

SRES 387

A resolution recognizing the need to replace the United Nations Human Rights Commission with a new Human Rights Council.

**Congress:** 109 (2005–2007, Ended)

**Chamber:** Senate

**Policy Area:** International Affairs

**Introduced:** Mar 2, 2006

**Current Status:** Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (text of measure as introduced: CR S1657)

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. (text of measure as introduced: CR S1657) (Mar 2, 2006)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/109th-congress/senate-resolution/387>

Sponsor

**Name:** Sen. Coleman, Norm [R-MN]

**Party:** Republican • **State:** MN • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (6 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Coburn, Tom [R-OK]	R · OK		Mar 2, 2006
Sen. Kyl, Jon [R-AZ]	R · AZ		Mar 2, 2006
Sen. Smith, Gordon H. [R-OR]	R · OR		Mar 2, 2006
Sen. Voinovich, George V. [R-OH]	R · OH		Mar 2, 2006
Sen. Isakson, Johnny [R-GA]	R · GA		Mar 9, 2006
Sen. Talent, Jim [R-MO]	R · MO		Mar 9, 2006

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Foreign Relations Committee	Senate	Referred To	Mar 2, 2006

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

International Affairs

Related Bills

Bill	Relationship	Last Action
109 HRES 714	Related bill	<b>Mar 8, 2006:</b> Referred to the House Committee on International Relations.

States that the United States remains committed to the creation of a new Human Rights Council to replace the discredited United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC).

Urges the President and the governments of other U.N. member countries to continue with negotiations for the creation of a Human Rights Council.

Expresses the sense of the Senate that a credible Human Rights Council would: (1) establish membership criteria that would exclude the worst human rights abusers, including exclusion of member countries subject to U.N. Security Council sanctions; (2) include Israel's full participation; (3) set a size limit consistent with ensuring that only countries that respect human rights are members of the primary U.N. human rights body; (4) exclude any provision that prevents the consecutive election of member countries to the Council; and (5) utilize a formula for the distribution of membership among U.N. member countries that gives priority to countries that respect human rights, while also giving consideration to geographical distribution, the representation of different forms of civilization, and the principal legal systems.

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### **Actions Timeline**

- **Mar 2, 2006:** Introduced in Senate
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