

with a massive influx of refugees, the international community provide necessary assistance;

- ♦ all governments ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; concerned states, assisted by the international community, take all necessary measures to prevent acts of communal violence from degenerating into large-scale killings that may reach the dimension of genocide; governments, at all times, refrain from any propaganda or incitement to hatred and intolerance that might foment acts of communal violence or condone such acts and bring to justice perpetrators of such acts; a monitoring mechanism to supervise the implementation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide be established;
- ♦ the international community and all concerned states cooperate fully with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, particularly by arresting and handing over suspects, so as to bring to justice as soon as possible those accused of the crime of genocide;
- ♦ governments fight impunity for common crimes and bring to justice persons committing murder in the name of so-called popular justice, and at no time allow acts of incitement to revenge that might lead to killings;
- ♦ all states conduct exhaustive and impartial investigations into allegations of violations of the right to life, in all its manifestations, identify those responsible, prosecute the alleged perpetrators of such acts and take effective measures to avoid the recurrence of such violations; in accordance with principle 19 of the Principles on the Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions, blanket amnesty laws prohibiting the prosecution of alleged perpetrators and violating the rights of victims not be endorsed;
- ♦ a convention, similar to the Convention against Torture, be adopted to provide domestic courts with international jurisdiction over persons suspected of having committed mass violations of the right to life and contain provisions for the allocation of compensation to victims' families;
- ♦ all states include in their national legislation provisions that allow for adequate compensation and facilitate access to judicial remedies to families of the victims of violations of the right to life; and
- ♦ states endorse the principles set out in the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, 29 November 1985) and incorporate them in their national legislation.

Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution: Resolution of the Commission on Human Rights (1998/68)

Under agenda item 10 the Commission adopted one resolution related to the mandate of the SR on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary execution in which the Commission, *inter alia*: expressed alarm at the persistence, on a large scale, of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in all parts of the world; expressed dismay that in a number of countries impunity prevails and often is the main cause of such executions in those countries; strongly condemned again such executions; noted that impunity continues to be a major cause of the perpetuation of human rights violations, including such executions; reiterated the obligation of governments to conduct exhaustive and impartial investigations into all suspected cases of such executions, identify those responsible and bring them to justice, grant adequate compensation to the victims or their families and adopt all necessary measures to prevent the recurrence of such executions; called on governments in states where the death penalty has not been abolished to comply with obligations under relevant international human rights instruments; requested the SR to continue work and report annually to the Commission and prepare other reports as deemed necessary to keep the Commission informed about serious situations of such executions, respond to the information provided, enhance further the dialogue with governments and follow up on recommendations made in reports after visits to particular countries, continue to pay special attention to executions of children and allegations related to violations of the right to life in terms of violence against participants in demonstrations and other peaceful public manifestations or against persons belonging to minorities, pay special attention to such executions where the victims are human rights defenders, continue to monitor relevant existing international standards, and apply a gender perspective to the work; urged governments to take all necessary and possible measures to prevent loss of life during situations of public demonstrations, internal and communal violence, disturbances, tension and public emergency or armed conflicts; urged governments to ensure that police and security forces receive thorough training in human rights matters; appealed to all governments to ensure that persons deprived of liberty are treated with humanity and respect for human dignity; strongly urged all governments to cooperate with the SR, including by issuing invitations for in-country visits; expressed concern at the number of governments that did not respond to allegations and reports transmitted by the SR; and, extended the mandate of the SR for a further three years.

Executions

The 1998 session of the General Assembly adopted by consensus a resolution on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (A/C.3/53/L.41). The GA, *inter alia*: expressed alarm at the persistence, on a large scale, of extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions in all