

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas on January 20, 2003, Libya, a gross violator of human rights and State sponsor of terrorism, was elected to chair the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (the “Commission”), a body charged with the responsibility of promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all;

Whereas according to the rotation system that governs the selection of the Executive Board of the Commission, 2003 was designated as the year for the Africa Group to chair the Commission, and the Africa Group selected Libya as its candidate;

Whereas South Africa’s Democratic Alliance spokeswoman, Dene Smuts, was quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation as saying that the Government of South Africa’s decision to support the election of Libya was an insult to human rights and that African countries “should have supported a candidate of whom all Africans could be proud”;

Whereas Amnesty International has repeatedly documented that the human rights situation in Libya continues to seriously deteriorate, with systematic occurrences of gross human rights violations, including the extrajudicial execution of government opponents and the routine torture,

and occasional resulting death, of political detainees during interrogation;

Whereas Human Rights Watch recently declared that “[o]ver the past three decades, Libya’s human rights record has been appalling” and that “Libya has been a closed country for United Nations and nongovernmental human rights investigators”;

Whereas Human Rights Watch further asserted that “Libya’s election poses a real test for the Commission,” observing that “[r]epressive governments must not be allowed to hijack the United Nations human rights system”;

Whereas the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights urged that “the Government of Libya should not be entrusted by the United Nations to lead its international effort to promote human rights around the world”;

Whereas Freedom House declared that “[a] country [such as Libya] with such a gross record of human rights abuses should not direct the proceedings of the United Nation’s main human rights monitoring body” because it would “undermine the United Nation’s moral authority and send a strong and clear message to fellow rights violators that they are in the clear”;

Whereas on November 13, 2001, a German court convicted a Libyan national for the 1986 bombing of the La Belle disco club in Berlin which killed two United States servicemen, and the court further declared that there was clear evidence of responsibility of the Government of Libya for the bombing;

Whereas Libya was responsible for the December 21, 1988, explosion of Pan American World Airways Flight 103

(“Pan Am Flight 103”) en route from London to New York City that crashed in Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 259 passengers and crew and 11 other people on the ground;

Whereas a French court convicted 6 Libyan government officials in absentia for the bombing of UTA Flight 772 over Niger in 1989;

Whereas, in response to Libya’s complicity in international terrorism, United Nations Security Council Resolution 748 of March 31, 1992, imposed an arms and air embargo on Libya and established a United Nations Security Council sanctions committee to address measures against Libya;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 883 of November 11, 1993, tightened sanctions on Libya, including the freezing of Libyan funds and financial resources in other countries, and banned the provision to Libya of equipment for oil refining and transportation;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolution 1192 of August 27, 1998, reaffirmed that the measures set forth in previous resolutions remain in effect and binding on all Member States, and further expressed the intention of the United Nations to consider additional measures if the individuals charged in connection with the bombings of Pan Am Flight 103 and UTA Flight 772 had not promptly arrived or appeared for trial on those charges in accordance with paragraph (8) of that Resolution;

Whereas in January 2001, a three-judge Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands found Libyan Abdel Basset al-Megrahi guilty of the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, sentenced him to life imprisonment, and said the court

accepted evidence that he was a member of Libya's Jamahariya Security Organization, and in March 2002, a five-judge Scottish appeals court sitting in the Netherlands upheld the conviction;

Whereas United Nations Security Council Resolutions 731, 748, 883, and 1192 demanded that the Government of Libya provide appropriate compensation to the families of the victims, accept responsibility for the actions of Libyan officials in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, provide a full accounting of its involvement in that terrorist act, and cease all support for terrorism;

Whereas Libya remains on the Department of State's list of state-sponsors of terrorism;

Whereas the United States found the selection of Libya to chair the Commission to be an affront to international human rights efforts and, in particular, to victims of Libya's repression and Libyan-sponsored terrorism, and therefore broke with precedent and called for a recorded vote among Commission members on Libya's chairmanship;

Whereas Canada and one other country joined the United States in voting against Libya, with 17 countries abstaining from the recorded vote among Commission members on Libya's chairmanship of the Commission;

Whereas the common position of the members of the European Union was to abstain from the recorded vote on the selection of Libya as chair of the Commission;

Whereas 33 countries ignored Libya's record on human rights and status as a country subject to United Nations sanctions for the terrorist bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 and voted for Libya to lead the Commission;

Whereas the majority of the countries that voted for Libya are recipients of United States foreign aid;

Whereas the selection of Libya to chair the Commission is only the most recent example of a malaise plaguing the Commission that has called into question the Commission's credibility as the membership ranks of the Commission have swelled in recent years with countries that have a history of egregious human rights violations;

Whereas the challenge by the United States to the selection of Libya is part of a broader effort to reform the Commission, reclaim it from the oppressors, and ensure that it fulfills its mandate;

Whereas on January 20, 2003, Ambassador Kevin Moley, United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Other International Organizations in Geneva, emphasized that the United States “seek[s] to actively engage and strengthen the moral authority of the Commission on Human Rights, so that it once again proves itself a forceful advocate for those in need of having their human rights protected” and that “[w]e are convinced that the best way for the Commission to ensure the ideals of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights over the long-term is to have a membership comprised of countries with strong human rights records at home”;

Whereas a majority of the 53 member states of the Commission are participants in the Community of Democracies and signed the Community of Democracies Statement on Terrorism (the “Statement on Terrorism”) on November 12, 2002, at the Second Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies held in Seoul, South Korea (the “Seoul Ministerial”), calling upon democratic nations to work together to uphold the principles of democ-

racy, freedom, good governance, and accountability in international organizations;

Whereas the Seoul Ministerial participants declared in the Statement on Terrorism that they “strongly denounced terrorism as a grave threat to democratic societies and the values they embrace[,]...reaffirmed that terrorism constitutes a threat to international peace and security as well as to humanity in general and indeed to the very foundation on which democracies are built[,]” and stated that “[t]he most recent terrorist attacks confirm that international cooperation against terrorism will remain a long-term effort and requires a sustained universal commitment”;

Whereas the United Nations sanctions against Libya, though suspended, remain in effect; and

Whereas Libya’s continued status as an international outlaw nation and its continued unwillingness to accept responsibility for its terrorist actions provide ample justification for barring Libya from consideration as a candidate for membership in the United Nations Security Council or any other United Nations entity or affiliated agency: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives*
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

3 (1) strongly condemns the selection of Libya to
4 chair the United Nations Commission on Human
5 Rights (the “Commission”);

6 (2) commends the President for the principled
7 position of the United States in objecting to and

1 calling for a vote on Libya’s chairmanship of the
2 Commission;

3 (3) commends countries that joined the United
4 States in objecting to Libya’s selection as chair of
5 the Commission;

6 (4) expresses its dismay at the European Union
7 countries’ common position of abstention on the crit-
8 ical vote over Libya’s chairmanship;

9 (5) expresses its shock and dismay over the
10 support provided to Libya in its efforts to lead the
11 Commission;

12 (6) highlights its grave concern over the con-
13 tinuing efforts of countries violating human rights
14 and terrorist countries to use international fora—

15 (A) to legitimize their regimes; and

16 (B) to continue to act with impunity;

17 (7) calls on the President to raise United States
18 objections to such efforts during bilateral and multi-
19 lateral discussions and to direct pertinent members
20 of the President’s Cabinet to do the same;

21 (8) calls on countries at various stages of de-
22 mocratization to—

23 (A) demonstrate their commitment to
24 human rights, democracy, peace and security;

25 and

1 (B) support efforts to reform the Commis-
2 sion;

3 (9) calls on the President to instruct the Sec-
4 retary of State to consult with the appropriate con-
5 gressional committees, within 60 calendar days after
6 the adoption of this resolution, regarding the prior-
7 ities and strategy of the United States for the 59th
8 session of the Commission on Human Rights and its
9 strategy and proposals for reform of the Commis-
10 sion;

11 (10) objects to the continued suspension of
12 United Nations sanctions against Libya until the
13 Government of Libya—

14 (A) publicly accepts responsibility for the
15 bombing of Pan American World Airways
16 Flight 103;

17 (B) provides appropriate compensation to
18 the victims of the bombing; and

19 (C) fully complies with all of the other re-
20 quirements of the United Nations sanctions im-
21 posed as a result of Libya's orchestration of the
22 terrorist attack on Pan American World Air-
23 ways Flight 103; and

24 (11) calls on the Secretary of State to engage
25 Member States of the United Nations to support ef-

1 forts to ensure that states that are gross violators of
2 human rights, sponsors of terrorist activities, or sub-
3 jects of United Nations sanctions are not elected
4 to—

5 (A) leadership positions in the United Na-
6 tions General Assembly; or

7 (B) membership or leadership positions on
8 the United Nations Commission on Human
9 Rights, the United Nations Security Council, or
10 any other United Nations entity or affiliate.

Passed the Senate March 6, 2003.

Attest:

Secretary.

108TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. CON. RES. 13

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Condemning the selection of Libya to chair the
United Nations Commission on Human Rights,
and for other purposes.