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Promotion and protection of human rights

Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay: draft resolution

International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of This Crime

The General Assembly,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights¹ and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide,² and other relevant international instruments,

Recalling its resolutions 96 (I) of 11 December 1946, 260 A (III) of 9 December 1948 and 53/43 of 2 December 1998, and other relevant resolutions within the United Nations system that have contributed to the establishment and development of the process of prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

Recalling also Human Rights Council resolutions 7/25 of 28 March 2008,³ 22/22 of 22 March 2013⁴ and 28/34 of 27 March 2015 on the prevention of genocide,

Reaffirming the significance of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted on 9 December 1948, as an effective international instrument for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide,

¹ Resolution 217 A (III).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 78, No. 1021.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly. Sixty-third Session. Supplement No. 53 (A/63/53)*, chap. II, sect. A.

⁴ *Ibid.*, *Sixty-eighth Session. Supplement No. 53 (A/68/53)*, chap. IV, sect. A.



Acknowledging that victims of and others affected by the crime of genocide as defined in the Convention call for a form of memorialization, which plays an important role in the prevention of genocide,

Reiterating the responsibility of each individual State to protect its populations from genocide, which entails the prevention of such a crime, including incitement to it, through appropriate and necessary means, and that fighting impunity for the crime of genocide is an important factor in its prevention,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries, particularly paragraphs 1 to 10 of the annex thereto on the agreed criteria for their proclamation, and paragraphs 13 and 14, stating that an international day or year should not be proclaimed before the basic arrangements for its organization and financing have been made,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 9 December as the International Day of Commemoration and Dignity of the Victims of the Crime of Genocide and of the Prevention of This Crime;

2. *Encourages* all Member and observer States, all organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and individuals, to observe the International Day in order to raise awareness of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide² and its role in combating and preventing the crime of genocide, as defined in the Convention, and to commemorate and honour its victims;

3. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution shall be met from voluntary contributions;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and civil society organizations for appropriate observance.

