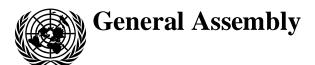
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ORAL REVISION

Human Rights Council

Nineteenth session Agenda item 3 Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania*, Australia*, Austria, Botswana, Bulgaria*, Chile, Colombia*, Costa Rica, Croatia*, Denmark*, Estonia*, Georgia*, Hungary, Honduras*, Iceland*, Ireland*, Israel*, Italy, Latvia*, Lithuania*, Luxembourg*, Montenegro*, Netherlands*, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal*, Republic of Korea*, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis*, Slovakia*, Slovenia*, Somalia*, South Africa*, Spain, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Ukraine*: draft resolution

19/... The role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement of all peoples and all nations, and also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, which affirmed that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 7/11 of 27 March 2008 and all other resolutions relatingrelevant to the role of the good governance in the promotion of human rights, as well as the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

Welcoming the resolve of StatesStates parties—Parties to the United Nations Convention against Against Corruption—to fight corruption, in line with—, and the commitment made by all states in the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁴ Document to make itthe fight against corruption a priority at all levels, and also welcomingnoting with interest the provisions of the Convention that which have led to the development of a mechanism among States partiesParties to the Convention to review their progress on combating corruption,

Noting the ongoing work by several important initiatives towards the deepening of good governance practices at the national, regional and international levels,

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^{*} Non-Member State of the Human Rights Council.

¹ General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Recognizing the importance of a conducive environment, at both the national and international levels, for the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the mutually reinforcing relationship between good governance and human rights,

Recognizing also that transparent, responsible, accountable, open and participatory government, responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, including women and members of vulnerable and marginalized groups, is the foundation on which good governance rests, and that such a foundation is anone of the indispensable conditionconditions for the full realization of human rights, including the right to development,

Stressing that good governance at the national and international levels is essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger, as reflected and in this context, reaffirming the 2000 Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document, and the outcome of the 2010 High-Level Summit on the Millennium Development Goals,

Stressing also in the above context that free trade, trade liberalization, market access, infrastructural development, transfer of technology and capacity-building are key factors contributing to economic development, sustainable development and poverty eradication, and stressing further in this regard the imperative need for the international community, through international cooperation and effective partnerships, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015,

—*Recognizing* the increasing awareness in the international community of the detrimental impact of widespread corruption on human rights, through both the weakening of institutions and the erosion of public trust in government, as well as through the impairment of the ability of <u>Governmentsgovernments</u> to fulfil <u>all</u> their human rights obligations, particularly the economic and social rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized,

Realizing that the fight against corruption at all levels plays an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights and in the process of creating an environment conducive to their full enjoyment,

Recognizing <u>also</u> that effective anti-corruption measures and the protection of human rights, including through strengthening transparency <u>and accountability</u> in government, are mutually reinforcing and that the promotion and protection of human rights is essential to the fulfilment of all aspects of an anti-corruption strategy,

Noting with interest the outcome of the third and fourth sessions of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Doha, Qatar, in 2009, and in Marrakech, Morocco, in 2011,

Stressing the importance of policy coherence and coordination in intergovernmental processes in the area of the promotion and protection of human rights, on the one hand, and of anti-corruption initiatives, on the other,

Stressing—also the importance of developing and implementing national legislation on the promotion of access to information, as well as on the promotion of and strengthening the administration of justice to strengthen, transparency, accountability and good governance at the national level, and as applicable to the public sector, the private sector and social partnersall levels,

——Reaffirming the right of every citizen to have access, inon general terms of equality, to public service in his/her country, as enshrined in articleArticle 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and articleArticle 25 (c) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

