



Statement by Pakistan on Behalf of OIC During the Interactive Dialogue with the Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances and Special Rapporteur on the Promotion of Truth, Justice, Reparation and Guarantees of Non-Recurrence (30th Session of Human Rights Council)
15 September 2015

Mr. President,

I have the honour to make this statement on behalf of OIC.

We thank the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances for its report which provides update on its activities as well as on cases of enforced disappearances. We take note with appreciation of the Study on enforced or involuntary disappearances and economic, social and cultural rights carried out by the Working Group. We concur with the analysis that Enforced disappearances impact on the enjoyment of a number of rights by both the disappeared person and her or his family; these include the right to health, the right to education, the right to take part in cultural life, the right to social security, the right to property, the right to family life and the right to housing.

The OIC believes that effective measures to prevent and eradicate enforced disappearances require a comprehensive approach that encompasses proper promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights including the right to development. We urge the member states to Adopt administrative, judicial and legislative measures in order to protect and foster the economic, social and cultural rights including the right to development of people belonging to disadvantaged groups.

Mr. President,

We thank the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Mr. Pablo de Greiff for his report which addresses the important issue of establishing a policy on guarantees of non-recurrence in the aftermath of mass violations. We also take note with interest of the Set of general recommendations for truth commissions and archives presented by the Special Rapporteur.

We believe that guarantees of non-recurrence are a function that can be satisfied by diverse measures and there may not possibly be any such thing as a general non-recurrence policy. In the context of transitional justice, an effective policy designed to prevent systemic violations will need to adjust to domestic needs, socio-economic patterns and cultural specificities.

In this regard, we urge the post-conflict states to ensure inclusion of guarantees of non-recurrence in to their transitional justice mechanisms through diverse measures, including among others, judicial, constitutional and educational reforms, universal civil registration, due process guarantees, accountability and prompt and impartial investigations in cases of violations, ratification of relevant international instruments and their implementation at the domestic level.

I thank you.