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>> Good morning, everyone. Good morning, Silvia. I see that you have a microphone attached. I have sent you an unmute request.

>> SILVIA QUAN: Good morning, Helen.

>> Good morning. How are you?

>> SILVIA QUAN: Good. Good.

>> All is good. Juan I can see has just joined as well. The CART is working. And the IS interpreter is also in the room. And I can see he can ‑‑ yeah. He is interpreting as well. So all is good.

>> Uh‑huh.

>> Just waiting for Juan to share with me the powerpoint so we can get it up on the screen. Juan, are you there? Okay.

>> Good morning, Juan.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Hello. How are you?

>> Very well. Thank you. So do you have the powerpoint ready?

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Yep.

>> I am going to make you the presenter and if you can follow the instructions that I sent.

>> Can I check Ramone, can you see that from your screen?

>> Yes, I see that he is in the ‑‑

>> Yes. Sorry?

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Now you see him in my screen.

>> I see your screen. Yes, it is just your desktop.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Yes. I remember correctly the Windows sent show when I share my screen. Now you see my folders.

>> Yes. But you can go to the sharing screen and then press show and you just show the powerpoint. You don't have to show your whole screen. You don't have to show your main screen. I can see ‑‑

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Oh, yeah, yeah. I didn't know this option. Yes. Now I can move around and I will still be showing the powerpoint, right?

>> No, I don't see the powerpoint now. Can you move the powerpoint?

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Now ‑‑

>> Now I see just the powerpoint. That's fine.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: So I will go quickly before the participants arrive through the powerpoint to see that everything goes in order.

>> Yep.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: As you can see I like effects. So I put the effect.

>> Yep.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: It is a little bit nicer but I am going really fast because I am just like that. You can see well?

>> I can see it well. I can see it coming up on my screen. Fantastic. Can you do me one favor? Can you move your mouse to the side? Because right now it is ‑‑ that's great. Fantastic. Thanks, Juan.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Perfect. I mean the cycle and we added, we just added two ones to replace a little bit, not knowing the matching to last year would be able to look. But universal review.

>> Fantastic.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: We can have examples on the spot.

>> Now I can't see your powerpoint.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Yes, because I got back to the beginning.

>> I can't see anything. I can't see your screen.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Now no? You want to change it to ‑‑

>> Now I see it.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Okay. I'm not touching anything else. So the computer just do the thing while we advance. Do I have time to go to the toilet?

>> We do. Go for it. Thanks.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: All good. Good.

>> Mute your microphone.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: You are talking to me?

>> Yeah, yeah. You can mute your microphone. But that's fine, we can leave it as it is.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: You can take it off?

>> Yes. Let me do that, yep.

(Pause).

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Is Silvia already there?

>> SILVIA QUAN: Yes.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Silvia, regarding the last two slides, I just reflected it. We don't have that text. Right?

>> SILVIA QUAN: I just wrote it down.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Ahh, okay. Because of the order I am thinking?

>> SILVIA QUAN: Yes.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Perfect. So I'm all set.

>> Great. I think we should just wait a couple more minutes to allow more people to arrive. Thank you to everyone who has joined so far.

>> Okay. Juan and Silvia, I think we will get started.

>> SILVIA QUAN: Okay.

>> Juan, are you there?

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Hello. Yes, I had deactivated the microphone. But I am here, yes.

>> I think we can get started and people can join throughout the event.

So good morning, good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to the second webinar for the IDA board. The first one was on the UN mechanisms here in New York. The second one will be on the Human Rights monitoring mechanisms in Geneva. So I'm going to hand over to Juan and Silvia for this webinar. There is a powerpoint on the screen which will be shared after the webinar as well. And there will be a session at the end for questions and answers. If you have any questions throughout the webinar, please feel free to type them in to the chat box and we will do our best to get to them throughout the webinar. So over to you, Silvia and Juan.

>> SILVIA QUAN: Okay. Thank you very much. And thank you to all of you who are in the webinar today. Welcome. We are going to begin with a very short and brief description of what are the three basic pillars that comprise the United Nations system. And basically these three pillars are the security pillar, which is very important for the UN. The Human Rights pillar and the development pillar. So basically the Human Rights pillar is based in Geneva. And that's what we are going to talk about. The development and the security pillars are basically based in New York.

So we are going to begin by explaining what is a Treaty Body, which is I would say half of what the Human Rights system in Geneva is comprised of. A Treaty Body basically is a body established by a mandate of a Treaty ‑‑ of a Human Rights Treaty, sorry.

Its main function is to monitor the implementation of that Human Rights Treaty, a corresponding Human Rights Treaty in the States Parties which are the states that have ratified that particular Human Rights Treaty.

So Treaty Bodies are what we call Committees and basically today the UN system has ten Treaty Bodies. And they are each one of them corresponding to one Human Rights Treaty Body. And these are basically the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, which is also called the CERD Committee. The Committee that monitors the international covenant on civil and political rights which is known as a Human Rights Committee. Also we have the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which is monitored by the CESCR. And we have the Committee Against Torture. We have the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture which is established by the mandate of an Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture. This one particularly is the only Human Rights Treaty which is established by the mandate of an Optional Protocol.

And it has a very distinct mandate from the rest of the other Committees. We also have the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which is also known as the CEDAW Committee. And we have the Committee on the Rights of a Child, the CRC Committee. We have the Committee on the Rights of Migrant Workers and their Families, also known as the CMW. And we have the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the CRPD Committee. And the last one to be established within the UN Human Rights Committee is the Committee on Enforced Disappearances which with the last Human Rights treaty that was adopted by the UN system and the composition of the Committee was established only recently.

So what is the mandate and composition of Human Rights Treaty ‑‑ Treaty Bodies? I'm sorry. I apologize. The mandate of each Treaty Body is to mandate its corresponding Human Rights Treaty and it is composed of between 18 and 23 independent experts. So the number of experts that comprise each Committee varies. Most of them actually are comprised by 18 members and only the CEDAW Committee, the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture are composed of 23 experts. The experts that comprise each Committee, their mandate lasts four year terms and in some cases they can be re‑elected only once after having served one term. In some cases they can be re‑elected more than once.

And, of course, not only they serve in their individual capacity but also they are elected because they are persons with high expertise in the field of Human Rights to which their corresponding Treaty Body responds. Each Treaty Body has several functions. But some that are shared between all the Treaty Bodies is that they review States Parties reports which basically inform about the way that each State Party has complied with the Treaty Body in their territory. And the reports can be divided in to two categories, the initial report which is the first report that a State Party will submit to each Committee after having ratified the Treaty that we are talking about and then we also have the other category which are the periodic reports which will be submitted in ‑‑ it may vary but around five or six year terms after each previous report has been submitted.

So the way that each of these two categories of reports is reviewed by the Committee is also a bit different. And it goes through a differentiated cycle of review. So basically we can say that the initial report is submitted by the State Party and the Committee will after having analyzed it draft a series of questions or what we call a list of issues that will ask the State Party to update and to fill in information that has not been submitted or been comprehensive enough in the first initial report. And within this process other stakeholders like Civil Society Organizations including organizations of Persons with Disabilities, also National Human Rights Institutions and other independent monitoring mechanisms and also academic institutions may submit written contributions that contribute to the Committee's work in relation to the review of that State Party.

After having reviewed all the written submissions that the Committee has received since the initial report and then the replies of list of issues and other alternative reports it goes to the phase of an interactive dialogue which is a dialogue held between the members of the Committee and representatives of the State Party that is being reviewed and finalizes with the drafting and adoption of a set of concluding observations and recommendations for the State Party. So that is basically the process.

I think Juan will then present a graphic that you may be able to see in your screens that explains better how this cycle goes on. But I wanted to explain a bit how this works before going in to what a periodic reporting process is because it varies a bit. So after the General Assembly adopted Resolution 68‑268 about the Treaty Body strengthening process, basically aimed at strengthening and making more efficient all the processes through which the Committees engage with the States Parties. There was a recommendation for Committees to adopt a different procedure to review the periodic reports that states submitted because there was a concern from the General Assembly that Committees were having some backlog in the review of states reports. But that volume of documents and processes through which a Committee has to go through was being ‑‑ was accumulating and there were not enough resources to speed up the processes. So the Resolution 68‑268 from the General Assembly mandated Committees to adopt a new process to review periodic reports. And this is what has been called now a process called a simplified reporting procedure which basically the process is quite different from the review of an initial report. It will begin actually by Committees adopting the list of questions prior to the state's report which is as you may now think the way around from the initial report.

So the Committee will draft a list of questions or a list of issues to the state report based on alternative reports that Civil Society Organizations including organizations of Persons with Disabilities and other stakeholders may submit when its time comes for the periodic review of the State Party.

And after the list of issues has been adopted by the Committee based on the alternative reports the state will send its replies and that will be considered the state report for the Committee to engage later in to the interactive dialogue, like it did with the initial report.

So I will give the floor now to Juan. And he will explain what are the other procedures that Treaty Bodies engage with. And after that we will go in to how organizations of Persons with Disabilities can engage and participate in to these processes. And so Juan, you have the floor.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Thank you very much, Silvia. And good day to you all. And we will move now to a second function of Treaty Bodies which is to receive individual communications. This is an option that is presented by all the Treaty Bodies. It is usually foreseen in Optional Protocols to the main Treaty that they have to monitor. And as a consequence whenever it comes to a specific state, we should check if that state ratified the relevant Optional Protocol.

Individual communication allows any individual from a State Party to the optional ‑‑ to the relevant Optional Protocol or to another person on behalf of that individual in certain circumstances to submit complaints to the Treaty Body in charge alleging violations of the rights recognized in that Treaty.

It is important to know that this procedure can take ‑‑ can take some time depending on the dialogue of individual communications there might be for each Treaty Body.

There is one very important thing that needs to be known is that basically the main requirement which is the exhaustion of domestic remedies available in the national environment. That is to say in concrete terms when there is a violation of rights the individual concerned should first and foremost go through all the national procedures to eventually, for instance, reach the Supreme Court of the country and with a decision that still does not satisfy the claim, does not repair the violation of the right. The individual can then go to the UN Treaty Body at stake.

This requirement has its exceptions. For instance, when there is no legal remedy available for that person in that context in that case which is a thing to analyze on a case‑by‑case basis. After the process the Committee reaches a decision and puts forward recommendations to the states. These recommendations are not necessarily legally binding but they come with a very high moral authority of a UN Treaty Body.

This point also depends very much on the different national legal systems. There are some states where either by legislation or by jurisprudence of a high court these kind of decisions by UN Committees might be considered mandatory for the state. Then until now, for instance, the CEDAW Committee has had around 18 decisions and I wanted to stress that these decisions are important because they develop the content of the provisions on the Convention at stake. For instance, in the case of our beloved CRPD Committee they decided on a case against Hungary that there could not be any restriction to the right to vote with Persons with Disabilities, any restriction of any kind. So make an explicit, going beyond the letter of the Convention and even going further and contradicting standards of the European Court of Human Rights. So this is why these are important.

We will move now to another function which is the inquire procedures. It is available under six Treaty Bodies and it is also foreseen in Optional Protocols, the Treaty Bodies are the Committee Against Torture, the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the Committee on Economic and Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on Enforced Disappearance and the Committee on the Rights of a Child. It is important for this option to develop in a bit, to function the State Party to that Convention. And so its protocol must have separately and additionally recognized this Committee's competence. Inquired procedure which is a kind of investigation might initiate if a specific Committee has received what is usually called reliable information containing well‑founded indications of serious, grave or systematic violations of rights.

The phrasing varies depending on the Optional Protocol where the competency is contained. This process is confidential between the Committee on the state. It usually implies exchange of information with the state, appointment of one or more members of the Committee to report to the full Committee. And then internal discussions towards a report that contains findings and recommendations which are sent to the state.

In terms of publicity, maybe a summary of the outcome of this process, of that report with findings and recommendations may be published in the Committee's annual report that needs to be sent to the General Assembly. On occasions if the state agrees to the report and the state responds to the report might be published as it was, for instance, the case of inquiry procedure by the CRPD Committee on the United Kingdom social welfare reform and situation.

We move now to the function of general comments. General comments are documents adopted by the Committee that elaborates on the content of the rights clarifying the state obligations and providing guidance for implementation. They provide the authoritative position by the expert UN Treaty Body on the subject. Body in charge of interpreting that Treaty. There can be focus on a specific Article, for instance, general comment 1 on Article 12 related to legal capacity or they can be focused on a specific topic or group of people. For instance, the general comment No. 5 on Persons with Disabilities by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which dates from 1995.

And the general comments usually do two things. They compile the existing practice of the Committee, that is to say the criteria adopted in the other functions of the Committee and they could further develop it when there is controversial issues that might be addressed. Of course, this could be the case. So the point is that at least there is some room for innovation.

Before going on I would say that usually the development of general comments might take at least a couple of years. And usually proceeded or inaugurated with a day of general discussion on the subject matter as it has always been the case for the CRPD Committee if I'm not mistaken.

Then the Committees usually adopt statements and guidelines. Statements reflect the position of the Committees on very important issues it wants to address. For instance, in the last CRPD Committee session the CRPD Committee adopted a statement whose title was addressing disabilities in large‑scale movements of refugees and migrants which is a topic that is still there in this ‑‑ in the current international context. And it is important to address. But that's just an example.

There might be other statements in the past. For instance, those related to natural disasters occurring in Ecuador, Colombia and other countries.

Guidelines adopted by different Committees usually relate to the reporting process. How does it work? For instance, the guidelines on periodic reporting, including under the simplified reporting procedure, that procedure that Silvia just introduced.

Both statements and guidelines, of course, come with a moral authority of the Committee and can provide further insights on specific issues. Even if it is a ‑‑ it is a document adopted thinking more in terms of procedure, can have some important concepts. For instance, the guidelines on independent internal frameworks and their participation in the work of the Committee elaborates a little bit on the notion of independence under Article 33.2 of the CRPD.

Specifically what happens when there is more than one monitoring framework, which one has to comply with Paris principles, et cetera, et cetera. I also invite you to take a look at that one.

Moving on, I will hand over to Silvia to introduce the topic of participation of organizations of Persons with Disabilities in the work of the CRPD committee and other Human Rights monitoring mechanisms and on the importance that we see on that. Silvia, over to you.

>> SILVIA QUAN: Okay. Thank you, Juan. And continuing with the ‑‑ with this presentation, the participation of organizations of Persons with Disabilities is very fundamental because it can provide valuable contribution to the work of all Committees. Although, of course, we prefer to talk about the CRPD Committee. Actually these organizations can provide input to the work of any Committee where we wish to have the rights of Persons with Disabilities included within their work. So basically the way that Persons with Disabilities and their representative organizations can participate in the work of Treaty Bodies is first of all, they can do alternative reports in relation to specific topics or comprehensively the rights of Persons with Disabilities in a specific country, when a country is going to be reviewed. So the CRPD Committee already has that practice of receiving alternative reports that have been drafted by organizations of Persons with Disabilities. But other Committees in the UN system have already been receiving also contributions from organizations of Persons with Disabilities. So such Committees are CRC, the Committee on the Rights of a Child. The CEDAW Committee also has received written submissions by Persons with Disabilities. The Human Rights Committee also has received contributions. So I think most Committees have at least a few times received contributions from organizations of Persons with Disabilities. And this is very important because it helps to mainstream the rights of Persons with Disabilities the way it has ‑‑ they have been adopted by the CRPD in to the work of other Treaty Bodies.

The other way that contributions can be made through the participation of Persons with Disabilities is by making oral presentations. And these presentations preferably are done in Geneva, that people have to travel to Geneva and meet with either full Committee, if granted that time to meet with them or with either small groups of experts or bilaterally with one expert or several experts but one at a time. So this is also very important because it provides the opportunity for the experts in the Committee to learn more about what is happening within a specific country.

And they can also have an exchange, a more fruitful exchange among themselves and with Persons with Disabilities that can place their main concerns and provide also suggestions and recommendations to how a Committee should address an interactive dialogue or go through the review of a specific country. Oral presentations may also be conducted through video conferencing. Although it is not always the ideal mechanism to do it, because video conferencing does depend a lot on the availability of the equipment and infrastructure during that time that is designated by the Committee to have that video conferencing. So even though it is possible it is not always successful if we can use that word. And something to consider when participating through these mechanisms, that is written submissions and oral presentations, is that the Committees usually have specific timings, that is deadlines for the submissions of written contributions and also to make oral presentations. So that is something to pay attention when the ‑‑ when as Persons with Disabilities through our organizations who want to submit a written contribution in a specific issue or make an oral presentation in order to decide whether to travel to Geneva and ask for the time with the Committee to be able to brief them about the information that we want to share with them.

Contributions can also be made in another of the functions that Juan already explained. And that is through general comments and through the days of general discussion that Committees engage with usually before the drafting of a general comment. And in some cases when invited organizations of Persons with Disabilities may also contribute to either individual communications or inquiry procedures but as Juan explained these procedures are confidential and only through private invitations that are sent by the Committee can organizations actually participate. But maybe Juan, you want to share some ideas regarding these processes?

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Thank you, Silvia. Regarding individual communications and inquiry procedures, of course, nothing prevents that the ‑‑ in the case of individual communications it is an individual who with a disability who submits the complaint and then eventually with ‑‑ accepted by the individual the organization could be in contact and eventually support through the presentation of a third party submission.

Of course, many cases, a case that many of the victim is an individual, there is an organization behind the person supporting the whole process. Right? But formally it would be the individual, the one submitting the communication.

Regarding the inquiry procedures, nothing prevents that it is an organization of Persons with Disabilities, the one sharing with the Committee in the very beginning reliable information that must fit the situation of grave and systematic violations of rights.

That could also happen. I believe that in the case of the inquiry procedure, the CRPD Committee help on the United Kingdom, I think that organizations of Persons with Disabilities may not have been the first but then they did share information with the CRPD Committee. And this will always remain ‑‑ would probably remain confidential. It won't be publicized who shared the information.

But regarding those points, I don't know if Silvia would like to add anything or we move on to the review cycle.

>> SILVIA QUAN: Okay. We go on then. We move on. We regret that Tchaurea could not join us today because she reported being ill. We will try to fill in with some of the issues that she was going to address today. And basically that is the role of the Human Rights Council and what functions it has in relation to reviewing the situation of Human Rights in the states that are going to be addressed. So basically we are going to talk of the universal periodic review which is conducted by the Human Rights Council. And basically it consists of states drafting a comprehensive Human Rights report on the situation of Human Rights in their territory. But this is comprehensive Human Rights. It is not specific on any particular issue. So in that case it is less profound or it is more superficial because it doesn't address anything specifically but Human Rights in that way, comprehensive.

The other aspect of this review is that countries are reviewed by other states in the Human Rights Council. It is what we call a peer review. So it is not conducted as in the case of Treaty Bodies by independent experts but rather by other states. It has that characteristic that is very differentiated from the Treaty Bodies.

And the other issue is that states are reviewed in four‑year cycles and these cycles are very strict. Strict is not the word. They are usually complied with. The review is a very short one. If we want to compare it with the review conducted by Treaty Bodies they usually take one day or one day and a half in some cases. Universal periodic review, a state is reviewed in three hours. And it is very fast in that case, in that sense because it doesn't take much time. And that is how these four‑year cycle can be actually complied with.

The other aspect that is very important is that states that are being reviewed after the recommendations are adopted by the end, states may or may not accept those recommendations. Because this process of periodic reviewing of universal periodic reviewing is very political. It has that characteristic also. So actually states may, for instance, receive 200 recommendations and they may not accept 50 of them because they think that politically it is not something they can comply with or that they will not accept. So this is very different also in contrast to the way that states are reviewed by Treaty Bodies.

The other mechanism under the Human Rights Council are the Special Rapporteurs. Special Rapporteurs are appointed by the Human Rights Council and they are basically thematic, independent experts. They ‑‑ their mandate does not result from a Treaty in itself but their mandate usually responds to a specific team ‑‑ theme, sorry. Although there is a Special Rapporteur on the rights of Persons with Disabilities there are other ‑‑ many other Rapporteurs. That are there 40, if I'm not wrong, thematic Rapporteurs on the ‑‑ on the right to food security, for example. There are also ‑‑ there is also a Special Rapporteur on housing. Well, I do not remember the 40 of them. They are basically thematic and they serve in their independent capacity. They are appointed for a mandate that lasts for three years. Most of them serve on a mandate for six years. And their functions include reporting on specific topics within their mandate, within their theme, their broad theme. And also conducting field visits in countries and drafting reports about those field visits that, of course, address the issues or their specific topics for which they are appointed for.

So that would be basically our presentation about the Human Rights system within the United Nations in Geneva. I think we would open the floor for the participants if they have questions.

>> Thank you, Silvia. Thank you, Juan, for that presentation. So if there are any questions from the board members in the room and others, please feel free to use the raise your hand function. And we will get to it. So I see a question from Renee. Renee, welcome. Please introduce yourself and ask the question. Thank you.

>> I'm Renee Yolp. I work for the International Federation for Spina Bifida. And the last topic, the reporting for the Special Rapporteur, how do organizations contribute, can they contribute to the reporting of the Special Rapporteur?

>> SILVIA QUAN: Okay. Thank you for the question. Basically a Special Rapporteur sends out questionnaires before drafting the report and these questionnaires are sent to many stakeholders, to States Parties and to Civil Society Organizations. So organizations of Persons with Disabilities are able to contribute by responding to these questionnaires. So that is a way how they can participate, too.

>> Okay. Thank you.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Can I make one point on another one request if you allow me?

>> Yes.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Then in connection with the ‑‑ when a Special Rapporteur country visits just to make sure that this ‑‑ when they do official country visits they typically organize meetings with Civil Society of the country. So as a consequence there is the ‑‑ there is also the input by the organizations of Persons with Disabilities among other Civil Society Organizations that could be communicated to the Special Rapporteur face to face basically. I just wanted to comment on that.

>> Okay. Thank you.

>> Thank you for that, Renee. Are there any more questions? Renee, I see your hand up again. Please.

>> Okay. You talked about the deadline for submitting organization presentations and written submissions. Where can you find out about these deadlines?

>> SILVIA QUAN: Basically they are posted in the Committee's websites. And to make oral presentations you can do that usually when the particular Committee you are interested in is in session. So you would have to check that out through the Committee's website. They usually post the periods in which they are going to be in session and which countries they are going to review in that particular session. So if you are interested, for example, in making an oral presentation about the specific country, you can find out when that will happen. And usually they will accept holding an oral presentation prior to the dialogue with that country. Now written submissions are usually set deadlines some weeks before sessions where those countries are going to review will be. For example, for CRPD Committee, the list of issues for Morocco will be adopted in the first week of September. So basically they establish a deadline about three weeks before the session. So you have ‑‑ you would have to check in your calendar basically when that deadline would be, that would be maybe around mid or early August. And then for general comments, which are different processes, you would also need to check that on the website but, for example, the CRPD Committee now is in the process of drafting two general comments. And organizations of Civil Society may send written contributions for either of those general comments before the 30th of June, which is this Friday. Or if you wish to make an oral presentation during the day of general debate, that will be held the 25th of August. But you will need to get in touch with the Secretariat soon in order to allocate some time so that they allocate some time for your presentation.

>> Okay. Thank you.

>> Thank you, Silvia. Do we have any more questions? Okay. I see no more questions. So thank you everybody for joining us. Thank you, Silvia and Juan, for your presentations. Thank you to the sign interpreter and to our captioner. This presentation is being recorded and will be made available on the IDA website soon. Thank you everyone for being here. And good‑bye. Thank you.

>> SILVIA QUAN: Thank you. Bye‑bye.

>> JUAN PEREZ BELLO: Bye. Thank you.

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