Amendments to the revised preliminary draft resolution submitted within the statutory deadline by the delegations of Algeria, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and Thailand

PREAMBLE

Amend paragraph 1 as follows:

(1) Recalling the relevant resolutions of the IPU, especially the resolution entitled Action to combat HIV/AIDS in view of its devastating human, economic and social impact, adopted in Windhoek in 1998, and convinced that HIV/AIDS is an all-embracing threat against development, including severe security policy risks, rather than an isolated health problem,

(Sweden)

Insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph 6:

(…) Recognising the importance of agreements on the actions requested in the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia (Dublin, Ireland 23-24 February 2004) and reaffirmed in the Vilnius Declaration on Measures to Strengthen Responses to HIV/AIDS in the European Union and in Neighbouring Countries (Vilnius, Lithuania, 18-19 September 2004,

(Latvia)

(…) Aware that the achievement of all MDG’s, including those concerning education and food security, will be impossible unless progress is made in addressing the challenge of AIDS and other communicable diseases,

(Romania)
Amend paragraph 7 as follows:

(7) Concerned that each year the number of people infected with HIV continues to grow, that each year the number of PLWHA (people living with HIV/AIDS) grows, and young people, women and children are becoming more vulnerable,

(Latvia)

Insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph 7:

(9) Concerned also that young women and men are becoming HIV-positive at a faster rate than the general population, leading to a gradual erosion of the accumulation of human capital in many regions of the world,

(Romania)

(9) Aware of the disproportionate impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on women and girls in terms of access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and also in terms of infection rates, and underlining that this is often due to the social inequities and discrimination experienced by many women and girls around the world,

(Romania)

(9) Alarmed by the unprecedented number of children orphaned by the HIV/AIDS globally, who face a much greater risk of hunger, limited access to education, violence, abuse, exploitation and recruitment as child soldiers, and aware that all of these factors increase their likelihood of becoming infected with HIV themselves, if they have not already acquired HIV at birth,

(Romania)

(9) Aware that stigma and discrimination continue to stop people from having HIV testing and counseling services, which are of paramount importance in the prevention and treatment of the pandemic,

(Romania)

Amend paragraph 9 as follows:

(9) Recognising that the global HIV/AIDS pandemic constitutes one of the most formidable challenge to human life and dignity and to the full enjoyment of human rights, and that the full realisation of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all the affected people is an essential element in the global response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

(India)

Insert the following new paragraph after paragraph 9:

(9) Also recognising that, for a number of reasons, women are more exposed than men to the risk of HIV infection,

(Sweden)
Amend paragraph 10 as follows:

(10) Concerned about the negative economic and social impact of the denial of the human rights of people living with HIV/AIDS to work, education and other social services, and concerned that women and children, due to existing inequalities, often suffer the greatest economic and social impact as a result of the pandemic,

(Canada)

Insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph 10:

(..) Concerned that ignorance and intolerance are still a reason for marginalisation of persons affected or presumed to be affected by HIV/AIDS, which causes discriminatory acts in the fields of medical assistance, job opportunities, education, housing and, in general, in every aspect related to their social well-being,

(Mexico)

(..) Recognising in this same sense, the obligations of governments and parliaments to adopt the measures necessary to combat discrimination against persons infected or presumed to be infected with HIV/AIDS, with the goal of making sure that their human rights are fully guaranteed and respected,

(Mexico)

(..) Particularly concerned about the effect of HIV/AIDS on women, who as a result of gender discrimination, face particular difficulties in accessing government assistance in fighting this disease in terms of sex education and medical attention, particularly in developing nations,

(Mexico)

(..) Considering that even though the use of anti-retroviral medications combined with proper therapies can delay the advance of HIV/AIDS, millions of infected people in developing nations, particularly in Africa, cannot afford these treatments,

(Mexico)

(..) Considering that under the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) of the World Trade Organization (WTO), WTO members that have stated so in this agreement's formalisation in August 2003 may allow the production of patented medicines in the event of health emergencies,

(Mexico)

Insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph 12:

(..) Further convinced that capacity-building in the field of public health is critical to the effective prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS

(China)
Also convinced that each individual country has a responsibility of its own to prevent and stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and to manage the consequences of the HIV pandemic, and that countries affected by the pandemic should receive special support for their efforts to comply with their commitments,

(Sweden)

Amend paragraph 13 as follows:

(13) Considering that ensuring access to medication, including in particular access to antiretroviral therapy, in the context of the HIV/AIDS pandemic for those suffering from HIV/AIDS, is fundamental to achieving progressively the full realisation of the universal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health,

(India)

Delete paragraph 14

(14) Recognising the relationship that exists between armed conflict and HIV/AIDS, not only insofar as conflict can contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS, but also as the impact of HIV/AIDS on society can contribute to the risk of armed conflict,

(India)

Insert the following new paragraph after paragraph 14:

(14) Recalling United Nations Security Council Resolution 1308 (2000), according to which “the HIV/AIDS pandemic, if unchecked, may pose a risk to stability and security”, and the Report of the High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change entitled “A more secure world: Our shared responsibility”, which places infectious diseases among the economic and social threats to international security,

(Romania)

Insert the following new paragraphs to the preamble:

(15) Recognising that many indigenous populations are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS,

(Canada)

(16) Considering the insufficient participation of governments and citizens in combating AIDS, and the clear lack of psychological support for those who suffer from it,

(Chile)

(17) Deeply concerned that persons affected by HIV/AIDS may be denied the health care they need at affordable prices,

(Egypt)

(18) Deeply concerned by the reference in the UNAIDS report published on 3 March 2005 to the possible increase in the mortality rate of HIV/AIDS sufferers over the period from
1980 to 2025, to reach 80 million Africans, along with an increase in the number of persons affected by AIDS to about 90 million, or 10 per cent of the African population, (Egypt)

Underscoring the link between the increase in poverty in African States and the spread of this pandemic, which undermines the workforce and is a hindrance to economic and social development, (Egypt)

Recognising that religion and spirituality play a central role in the lives of millions of men and women and in the way that they live and treat other persons, and that therefore they may and can contribute to the prevention, management and treatment of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to the promotion of the inherent dignity and worth of the human person, (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Concerned that the status of those suffering from HIV/AIDS may be aggravated by, inter alia, inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalisation, social exclusion and racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Aware of the fact that any response to the epidemic will only be effective if the causes of its spread are well addressed, including human trafficking, in particular trafficking in women and girls, drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking and gender-based violence, and considering in this context that the pivotal roles of the family, religion and long-established fundamental ethical principles and values need to be underlined, (Islamic Republic of Iran)

OPERATIVE PART

Insert the following new paragraph before paragraph 1:

Emphasises that countries should integrate the development of public health undertakings into their national economic and social development strategies, which should include the establishment and improvement of effective public health mechanisms, in particular a network for the supervision, prevention, and treatment of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and for the exchange of information unit; (China)

Amend paragraph 1 as follows:

1. Calls on governments and parliaments to ensure that their laws, policies and practices respect human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS, protect people living with HIV/AIDS from discrimination in both the public and the private sectors, promote gender equality, ensure privacy and confidentiality in research involving human subjects, and
provide for speedy and effective judicial, administrative and civil remedies in the event that the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS are violated;

(Canada)

1. Calls on governments and parliaments to ensure that their laws, policies and practices respect human rights in the context of HIV/AIDS, in particular the rights to education, work, privacy, protection and access to treatment and social services; protect people living with HIV/AIDS from discrimination in both the public and the private sectors, ensure privacy and confidentiality in research involving human subjects, and provide for speedy and effective judicial, administrative and civil remedies in the event that the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS are violated;

(India)

Amend paragraph 2 as follows:

2. Reminds States of the commitments they have made to promote and encourage respect for human rights instruments such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work; and requests States that have not yet done so to take the necessary steps to ratify and implement these international instruments;

(Germany)

Insert the following new paragraph after paragraph 2:

.. Invites States that have not already done so to include in their national reports on the MDGs the objective of stopping by 2015 the spread of HIV/AIDS and of beginning to reverse the development of this pandemic, invites parliaments to sponsor the official launch of these reports from their premises, encourages the periodic establishment of national and regional reports taking stock of the achievement of the MDGs, in particular in the field of the fight against HIV/AIDS, and calls upon governments to devote specific resources to this fight;

(Algeria)

Amend paragraph 3 as follows:

3. Urges governments in developed countries to both continue and increase the financial and technical assistance that they provide to developing countries and least developed countries, and share their expertise in human rights with those countries that seek to create or strengthen their own human rights institutions in the context of HIV/AIDS;

(India)
3. Urges governments in developed countries to both continue and increase the financial and technical assistance and the expertise on HIV/AIDS that they provide to developing countries and least developed countries, as they share their expertise in human rights with those countries that seek to create or strengthen their own human rights institutions; 

(Indonesia)

3. Urges governments in developed countries to both continue and increase the financial and technical assistance and their expertise on HIV/AIDS that they provide to developing countries and least developed countries and share their expertise in human rights with those countries that seek in order to create or to strengthen their own human rights institutions; 

(Thailand)

Insert the following new paragraph after paragraph 3:

Urges governments in developing countries to allocate sufficient resources to their health systems, including resources for prevention and care; 

(Germany)

Amend paragraph 5 as follows:

5. Further reminds States of the need to avail themselves of the 30 August 2003 decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organisation that allows members to produce generic copies of patented pharmaceuticals for export to eligible countries - a decision that seeks to solve the problems of countries that lack the necessary manufacturing capacity to produce such pharmaceuticals see to the implementation of international trade agreements relating to pharmaceutical patents in order to promote the manufacture of antiretroviral drugs; 

(Canada)

Amend paragraph 6 as follows:

6. Urges governments and parliaments to adopt the measures necessary to ensure, on a sustained and equal basis, the availability and accessibility of good quality services and information for HIV/AIDS prevention, management, treatment, care and support, including the provision of HIV/AIDS prevention supplies such as male and female condoms, safe injection needles for drug users, microbicides and basic preventive care packages, as well as antiretroviral drugs and other safe and effective medicines, diagnostics and related technologies, for all persons, with particular attention to vulnerable individuals and populations; 

(Canada)

6. Urges governments and parliaments to adopt and finance the measures necessary to ensure, on a sustained and equal basis, the availability and accessibility of good quality services and information for HIV/AIDS prevention, management, treatment, care and support, including the provision of HIV/AIDS prevention supplies such as condoms,
safe injection needles, microbicides and basic preventive care packages, as well as antiretroviral drugs and other safe and effective medicines, diagnostics and related technologies, for all persons, with particular attention to vulnerable individuals and populations;

(Germany)

6. **Urges governments and parliaments to adopt the measures necessary to ensure, on a sustained and equal basis and for all affected, the availability and accessibility of good quality services and information for HIV/AIDS prevention, management, treatment, care and support, including the provision of HIV/AIDS prevention supplies such as condoms, safe injection needles, microbicides and basic preventive care packages, as well as antiretroviral drugs and other safe and effective medicines, diagnostics and related technologies, for all persons, with particular attention to vulnerable individuals and populations;**

(India)

6. **Urges governments and parliaments to adopt the measures necessary to ensure, on a sustained and equal basis, the availability and accessibility of good quality services and information for HIV/AIDS prevention, management, treatment, care and support, including the provision of HIV/AIDS prevention supplies such as condoms, safe injection needles, microbicides and basic preventive care packages, as well as antiretroviral drugs and other safe and effective medicines, psychological support, diagnostics and related technologies, for all persons, with particular attention to vulnerable individuals and populations;**

(Latvia)

Insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph 6:

.. **Invites governments and parliaments to adopt the measures necessary to continue, intensify, combine, make mutually beneficial and harmonise national and multinational research and development efforts aimed at developing new treatments for the fight against HIV/AIDS, new means of prevention and new diagnostic tools and tests, and to reduce the manufacture costs for drugs and effective existing tests;**

(Algeria)

.. **Urges governments to support the research and development of new prevention technologies, including vaccines and female-controlled prevention methods such as microbicides;**

(Canada)

Amend paragraph 7 as follows:

7. **Calls on governments and parliaments to recognise the health, socio-economic and other effects of HIV/AIDS on individuals, families, communities societies and nations, and to take the appropriate legislative and executive measures to halt its spread;**

(India)
7. Calls on governments to make services related to treatment, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS comprehensive by including the prevention and treatment of other infectious diseases often associated with HIV/AIDS, such as pneumonia, tuberculosis and opportunistic infections; 
   (Japan)

7. Calls on governments and parliaments to recognise the health, socio-economic and other effects of HIV/AIDS on individuals, families, communities and nations, and to take the appropriate legislative and executive measures to halt its spread, including promotion of research to find a vaccine; 
   (Switzerland)

Amend paragraph 8 as follows:

8. Urges all governments and parliaments to adopt and implement policies that respect the human rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS, and through all available media to advocate for and raise awareness of their rights, in particular their rights to education, work, privacy, protection and access to treatment and social services; 
   (Germany)

Delete paragraph 8

8. Urges all governments and parliaments to adopt and implement policies that respect the human rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS, in particular their rights to education, work, privacy, protection and access to treatment and social services; 
   (India)

Insert the following new paragraph after paragraph 8:

Calls on governments and parliaments to develop and implement national legislation and policies that address the needs and human rights of the growing number of children orphaned and made vulnerable by the HIV/AIDS pandemic; 
   (Romania)

Add the following new subparagraphs to paragraph 9:

(d) To review and adjust legislation to eliminate all forms of gender inequality; 
   (Canada)

(d) To ensure an adequate allocation, and the transparent and efficient use, of budgetary resources for national policies and programmes for HIV/AIDS response; 
   (Romania)
Calls on parliamentarians in the IPU Member Parliaments to promote appropriate legislative measures to tackle discrimination against persons affected by HIV/AIDS and to contribute to the creation of a social environment of tolerance and human solidarity, indispensable for the prevention and assistance of this terrible disease;  
(Mexico)

Calls on parliaments to promote an effective and efficient use of resources for HIV/AIDS response, including through country-level coordination that takes into consideration for the UNAIDS "Three Ones" guiding principles for national authorities and their partners;  
(Romania)

Amend paragraph 10 as follows:

10. Urges parliaments to create parliamentary committees and other parliamentary structures with the specific task of tackling the issue of halting and reversing the local and national - and ultimately global - spread of HIV/AIDS, and to involve all sectors of society through partnership programmes in high-level decision-making processes;  
(India)

10. Urges parliaments to create parliamentary committees and other parliamentary structures formally linked with parliaments, with the specific task of tackling the issue of halting and reversing the local, national - and ultimately global - spread of HIV/AIDS, and to involve all sectors of society through partnership programmes in high-level decision-making processes;  
(Latvia)

10. Urges parliaments to create parliamentary committees and/or other parliamentary structures with the specific task of tackling the issue of halting and reversing the local, national - and ultimately global - spread of HIV/AIDS, and to involve all sectors of society through partnership programmes in high-level decision-making processes;  
(Sweden)

Insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph 10:

Emphasises the importance of active international cooperation based on the principle of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit;  
(China)

Calls on organisations, agencies, bodies, funds and programmes within the United Nations system to incorporate public health into their development activities and programmes, and to actively support the capacity-building of the public health systems of Member States in respect of the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS;  
(China)
Further urges them to share experiences, information and best practices in the area of parliamentary action in support of an HIV/AIDS response respectful of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(Romania)

Calls on parliaments to promote a wider dissemination and application of the established international guidelines on HIV/AIDS in the workplace, including the ILO code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work;

(Romania)

Urges parliaments and governments to take into consideration the linkage between sexual and reproductive health and rights on the one hand, and the fight against HIV/AIDS on the other;

(Sweden)

Amend paragraph 12 as follows:

12. Calls on all governments and parliaments to strengthen national mechanisms such as commissions, tribunals, legislation and coordinated strategies to protect, enforce and monitor, in their respective countries, the human rights of individuals infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS and to eliminate all forms of stigma and discrimination, especially in respect of vulnerable groups such as women and children, as they bear the brunt of the epidemic and are most likely to care for sick people and to lose jobs, family members, income and schooling opportunities as a result of the illness;

(India)

12. Calls on all governments and parliaments to strengthen national mechanisms such as commissions, tribunals, legislation and coordinated strategies to protect, enforce and monitor the human rights of individuals infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS and to eliminate all forms of stigma and discrimination, especially in respect of vulnerable groups such as women and children both boys and girls, as they bear the brunt of the epidemic and are most likely to care for sick people and to lose jobs, family members, income and schooling opportunities as a result of the illness;

(Sweden)

Insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph 12:

Urges our governments and parliaments to design policies and programmes to fight HIV/AIDS, to effectively recognise the needs of women in particular and to be sensitive to differences in terms of culture and even religion that may exist in our societies;

(Mexico)

Urges the governments and parliaments of our nations to facilitate and promote the use of the TRIPS Agreement concluded on August 30, 2003 in the framework of the WTO, which establishes the rules for trade in patented pharmaceutical
products that allows for progress in the eradication of infectious diseases that threaten our societies, particularly HIV/AIDS;

(Mexico)

.. Calls on governments and parliaments to provide for an improved food supply in countries affected by the HIV pandemic and to provide for basic health care;

(Sweden)

Amend paragraph 13 as follows:

13. Calls on parliaments and governments to condemn compulsory HIV/AIDS screening for those applying for travel visas, university enrolment or jobs, and instead to favour voluntary testing

(Sweden)

Amend paragraph 14 as follows:

14. Calls on parliaments and governments to ensure impartiality in the treatment of AIDS patients, irrespective of their social status, gender, age or sexual orientation;

(Canada)

Delete paragraph 14

14. Calls on parliaments and governments to ensure impartiality in the treatment of AIDS patients, irrespective of their social status;

(India)

Amend paragraph 15 as follows:

15. Further calls for special attention to be given to preventing HIV/AIDS by disseminating information, raising awareness and educating people, both men and women, with particular attention paid to adolescents boys and girls;

(Canada)

15. Further calls for special attention to be given to preventing HIV/AIDS by disseminating adequate and target group-oriented information, using all available media and multipliers, raising awareness and educating people, with particular attention paid to adolescents;

(Germany)

15. Further calls for special attention to be given to the preventing of new cases of HIV/AIDS infection and the elimination of prejudice and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS by disseminating information, raising awareness and educating people, with particular attention paid to adolescents;

(Japan)
15. Further calls for special attention to be given to preventing HIV/AIDS by disseminating information, raising awareness and educating people, with particular attention paid to adolescents, and also calls for greater attention to be given to adequate school education for boys and girls, including measures to improve their ability to read and write, information about sexuality and life together, and how to protect oneself against HIV infection;

(Sweden)

Add the following new paragraph after paragraph 15

... Urges the national and local agencies concerned to give high priority to assisting pregnant women suffering from HIV/AIDS in order to protect their babies from infection when they give birth;

(Sweden)

Amend paragraph 16 as follows:

16. Requests governments and parliaments to establish coordinated, participatory, transparent and accountable national policies and programmes for HIV/AIDS response, and to translate these national policies into action at the district and local levels, involving, in all phases of development and implementation, wherever possible, non-governmental and community-based organisations, and more importantly, people living with HIV/AIDS;

(India)

16. Requests governments and parliaments to establish coordinated, participatory, transparent and accountable national policies and programmes for HIV/AIDS response, and to translate these national policies into action at the district and local levels, involving, in all phases of development and implementation, non-governmental and community-based organisations, the private sector, and more importantly, people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as those in vulnerable groups, particularly women and young people;

(Romania)

16. Requests governments and parliaments to establish coordinated, participatory, transparent and accountable national policies and programmes for HIV/AIDS response, and to translate these national policies into action at the district and local levels, involving, in all phases of development and implementation, non-governmental and community-based organisations, including religious communities, and more importantly, people living with HIV/AIDS;

(Sweden)
Add the following new paragraph after paragraph 16:

... Calls for enhanced support and resources for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and for increased financial contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;

(Romania)

Delete paragraph 17

17. Urges governments and parliaments to promote national and international collaboration, stability, security and prosperity among all nations so as to prevent the emergence of armed conflict as well as to intensify efforts to resolve any existing conflicts in order to minimise the impact of HIV/AIDS and other consequences of conflict.

(India)

Insert the following new paragraphs to the operative part:

.. Requests that parliaments intercede with their governments to strengthen AIDS prevention and treatment policies;

(Chile)

.. Further requests that measures be implemented for the rehabilitation of able-bodied AIDS patients in society and in the world of work, including professional psychological support;

(Chile)

.. Calls on governments, the international community and the international institutions concerned to carry out worldwide reforms of development and trade policies in order to promote the African economies and ensure that more persons affected by HIV/AIDS have access to anti-AIDS drugs; and also calls on the international community to increase foreign aid to Africa, so that this aid goes beyond the assistance earmarked for health care;

(Egypt)

.. Reiterates its call to governments to recognise the International Partnership against AIDS in Africa and to promote it as the framework of the action to fight AIDS in Africa, along with the Global Fund, established pursuant to a suggestion made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the General Assembly special session on HIV/AIDS held in June 2001;

(Egypt)

.. Affirms the importance of narrowing the economic and cultural gap between the developed and developing countries, while ensuring that the strategies and programmes employed in the fight against AIDS take into consideration the natural, human and cultural characteristics of the regions where they are applied,
so as to reflect both the characteristics of the demographic structure of each region and the social and economic conditions of the inhabitants.

(Egypt)

.. **Affirms the importance of renewing efforts to fight HIV/AIDS, particularly in terms of awareness-raising and funding at the international level;**

(Islamic Republic of Iran)

.. **Urges national parliaments, in cooperation with their governments, to strengthen national mechanisms to promote and protect the human rights of HIV/AIDS victims, and especially of those who are suffering from other inhuman phenomena such as racism and xenophobia, and to take concrete measures, including preventive action steps to ensure appropriate access to medication and treatment for victims, and the implementation of education, training and mass media dissemination programmes, so as to eliminate violence, stigmatisation, discrimination, unemployment and other negative consequences arising from this pandemic;**

(Islamic Republic of Iran)