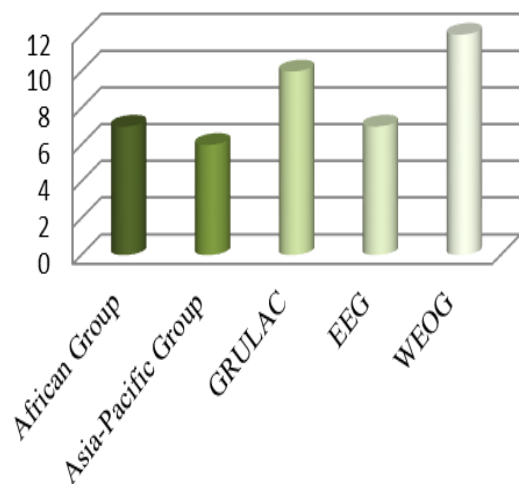
**Thematic mandates (41)**



**Thematic mandates single  
sponsors (29)**



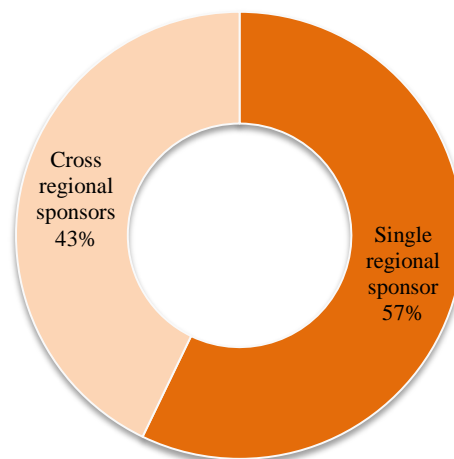
**Thematic mandates  
cross-regional sponsors  
(out of 12)**



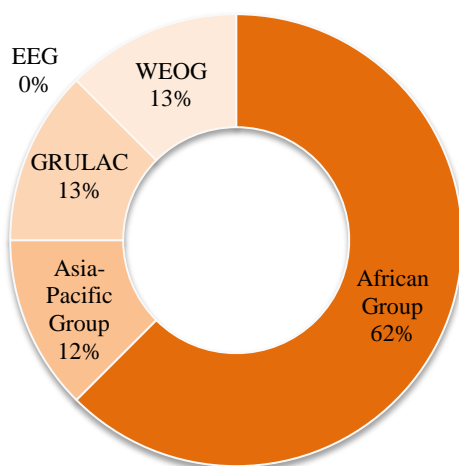


**Statistics  
on sponsors of  
HRC resolutions  
establishing  
special procedures  
mandates  
(country mandates)**

**Country mandates (14)**



**Country mandates single regional sponsor (8)**



**Country mandates cross-regional sponsors (out of 8)**

