

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL (2006-2010)

ADOPTION DATE	Session No.	RESOLUTION No.	SUBJECT (general or country specific or right specific)	TYPE OF CONFLICT (IAC or NIAC or occupation)	APPLICATION OF HRL IN ARMED CONFLICTS	SPECIFIC RIGHT (references to particular rights applying)	TREATY INTERPRETATION (implicit obligations of states derived from treaties' provisions)	ADRESSEES OF OBLIGATIONS (states and non-states actors and peacekeepers)	VOTES	POSITION OF VOTING and/or AFFECTED STATES
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REGULAR SESSIONS

2010-2006 15 Regular Sessions	HRC RESOLUTIONS- Regular sessions
275(RS)+13(SS)=288	Total number of resolution during the relevant period
42(RS)+8(SS)=50	No. of Resolutions Concerning Armed Conflict Situations
22(RS)+7(SS)=28	No. of Resolutions explicitly referring to HRL application in Armed Conflict Situations
7(RS)	No. of Thematic/General Resolutions
29(RS)+7(SS)=36	Total Affirming HRL Applicability in Armed Conflict:

15th Session										
2010 7 October	15th	A/HRC/RES/15/28	Country specific: Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	Hostilities	The HRC urges all parties to refrain from all forms of violence against the civilian population and to actively prevent abuses of human rights (Opp.4) Full respect their obligations under IHL and IHL (Opp.12)			All parties	Adopted without vote	
2010 6 October	15th	A/HRC/RES/15/6	Region specific: Follow-up to the report of the Committee of independent experts in international humanitarian and human rights law established pursuant to Council resolution 13/9	Occupation (IAC)	The HRC reaffirms the obligation of all parties to respect IHL and HRL (Prp.6)			All parties	Adopted by vote: 27 in favour 1 against (USA) 19 Abstentions	Governments statements not accessible
14th Session										
2010 30 June	14th	A/HRC/RES/14/12	Thematic: Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women: ensuring due diligence in prevention		The HRC stresses the need to intensify efforts to prevent violence against women in situation of armed conflicts in accordance with IHL and HRL (Prp.12)	Adopt domestic legislation and take measures to enhance the protection of victims, to investigate, prosecute, punish and redress, including by ensuring access to adequate, effective, prompt and appropriate remedies [...] Abolish existing laws...that constitute discrimination against women, and to remove gender bias in the administration of justice (Opp.2)	Further detailed instructions on preventing such events are provided without specifying to which situations apply.	States	Adopted without vote	
13th Session										
2010 25 March	13th	A/HRC/RES/13/25	Country specific: Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Opp.17 ...including conflict and border areas ...	The HRC strongly calls the Government of Myanmar to take measures to put an end to violations of IHL and HRL (Opp.14)	Measures should include: including targeting persons belonging to particular ethnic groups, targeting civilians by military operations and rape and other forms of sexual violence and to end impunity for such acts (Opp.14)		Primary responsibility of the Government of Myanmar	Adopted without vote	
2010 24 March	13th	A/HRC/RES/13/9	Region specific: Follow-up to the report of the UN Independent International Fact-Finding mission on the Gaza conflict	Conflict	Not exactly relevant BUT the HRC recalls that both IHL and HRL are relevant (enumerates explicitly the GCs, as well as the UDHR, the ICPR, the ICESCR and the CRC (Prp.3-4). Reminds the obligation of all parties to respect IHL and HRL (Prp.5)			All parties	Adopted by vote: 29 in favour 6 against: including USA 9 abstentions	Israel: No reference to HRL applicability. USA: Their statement reflects the complexity of their position, they stress the responsibility of Palestinian authorities to investigate the alleged violations and the cooperation of Israel, while underlines the HRC inadequacy in resolving the issue. However, they do not explicitly say that HRL is not applicable. They just make a comment underlying the primary responsibility of States to address the issue. Netherlands: They make a statement where they underline the importance of respect of both HRL and IHL. No State of the ones that made a comment mentioned something on non applicability of HRL.
2010 24 March	13th	A/HRC/RES/13/8	Region specific: The grave human rights violations by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	Occupation (IAC)	Title: The grave human rights violations by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem Application of both GCs and HRL in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem (Prp.7) "Emphasizing that IHL and IHL are complementary and mutually reinforcing." (Prp.8) Israeli military attacks and operations in the OPT have caused severe violations of IHL and HRL of the Palestinian people (Prp.14) and the HRC strongly condemns them (Opp.2)	Right to life: most fundamental of all human rights (Prp.10). HRC condemns all forms of violence against civilians (Prp.13) Religious and cultural rights: Their disrespect by the occupying Power is condemned by the HRC, which underlines that these rights are provided in core human rights instruments and humanitarian law (Opp.4) and the rights of the Palestinian people are provided in several instruments of both HRL (such as UDHR or ICPR) and IHL (GCIV and Hague Conventions) (Opp.5) Without specifying from where these obligations derive the HRC demands Israel to stop its decision to demolish houses and evacuate families (Opp.10), release prisoners (Opp.11) and open the borders and crossing points (Opp.12)	With regard to religious and cultural rights the HRC calls Israel to stop the excavations in ancient tombs (Opp.6) and to cease all diggings and excavation works beneath and around Al-Aqsa mosque compound and other religious sites in the old city of Jerusalem, and refrain from any act that may endanger the structure or foundations or change the nature of the holy sites, both Islamic and Christian, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in and around Jerusalem (Opp.7)	The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 31 in favour including China, Russia, South Africa 9 against: including France, Belgium, UK, Netherlands and USA 7 abstentions	France [EU]: Again the comment refers to a resolution that will reflect both sides. USA statement not accessible.
2010 24 March	13th	A/HRC/RES/13/7	Region specific: Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	Occupation (IAC)	Settlement activities in the Occupied Palestinian Territory constitute very serious violations of IHL and HR of the Palestinian people (Prp.8) It demands that Israel, the occupying Power, comply fully with its legal obligations, as mentioned in the Advisory Opinion of ICJ (Opp.10)			The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 46 in favour 1 against: USA	Governments statements not accessible
2010 24 March	13th	A/HRC/RES/13/5	Region specific: Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	Occupation (IAC)	Systematic and continuous violation of fundamental and human rights of the Syrian citizens by Israel (Prp.1) Reference to the UN Charter, UDHR and reaffirms the applicability of Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War of 12 August 1949 and the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 (Prp.7) Calls upon Israel to desist from repressive measures against Syrian citizens and all other measures that obstruct the enjoyment of their fundamental rights and their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (Opp.3)	Call upon Israel to desist from imposing Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards to Syrian citizens (Opp.3) Right to visit their families in the Syrian motherland, prohibition constitutes a flagrant violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention and ICPR (Opp.4)	Right to visit their families	The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 31 in favour (including Russia, China a.o.) 1 against: USA 15 abstentions: (including UK a.o.)	No comments from USA
12th Session										
2009 2 October	12th	A/HRC/RES/12/26	Country specific: Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	Conflict (Internal armed conflict) (Opp.5)	The HRC "expresses its concern about the HR and humanitarian conditions..." (Opp.4) "Urges all parties to refrain from all forms of violence against the civilian population and to actively prevent abuses of HR, including the rights of persons belonging to social groups and minorities living in Somalia" (Opp.6)			All parties (Opp.6) but it repeats the obligations of the Transitional Federal Government under IHL and HRL (Opp.8)	Adopted without vote	
2009 1 October	12th	A/HRC/RES/12/5	Thematic: Protection of the human rights of civilians in armed conflict	Armed conflict situations	There is no substantial content in the resolution, is more a procedural one. However, the title itself supports the argument about the applicability of HR in armed conflict situations.				Adopted without vote	

10th Session									
2009 27 March	10th	A/HRC/RES/10/26	Thematic: Forensic genetics and human rights	All circumstances	The resolution does not present any particular interest with regard to the applicability of HRL in situations of armed conflict however, a particular wording adopted throughout the resolution should be mentioned. The HRC repeatedly refers to the importance of restoring identity "in situations of serious violations of HR and, in situations of armed conflicts, of violations of IHL".			Adopted without vote	
2009 27 March	10th	A/HRC/RES/10/24	Thematic: Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: the role and responsibility of medical and other health personnel	All circumstances	The HRC in its Preamble refers to all the relevant instruments of both HRL and IHL. It makes reference to all the relevant IHL instruments from GCs to the Rome statute that prohibit torture. Meanwhile, the resolution is meant to regulate the issue in both peacetime and wartime. In the enumeration of States' obligations it does not make a distinction between the two circumstances. It demands States to comply with them in all circumstances and gives very elaborated guidelines for the particular obligations of states. Opp.1: The HRC "condemns all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can thus never be justified,..."	Measures should be taken (Opp.2)	1) Order or instruction from superior officer not a justification (Opp.3) 2) Respect of professional and moral independence, duties and responsibilities of medical and other health personnel (Opp.4) 3) States must ensure that all personnel can fulfil their duty to report or denounce acts of torture (Opp.5) 4) Examination of all allegations (Opp.6) 5) Effective investigation and documentation procedures (Opp.7) 6) Not punishing personnel not obeying to orders to commit torture etc. (Opp.8) 7) Regular examination of all persons deprived from their liberty (Opp.9) 8) Treatment of any disease or care specifically needed by persons with disabilities of the same quality and standard afforded to persons not deprived of their liberty 9) Education and training (Opp.12)	Adopted by vote: 34 in favour 13 abstentions	At the 44th meeting, on 27 March 2009, at the request of the representative of Egypt, a recorded vote was taken on whether to keep par.18 of the draft resolution, as a result the paragraph was kept as part of the draft resolution for further action
2009 26 March	10th	A/HRC/RES/10/21	Region specific: Follow-up to Council resolution S-9/1 on the grave violations of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly due to the recent Israeli military attacks against the occupied Gaza Strip	Occupation (IAC)	Title: Follow-up to Council resolution S-9/1 on the grave violations of human rights in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly due to the recent Israeli military attacks against the occupied Gaza Strip	Israel must not obstruct the process of investigation and to fully cooperate with the mission investigating violations of IHL and HRL in the OPT (Prp.2)	The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 33 in favour 1 against: Canada 13 abstentions: including France, Germany, Italy, UK, Switzerland	Israel: Again no reference to non application of HR Governments statements not accessible At the 43rd meeting, on 26 March 2009, statements were made by Canada, Germany, Switzerland and Israel
2009 26 March	10th	A/HRC/RES/10/19	Region specific: Human rights violations emanating from the Israeli military attacks and operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	Occupation (IAC)	Title: Human rights violations emanating from the Israeli military attacks and operations in the Occupied Palestinian Territory Prp.3-4: "Affirming the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the OPT, including East Jerusalem, Affirming also the applicability of international human rights law to the OPT, including East Jerusalem," Prp.7: "Recognizing that the Israeli military attacks and operations in the OPT have caused severe violations of international humanitarian law and of the human rights of the Palestinian people, ..." "Urges all parties concerned to respect the rules of IHR and IHL and to refrain from violence against civilian population" (Opp.10)	Right to life: condemnation of Israeli military attacks and operations which have resulted in the killing and injury of thousands of Palestinians civilians, including large number of women and children (Opp.2), demands stop targeting civilians (Opp.3) Destruction of the cultural heritage, public and private properties: again connected more to GCIV (Opp.3) Protection of civilians is an obligation deriving from both HRL and IHL (Opp.5) Demolishing houses is illegal (Opp.7) Release of Palestinian prisoners and detainees (Opp.8)	The occupying power (Israel) and the attacking force but also all parties concerned must respect their obligations under both bodies of law	Adopted by vote: 35 in favour 4 against: Canada, Germany, Italy, Netherlands 8 abstentions: including France, Japan, UK and others	At the 43rd meeting, on 26 March 2009, a statement in explanation of vote before vote was made by Netherlands
2009 26 March	10th	A/HRC/RES/10/18	Region specific: Israeli settlements in the OPT, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	Occupation (IAC)	The HRC affirms that the Israeli settlement activities in the OPT constitute very serious violations of IHL and HR of Palestinian People (Prp.8) Demands Israel, as the Occupying Power to comply with its legal obligations as mentioned in the advisory opinion of ICJ (Opp.8)	Property issues are again connected mainly to article 49 of GCIV and IHL (Opp.3(a))	The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 46 in favour including China, Cuba, India, Jordan, Russia, UK, Switzerland, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and others 1 against: Canada	At the 36th meeting, on 24 March 2009, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements: (a) The representatives of Israel and Syrian Arab Republic as concerned countries, and the representative of Palestine as a concerned party At the 43rd meeting, on 26 March 2009, Germany and Canada made a statement explaining their vote
2009 26 March	10th	A/HRC/RES/10/17	Region specific: Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	Occupation (IAC)	The HRC refers to the UN Charter, the UNDH and reaffirms the applicability of GCs (Prp.7)	Return of displaced persons to their homes (Opp.2) Imposition of Israeli citizenship and Israeli identity cards (Opp.3) Right to visit their families and relatives in the Syrian motherland, prohibition constitutes a violation of both GCIV and ICCPR (Opp.4) Release of detainees and their treatment as a matter of IHL (Opp.5)	The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 33 in favour including China, Cuba, India, Jordan, Russia 1 against: Canada 13 abstentions: including UK, Switzerland, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and others	Israel underlines that all the inhabitants enjoy the same rights. No reference is made to non applicability. Canada's and Germany's statements not accessible.
9th Session									
2008 24 September / 2008 27 March	9th / 7th	A/HRC/RES/9/17 - A/HRC/RES/7/16	Country specific: Situation of human rights in the Sudan	Internal armed conflict (even though the HRC does not refer explicitly to it)	The HRC expresses its deep concern at the serious violations of HR and IHL in Darfur (RES/9/17 Opp.8 - RES/7/16 Opp.6) Calls all parties to respect their obligations under IHL and IHL (RES/9/17 Opp.9, RES/7/16 Opp.6)	Protection of civilians: 1) End attacks on civilians 2) Special focus on vulnerable groups, including women, children, IDPs, as well as HR defenders and humanitarian workers (RES/9/17 Opp.9; RES/7/16 Opp.6)	investigation of IHL and HRL violations (Res.7/16) Opp.13)	All parties (RES/9/17 Opp.9; RES/7/16 Opp.6) Primary responsibility of the government to protect its citizens including vulnerable groups (RES/9/17 Opp.10; RES/7/16 Opp.7)	Adopted without vote (both resolutions)
2008 24 September	9th	A/HRC/RES/9/9	Thematic: Protection of the human rights of civilians in armed conflict	Armed conflicts (...in situations of armed conflict, including people under foreign occupation...Prp.7)	The HRC enumerates several HRL and IHL instruments applicable in armed conflict situations, such as the ICCPR, ICESCR, GCs and others (Prp.2) "Acknowledging that human rights law and international humanitarian law are complementary and mutually reinforcing," (Prp.5) The HRC repeats in several paragraphs, with different words that both HRL and IHL violations occur in armed conflicts (Prp.6,7,9,10 & Opp.1) Prp.9: "Considering [...] that the protection provided by human rights law continues in armed conflict situations, taking into account when international humanitarian law applies as a lex specialis," Reaffirms the non-derogability of certain rights as confirmed in article 4 of ICCPR (Prp.10) Violations of IHL may also constitute gross violations of HR (Opp.1) Emphasis is given on protection of civilian human rights and violations perpetrated against them during armed conflicts (Prp.6&7 Opp.2,3&4)		All states (Opp.3)	Adopted without vote	States that sponsored or supported this resolution: 135: At the 22nd meeting, on 24 September 2008, the representative of Egypt introduced draft resolution A/HRC/9/L.21, sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Kenya, Kuwait, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: 136. Subsequently, Angola, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Finland, France, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania joined the sponsors.

7th Session										
2008 28 March	7th	A/HRC/RES/7/35	Country specific: Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	Conflict	Demands all parties to stop all acts of violence and prevent any act likely to increase tension and security and fully respect their obligations under IHL and IHL (Opp.2)			All parties in Somalia	Adopted without vote	
2008 28 March	7th	A/HRC/RES/7/30	Region specific: Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	Occupation (IAC)	The HRC reaffirms the applicability of HRL in the occupied territory and expresses its concern about the systematic and continued violation of their fundamental and human rights (Prp.1) It stresses that UDHR and Geneva Convention IV is applicable (Prp.7)				Adopted by vote: 32 in favour 1 against: Canada 14 abstentions including UK, Netherlands, Japan, France, Germany and others	Israel stresses that all the inhabitants of Syrian Golan territories enjoy the same civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, as guaranteed by law. Canada expressed its serious concerns that the resolution does not provide a balanced assessment of the human rights situation in the region and does not contribute to a peaceful and fair solution to the conflict. Same wording
2008 28 March	7th	A/HRC/RES/7/28	Thematic: Missing Persons	All circumstances, particularly in Armed conflict situations	Armed conflicts often result to IHL and HRL violations (Prp.5&8) Duty to search for the missing as soon as possible (Opp.4) Duty to identify the bodies as soon as possible (Opp.5)	Right of family to be informed that their relative is missing (Opp.3) Obligation to take measures to prevent people from going missing (Opp.2) Collection, protection and management of data (Opp.6) Special attention to missing children and women (Opp.7)		Primary responsibility of States (Prp.6, Opp.2, 5, 7) but also obligation of all parties to the conflict to search for the missing (Opp.4)	Adopted without vote	
2008 27 March	7th	A/HRC/RES/7/18	Region specific: Israeli settlements in the Occupied Territory, including East Jerusalem, occupied Syrian Golan	Occupation (IAC)	Same resolution as the earlier ones. It affirms application of both HRL and IHL and stresses that the Israeli settlement violates both bodies of law and demands Israel, as the Occupying power to comply with the rules.			The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 46 in favour 1 against: Canada	Israel just refers to the fact that this resolution does not take into account all the factual situation and won't lead to a solution of the real problem. Canada explained the reason of its negative vote because it considers that the resolution does not an accurate and balance assessment of HR situation and does not refer to Palestinian's obligations. Consequently, it won't lead to an equitable resolution of the situation!
2008 6 March	7th	A/HRC/RES/7/1	Region specific: Human rights violations emanating from Israeli military attacks and incursions in the Occupied Palestinian territory, particularly the recent ones in the occupied Gaza Strip	Occupation (IAC)	"Affirming the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the OPT, including East Jerusalem" (Prp.3) Affirming also the applicability of international human rights law to the OPT, including East Jerusalem. " (Prp.3) "Recognizing that the Israeli military attacks and operations in the OPT have caused severe violations of international humanitarian law and of the human rights of the Palestinian people ..." (Prp.5) Condemns attacks of Israel and Demands Israel to refrain from any further attacks (Opp.1-3) Urges all parties concerned to respect the rules of IHR and IHL and to refrain from violence against civilian population (Opp.10)			All parties but also Occupying Power specific	Adopted by vote: 33 in favour 1 against: Canada 13 abstentions including Germany, Italy, France UK and others	Israel : No reference to applicability of HRL. Canada : It makes a statement on legitimate right of defence of Israel. Nothing on non applicability of HRL. European Union : They don't explain, they just justify the abstention on several unacceptable paragraphs in the resolution.
6th Session										
2007 28 September	6th	A/HRC/RES/6/19	Region specific: Religious and cultural rights in the OPT, including East Jerusalem	Occupation (IAC)	The HRC recalls the UDHR, the ICCPR and the ICESCR (Prp.1), while affirming the applicability of Geneva Convention 4 (Prp.6) All measures of Israel to limit the access of Palestinians to the holy sites on the basis of national origin, religion, birth, sex or any other status are in violation of the above mentioned instruments and resolutions and must cease immediately (Opp.1) Calls Israel to respect the religious and cultural rights enumerated in the UDHR (Opp.2)			The occupying power (Israel) (Opp.18,2)	Adopted by vote: 31 in favour 1 against: Canada 15 abstentions including France, Germany, Italy, UK and others	Slovenia [EU] explains that the members of the EU abstained from voting because they considered that this resolution did not reflect accurately the relevant HRL provisions that allow, in specific circumstances limitations to the rights in question. No reference to not applicability of HRL is made. Canada also made a comment that the resolution fails to acknowledge Israel's legitimate security concerns and the limitations it can impose for security reasons.
2007 27 September	6th	A/HRC/RES/6/1	Thematic: Protection of cultural rights and property in situations of armed conflict	Armed conflict situations	Reference from the very beginning to HRL instruments such as the UDHR and the ICESCR (Prp.2) Acknowledges that HRL and IHL are complementary and mutually reinforcing (Prp.5) Calls for respect of both HRL and IHL during armed conflict, and respect of the rules on the protection of cultural property (Opp.1)			All States respect HRL & All parties to an armed conflict the IHL rules	Adopted without vote	
3rd Session										
2006 8 December	3rd	A/HRC/RES/3/1	Region specific: Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 5-1/1	Occupation (IAC)	Nothing special in context but specific title.				Adopted by vote: 34 in favour 1 against: Canada 12 abstentions including France, Germany, Italy, UK and others	Israel makes no reference to whether HRL apply or not. Finland [EU] : "We note furthermore, that the mandate of the fact finding mission of Professor Ougard does not encompass the conduct of all parties and all aspects of the conflict. That was the reason why the EU members of the council voted against the draft resolution in the first special session" Canada : Stresses again that constructive resolutions should presented a balanced perspective. Again issue of no reference to Palestinian's obligations.
2nd Session										
2006 27 November	2nd	A/HRC/RES/2/4	Region specific: Israeli settlements in the OPT, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan	Occupation (IAC)	Recalls all the HR instruments but as a general Statement (Prp.2) Refers only to IHL violations when it refers to illegality of Israeli settlements though (Prp.8) While it demands from Israel to comply with the its legal obligations as expressed in the Wall Advisory Opinion of ICJ (Opp.7)			The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 45 in favour 1 against: Canada 1 abstention	Israel again concentrates on Palestinians actions not mentioned in the resolution. Canada : Again refers to lack of balance, while condemning Israel's policy on settlements.
2006 27 November	2nd	A/HRC/RES/2/3	Region specific: Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan	Occupation (IAC)	Expresses its concern about violation of their fundamental and human rights (Prp.1) It then refers to both HRL and IHL instruments but no further reference to HRL. The rest of the comments resemble to the ones that we find in a more elaborated way in younger resolutions.			The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 32 in favour 1 against: Canada 14 abstentions	Israel stresses mainly the Syrian obligations Finland [EU] : They refer to raised concerns without further explanation.
2nd Session										

At the 10th meeting, on 6 March 2008 Statements in explanation of vote before the vote were made by the representatives of Canada, the Netherlands, Slovenia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and Switzerland

ADOPTION DATE	Session No.	RESOLUTION No.	SUBJECT (general or country specific or right specific)	TYPE OF CONFLICT (IAC or NIAC or occupation)	APPLICATION OF HRL IN ARMED CONFLICTS	SPECIFIC RIGHT (references to particular rights applying)	TREATY INTERPRETATION (implicit obligations of states derived from treaties' provisions)	ADDRESSEES OF OBLIGATIONS (states and non-states actors and peacekeepers)	VOTES	POSITION OF VOTING OR AFFECTED STATES
SPECIAL SESSIONS										
					2010-2006-13 Special Sessions	HRC RESOLUTIONS - Special Sessions				
					13	Total number of resolution during the relevant period				
					8	No. of Resolutions Concerning Armed Conflict Situations				
					7	No. of Resolutions explicitly referring to HRL application in Armed Conflict Situations				
					7	Total Affirming HRL Applicability in Armed Conflict				
2009 16 October	S12	A/HRC/RES-12/1	Region specific The human rights situation in the OPT, including East Jerusalem	Occupation (IAC)	Affirms applicability of IHL and IHL (Prp.85) which are complementary and mutually reinforcing (Prp.C1)	Sanctity and inviolability of religious sites (Prp.A5) Limiting access to property and holy sites on a discriminatory basis constitutes a grave violation of Palestinian Peoples civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights (Opp.A1) Recent violations of HRL: Confiscation of lands and properties // demolishing houses and private properties // Construction and expansion of settlements // continuous construction of the separation Wall (Opp.A2) "Right to life constitutes the most fundamental of all human rights" (Prp.C3)		The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 25 in favour 6 against including USA and some EU countries 11 abstentions	Israel makes no reference to inapplicability of HRL. USA: "The special sessions of the HRC should be used primarily to deal with urgent HR crisis situations that require immediate action. We find unfortunate that this Council agreed to this Special Session without giving both parties to the conflict adequate time to study the report and, in accordance to the principle of complementarity, to conduct their own investigations and follow-up of alleged violations of international law ." "Hamas, a terrorist group, has neither the democratic structures, nor an independent judiciary, nor any demonstrated willingness to examine its violations of IHL and HRL."
2009 12 January	S9	A/HRC/RES-9/1	Region specific The grave violations of human rights in the OPT, particularly due to the recent Israeli military attacks against the occupied Gaza Strip	Occupation (IAC)	The HRC affirms the applicability of both HRL and IHL (Prp.5-6), while emphasizing that they are complementary and mutually reinforcing (Prp.7). Israeli military operations carried in OPT resulted in massive violations of HR and destruction of Palestinian infrastructure (Opp.1) The HRC "Urges all parties concerned to respect the rules of IHL and IHL and refrain from violence against the civilian population" Opp.10	Right to life > Most fundamental of all HR (Prp.10)		The occupying power (Israel) but also for the first time there is a reference to obligations of all parties concerned (Opp.10)	Adopted by vote: 33 in favour 1 against: Canada 13 Abstentions	Germany (EU) same position
2008 1 December	S8	A/HRC/RES/S-8/1	Country specific Situation of human rights in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Hostilities	The HRC "Expresses its serious concern at the deteriorating human rights and humanitarian situation in North Kivu since the resumption of hostilities..." (Opp.1)	Particular attention is given to sexual violence and recruitment of child soldiers (Opp.5)		All concerned parties to the conflict (Opp.1)	Adopted without vote	
2008 14 January	S6	A/HRC/RES/S-6/1	Region specific Human rights violations emanating from Israeli military attacks and incursions in the OPT particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip	Occupation (IAC)	The HRC in the title and the preamble of the resolution stresses that military attacks constitute grave violations of HRL and IHL rights of Palestinian civilians therein (Prp.3).			The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 30 in favour 1 against: Canada 15 abstentions	Slovenia (EU) same position
2006 15 November	S3	A/HRC/RES/S-3/1	Region specific Human rights violations emanating from Israeli military incursions in the OPT, including the recent one in northern Gaza and the assault on Beit Hanoun	Occupation (IAC)	HRC reconfirms the applicability of HRL and IHL in the situation (Opp.4)	Right to life: Willful killing of Palestinian civilians, including women and children, constitutes a gross violation of IHL and HRL (Prp.5.8 Opp.1&2) Denounces the massive destruction of Palestinian homes property and infrastructure (Opp.3)		The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 32 in favour 8 against including Canada and most of the EU countries 6 abstentions	Israel keeps the regular position Finland (EU) again the resolution fails to reflect the obligations of all parties to the conflict.
2006 11 August	S2	A/HRC/RES/S-2/1	Country specific The grave situation of human rights in Lebanon caused by Israeli military operations	Military Operations IAC	The HRC condemns the Israeli operations to Lebanon because they constitute gross and systematic violations of human rights of Lebanese people and breach IHL (Prp.10 & Opp.1) Condemns Destruction of civilian infrastructure (Opp.3) & Damage of public and private properties (Opp.3)	Right to life: The HRC refers to the importance of life and condemns massacres and targeted killing of civilians, particularly children, women and the elderly (Prp.9&18 and Opp.1) Condemns Destruction of civilian infrastructure (Opp.3) & Damage of public and private properties (Opp.3)	For the first time we see reference to environmental degradation caused by Israeli Strikes (Prp.17)	The attacker (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 27 in favour 11 against including Canada and EU countries 8 abstentions	Israel again concentrates on the absence of any comments for Hezbollah attacks against Israelis. Lebanon also makes reference to human rights violations. Finland (EU) condemns also violations of Hezbollah against Israel, while refers to both HRL and IHL violations. Canada made the same comment as in previous sessions, about responsibility of both parties. USA does not make express reference to any of the bodies of law, only to the right of Israel to defend itself. It refers though to a conflict and also to the importance of HRC as a tool for the promotion of human rights which must be used responsibly.
2006 6 July	S1	A/HRC/RES/S-1/1	Region specific Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory	Occupation (IAC)	Israel breaches both HRL and IHL as the occupying power (Prp.3) Demands Israel to abide by HRL and IHL (Opp.2)	Arbitrary arrest of government officials and other civilians Military attacks against Palestinian ministries Destruction of Palestinian infra structure (Prp.3) Collective punishment (Opp.2)		The occupying power (Israel)	Adopted by vote: 29 in favour 11 against including Canada and EU countries 5 abstentions	Israel again concentrates on the same point, that it did not initiate the attacks and that it is defending its citizens against Palestinian terrorists. Lebanon not only supports that Israeli attacks violate both HRL and IHL but enumerates relevant provisions of HRL treaties. Palestine and Syrian statements were in Arabic Finland (EU) refers to violations of both Palestine and Israel but also underlines that the ongoing military action violates IHL and HRL. Further they stress Notwithstanding Israel's legitimate right of self defence, ongoing military operations should be in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law. Canada keeps the same position on the need to stress the responsibility of Palestinians also. Pakistan (OIC) also refers to HRL violations and stresses that the escalation infringes UDHR, ICCPR and GCIV. Algeria (African Group) also underlines that acts of Israel violate both HRL and IHL, South Africa and others the same.