



人权理事会  
第二十一届会议  
议程项目 1  
组织和程序事项

## 选举人权理事会咨询委员会委员\*

### 秘书长的说明

1. 根据人权理事会第 5/1 号决议，人权理事会咨询委员会将由以个人身份任职的 18 名专家组成。这些专家将由联合国会员国在征求本国人权机构和民间社会组织的意见后提名，理事会将从按商定要求提名的候选人名单中以无记名方式选出。
2. 委员会委员的地域分配如下：(a) 非洲国家五名；(b) 亚洲国家五名；(c) 东欧国家两名；(d) 拉丁美洲和加勒比国家三名；(e) 西欧和其他国家三名。
3. 人权理事会第七届会议选出了咨询委员会的 18 名委员，其中 4 名委员任期 1 年，7 名委员任期 2 年，7 名委员任期 3 年。
4. 人权理事会第十届会议再次选出了原先选出、任期 1 年的 4 名委员，任期 3 年，至 2012 年 3 月。<sup>1</sup>
5. 根据人权理事会第 18/121 号决定，理事会决定作为过渡措施，2012 年 3 月任期结束的咨询委员会委员的任期将例外延长至 2012 年 9 月 30 日。因此，理事会第十届会议选举的 4 名委员的任期将于 2012 年 9 月届满。在这 4 个空缺中，一个为非洲国家的空缺，一个为亚洲国家的空缺，一个为拉丁美洲和加勒比国家的空缺，还有一个为西欧和其他国家的空缺。

\* 本报告附件所载的资料不译，仅以提交语文分发。

<sup>1</sup> 米格尔·阿方索·马丁内斯(古巴)于 2010 年去世之后，人权理事会第十四届会议举行选举，米格尔·德埃斯科托·布罗克曼(尼加拉瓜)当选，在余下任期担任委员，至 2012 年 3 月。

6. 人权理事会第六届会议通过了关于第 5/1 号决议后续行动的第 6/102 号决定，列出了提出候选人的技术和客观要求，其中包括(a) 在人权领域具有公认的能力和经历；(b) 德高望重；和(c) 独立性和公正性。

7. 会员国在挑选候选人时应适用下列关于提出候选人的技术和客观要求的准则：

(a) 能力和经验：

(一) 从事过人权领域或相关领域的学术研究和/或经历，并在国家、区域或国际各级人权领域担任过领导职责；

(二) 具备人权领域的丰富经验(至少五年)和作出过个人贡献；

(三) 了解联合国系统和与人权领域工作相关的体制任务和政策，并熟悉国际人权文书、标准和规则；若熟知不同法律体系与不同文明，则为更佳人选；

(四) 至少熟练掌握一种联合国正式语文；

(五) 有能够有效从事咨询委员会的工作的时间，既能出席委员会会议，又能在闭会期间执行所委托的活动；

(b) 德高望重；

(c) 独立性和公正性：在政府或任何其他组织或实体中担任决策职务，并可能与任务所涉职责发生利益冲突的个人，不应在推举之列；咨询委员会当选的委员将以个人身份任职；

(d) 其他方面的考虑：应遵守不得同时兼任多项人权职务的原则。

8. 人权理事会在选举咨询委员会委员时，应适当考虑性别平衡和不同文明及法系的适当代表性。

9. 根据人权理事会第 5/1 号决议第 71 段，候选人提名截止日期为选举之日前 2 个月。秘书处将在选举之前至少 1 个月向会员国和公众提供候选人名单和相关资料。根据理事会年度工作方案，理事会将在其第二十一届会上选出上述 4 名委员。

10. 2012 年 4 月 20 日，人权理事会秘书处向各相关区域协调员发出了一份普通照会，鼓励推举候选人，并通知他们提名的最后限期为 2012 年 6 月 15 日。截止日期后来延至 2012 年 6 月 29 日，随后又延至 2012 年 7 月 27 日。<sup>2</sup>

11. 截至 2012 年 7 月 6 日，秘书处接到阿根廷和巴林政府提名的 2012 年咨询委员会委员的两位候选人名单。

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<sup>2</sup> 本报告包括 2012 年 7 月 6 日之前收到的所有候选人名单。任何其他候选人名单将列入增编。

12. 以下是收到的提名人名单；候选人履历表载于附件。

#### 亚洲国家

提名国家	被提名专家
巴林	Saeed Mohamed Al Faihani

#### 拉丁美洲和加勒比国家

提名国家	被提名专家
阿根廷	Mario L. Coriolano <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> 根据人权理事会第 5/1 号决议附件第 69 段的规定，并按秘书处依该规定提出的要求，候选人目前担任禁止酷刑小组委员会副主席，任期到 2012 年 12 月 31 日。他表示若当选咨询委员会委员将放弃该职务。

## Annex

*[English only]*

### Biographical data

#### Mr. Saeed Mohamed Al Faihani

(Nominated by the Government of Bahrain)

##### Personal Data:

Domicile: Arad region

Place of birth: Muharraq

Date of birth: 23 March 1960

##### Education:

- Master of Arts in Political Science, Ohio University, United States of America, 1983 with a GPA average 3.67 out of 4.
- Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, Concordia University, Canada, 1981 with a GPA average 3.3 out of 4.
- Secondary School Certificate, Al-Hidaya al-Khalifiya, Secondary School, 1976 (The top student in Bahrain-Literature Section)

##### Career:

- Undersecretary of Human Rights 2011-
- Ambassador, Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, 2007 - 2011
- Ambassador, Office of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, 2005-2007
- Non-resident Ambassador of the Kingdom of Bahrain to Austria, 2002-2005
- Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations Office in Vienna, 2001-2005
- Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in Vienna, 2001-2005
- Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the World Trade Organization, Geneva, 2001-2005
- Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations Office, Geneva, 2001-2005
- Consul-General of Bahrain to the Swiss Confederation, Geneva, 2001-2005
- Counselor, Minister of Foreign Affairs Office, 1999-2001
- First Secretary, Minister of Foreign Affairs Office from 1995-1998
- Consul of Bahrain in New York, 1993-1994
- First Secretary at the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations, New York, 1988-1994

- Second Secretary at the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations Office, Geneva, 1985-1988
- Vice-Consul, Consulate General of Bahrain in Geneva, 1985-1988
- Joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as second secretary in 1983

**Participation in Meetings and Course attendance:**

Participated in the following International Organizations meetings and Forums:

1. Security Council (1988-2004)
2. United Nations General Assembly and its Committees (First, Second, third, Fourth, and Sixth Committees) from 1988-1994, 1996-2000, and 2006-2008
3. UN Economic and Social Council (1985-2004)
4. International Labor Organization Conferences (1985-1988 and 2001-2005)
5. World Health Organization 1985-1988 and (2001-2005)
6. World Intellectual Property Organization (1985-1988 and 2001-2005)
7. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (1985-1988 and 2001-2005)
8. Human Rights Commission (1984-1988) (2001-2005), (Elected Vice-Chair from Asia during the sixtieth session of the Commission, 2004 as the only person from the Gulf to be elected for a post in the Commission since its inception in 1946 until it was abolished in 2006)
9. United Nations Development Program (1987, 1989)
10. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (1985, 1986)
11. World Trade Organization (2001-2005)
12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (1985, 2001-2005)
13. International Parliamentary Union (2003-2005)
14. Disarmament Commission (1989-1994)
15. International Committee of the Red Cross 1985-1988 and 2001-2005)
16. International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (1985-1988 and 2001-2005)
17. UNHCR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) (1985-1988 and 2001-2005)
18. Preparatory Meetings for the Establishment of the UN Human Rights Council and the first Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (2005-2006)
19. World Economic Forum in Davos, (1999-2000 and 2002-2005)
20. Crans Montana Forum, (2003-2004)
21. Middle East Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone, University of London UK (SOAS, Centre for International Studies and Diplomacy), 2006
22. Course in International Refugee Law, organized by International Institute of Humanitarian Law and UNHCR, San Remo, Italy, 1987
23. Fundamental Economics Course at Henry George School of Social Science, New York, 1991

24. Dealing with Mass Media Course, Ministry of Information, 1999

**Special Assignments:**

1. Negotiating with UNDP Bahrain's Net Contributor Status, Geneva, 1987
2. Covering the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and its aftermath in the Security Council, New York, 1990-1994
3. Handling the human rights issues during the events of the nineties abroad 1995-1999
4. Worked on the release of Bahraini citizens held in Guantanamo
5. Repatriating Bahraini citizens held in Israel through heading a mission that negotiated with the Israelis their release, July 2009
6. Worked on the repatriation of Bahraini citizens held in Israel, July 2010
7. Worked on the repatriation of Bahraini fishermen from Qatar, 2010
8. Entrusted to transfer the Human Rights file from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Human Rights and Social Development (2010-2011)

## **Mr. Mario L. Coriolano**

(Nominated by the Government of Argentina)

Mr Mario L. Coriolano is an Argentinian lawyer graduated from the National University of La Plata (UNLP). He also holds a degree as specialist in Penal Law and Criminology from the same university. Currently, he is an ordinary associate professor in the Chair of Procedural Law I at the School of Law and Social studies of the UNLP, position obtained through an open competitive exam.

The candidate has wide experience in the academic, judicial and cultural fields, most notably through his advocacy work against torture and other degrading conditions of detention, to name only the most relevant issue concerning human rights in the province of Buenos Aires.

In 2006, he has been appointed member of the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, created in the light of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture UN office obtained through a national and international selection process.

He was appointed by the Subcommittee to integrate a working group with the Committee against Torture in order to facilitate communication and coordinated action between the two bodies.

Also, he was appointed by the Subcommittee to write a paper analysing the national preventive mechanisms of different regions. The subcommittee will rely on this paper to study the measures to be taken to assist States to implement the guidelines. He was elected focal point with the National Preventive Mechanism of Mexico. He was part of the first international mission of the Subcommittee to Mauritius, Africa. He participated on behalf of the Subcommittee in Washington DC, USA, at a public hearing convened by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the prevention of torture to establish guidelines for coordinated work between the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Subcommittee.

Finally, as a member of the Subcommittee, spoke at different events to promote the implementation of the national preventive mechanisms (Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru.)

He has headed the Office of Public Defenders before the Highest Criminal Court of the province of Buenos Aires since 1998. He obtained this position through an open competitive exam presided by the Council of Magistrates.

His work with the Police and Penitentiary Service personnel has allowed him to gain a sound experience concerning the design and implementation of public policies related to imprisonment issues and to the mechanisms for the supervision and visits to detention facilities. He has used this experience with a view to improving the aforementioned institutions.

Along the same line of work, he created and started-up the areas of the execution of Public Defense devoted to the attention of detainees and to the visits to places of detention, activities carried out by specialized lawyers, with the aim of protecting the human rights of persons deprived of their liberty.

He has also created a database where torture cases and other occurrences involving cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in the province of Buenos Aires are recorded. Various local, national and international institutions concerned with the protection of human rights ("Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales" –CELS-; Amnesty International, Center for Justice and International Law –CEJIL- and the Interamerican

Commission on Human Rights, among others) have used this database. Furthermore, he promoted the creation of a comprehensive programme for processing information on harassment to defenders and adulteration of evidence. He has successfully developed and implemented an “Interdisciplinary Training Programme for Visits to Incarceration Facilities” whose aim is to improve the mechanisms of regular, unscheduled visits to detention facilities by providing specialized training to various state and civil sectors nationwide. The aforementioned programme is guided by the principles laid down in the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Protocol. It is sponsored by the Swiss Embassy and supported by the Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT).

Mr Coriolano’s wide experience as proved by the projects he has been involved in and by his current position, have enabled him to render his views on the issue of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in countless presentations at national and international events as shown by his participation in United States of America (2008); Brazil (2007- 2006, 2005, 2001); Bolivia (2007); Perú (2007); Colombia (2006); Mexico (2006, 2005); Argentina (2007- 2005); Paraguay (2007-2005, 2002); Uruguay (2004); Ecuador (2003); Canada (2003); Costa Rica (2002, 1999, 1998); Chile (2001); Guatemala (2001). He has also been the author of various publications related to his field of work.

He is the founder and current head of “Centro de Estudios para la Defensa Pública”, an organization providing training and opportunities for the public discussion of Justice and human rights- related issues.

He is also a co-founder and member of the “Asociación de Defensores por los Derechos Humanos” and “Foro para la Justicia Democrática”, non profit- making civil associations composed by judges, prosecutors and defenders, whose purpose is to offer a pluralist approach to the discussion needed for the consolidation of the democratic Rule of the Law and the protection of human rights.

He has been appointed as the liaison official between the Province of Buenos Aires and the National Programme against Impunity, a joint effort against flagrant violations to human rights undertaken by state-run, non-governmental and civil organizations at the national, provincial and municipal levels.

He has served as advisor to the “Instituto Interamericano de Derechos Humanos” (IIDH), San José de Costa Rica and currently holds a fellowship from the Government of Canada.