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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-fourth session**

11 September–13 October 2023

Agenda item 1

**Organizational and procedural matters**

Report of the Human Rights Council on its fifty-fourth session

*Vice-President and Rapporteur*: Maira Mariela Macdonal **Alvarez** (the Plurinational State of Bolivia)

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Part One  
Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fourth session

I. Resolutions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 52/1 | Advancing human rights in South Sudan |  |
| 54/1 | Situation of human rights in Afghanistan | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/2 | Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/3 | Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/4 | Mandate of Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/5 | Ensuring quality education for peace and tolerance for every child | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/6 | Centrality of care and support from a human rights perspective | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/7 | World Programme for Human Rights Education | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/8 | Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/9 | Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/10 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/11 | Mandate of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/12 | Human rights and Indigenous Peoples | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/13 | Human rights of older persons | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/14 | Enforced or involuntary disappearances | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/15 | Human rights and unilateral coercive measures | 11 October 2023 |
| 54/16 | Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/17 | Contribution of the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes in the promotion and protection of human rights | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/18 | The right to development | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/19 | Realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/20 | Situation of human rights in Burundi | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/21 | Right to privacy in the digital age | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/22 | Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/23 | Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/24 | Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/25 | A world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/26 | Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/27 | From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/28 | Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/29 | Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/30 | Penitentiary system, security and justice: enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity building to protect human rights in Honduras | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/31 | Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/32 | Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/33 | Establishment of a regional office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for the Caribbean Community | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/34 | Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 12 October 2023 |
| 54/35 | Question of the death penalty | 13 October 2023 |
| 54/36 | Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia | 13 October 2023 |

II. Decisions

| *Decision* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 54/101 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: France | 29 September 2023 |
| 54/102 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Tonga | 29 September 2023 |
| 54/103 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Botswana | 29 September 2023 |
| 54/104 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Romania | 2 October 2023 |
| 54/105 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Mali | 2 October 2023 |
| 54/106 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Montenegro | 2 October 2023 |
| 54/107 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bahamas | 2 October 2023 |
| 54/108 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Burundi | 2 October 2023 |
| 54/109 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Luxembourg | 2 October 2023 |
| 54/110 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Barbados | 3 October 2023 |
| 54/111 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: United Arab Emirates | 3 October 2023 |
| 54/112 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Israel | 3 October 2023 |
| 54/113 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Liechtenstein | 3 October 2023 |
| 54/114 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Serbia | 3 October 2023 |

III. President’s statements

| *President’s statement* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| PRST 54/1 | Reports of the Advisory Committee | 11 October 2023 |

Part Two  
Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its fifty-fourth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 11 September to 13 October 2023. The President of the Council opened the session.

2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the fifty-fourth session was held on 28 August 2023.

3. The fifty-fourth session consisted of 50 meetings over 25 days (see para. 18 below).

4. At the 1st meeting, on 11 September 2023, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of victims of an earthquake in Morocco.

5. At the 4th meeting, on 12 September 2023, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of victims of floods in Libya.

6. At the 41st meeting, on 9 October 2023, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of victims of an armed conflict in Israel.

7. At the 41st and the 42nd meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of victims of an earthquake in Afghanistan.

8. At the 42nd meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of victims of an armed conflict in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and elsewhere.

B. Attendance

9. The session was attended by representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States of the Council, observers for non-Member States of the United Nations and other observers, as well as observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations (see annex I).

C. Agenda and programme of work

10. At its 1st meeting, on 11 September 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the fifty-fourth session.

11. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided that, pending a decision by the General Assembly on the representation of Myanmar, and in line with the decisions taken by the Council since 2021, the interactive dialogue on the report of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and the interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the overall situation of human rights in Myanmar proceed as scheduled, without the participation of the concerned country.

D. Organization of work

12. At its 1st meeting, on 11 September 2023, the Human Rights Council recalled the extraordinary measures and modalities adopted at the organizational meeting. The measures included enabling the delivery of statements by pre-recorded video messages, the virtual exercise of points of order and the right of reply, and the participation of special procedure mandate holders, members of investigative mechanisms and panellists via video messages and video teleconference.

13. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for the inscription of speakers on the lists for all interactive dialogues and panel discussions, which had been opened on 5 September 2023. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.

14. At same meeting, the President noted that the deadline for the submission of draft proposals was 4 October 2023 and referred to the modalities for the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline, reminding delegations that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum period of 24 hours.

15. At the 4th meeting, on 12 September 2023, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the general debates, which would be two and a half minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council and one and a half minutes for observer States and other observers.

16. At the 7th meeting, on 14 September 2023, the Vice-President outlined the speaking time limits for the panel discussions, which would be two minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

17. During the fifty-fourth session, the speaking time limit for all interactive dialogues was one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

E. Meetings and documentation

18. The Human Rights Council held 50 fully serviced meetings during its fifty-fourth session.[[1]](#footnote-2)

19. The list of the resolutions, decisions and President’s statement adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report.

F. Visits

20. At the 1st meeting, on 11 September 2023, Minister for External Relations of Cameroon, Mr. Lejeune Mbella Mbella delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

21. At the 5th meeting, on 13 September 2023, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Mr. Jeyhun Aziz oglu Bayramov delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

22. At the 6th meeting, on 13 September 2023, Third Vice-Prime Minister in charge of Human Rights of Equatorial Guinea, Mr. Don Alfonso Nsue Mokuy delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

23. At the 49th meeting, on 13 October 2023, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the twelve vacancies for special procedure mandate holders.

24. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed twelve special procedure mandate holders in accordance with Council resolution 5/1 (see annex IV).

H. Election of members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

25. At the 49th meeting, on 13 October 2023, the Human Rights Council elected, pursuant to Council resolutions 5/1 and 6/102, seven experts to the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General on election of members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee [[2]](#footnote-3) containing the nomination of candidates for election, in accordance with Council decision 6/102, and the biographical data of the candidates (see annex V).

I. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Reports of the Advisory Committee

26. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft President’s statement[[3]](#footnote-4).

27. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft President’s statement[[4]](#footnote-5).

J. Adoption of the report on the session

28. At the 49th meeting, on 13 April 2023, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its fifty-fourth session.

29. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report[[5]](#footnote-6) ad referendum and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.

30. At the 50th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Indonesia, Iran (Islamic republic of), Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Singapore and Switzerland made statements as observer States on the adopted resolutions.

31. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Germany, Iraq, Libya (also on behalf of China and Pakistan), Libya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Panama (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the State of Palestine and the observer for the International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, GIN SSOGIE NPC) made statements on the session.

32. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council made a closing statement.

II. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

A. Update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

33. At the 1st meeting, on 11 September 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an oral update of the activities of the Office.

34. At the 4th meeting, on 12 September 2023, the Chairperson of the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua, Jan-Michael Simon, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/2, an oral update of the Group.

35. At the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement as the State concerned.

36. At its 4th meeting, on 12 September 2023, and at its 5th and 6th meetings, on 13 September 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 2, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[6]](#footnote-7) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde[[7]](#footnote-8) (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia), Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the African Group), Cuba, Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Libya[[8]](#footnote-9) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Oman[[9]](#footnote-10) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Spain[[10]](#footnote-11) (on behalf of the European Union), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivaria Republic of)[[11]](#footnote-12) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video message), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe[[12]](#footnote-13) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad (via video teleconference), Colombia (video message), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy (video message), Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malta, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua (via video teleconference), Niger (via video teleconference), Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video message), Yemen (video message), Holy See, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Creative Community Project, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Maloca Internationale, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video message), Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes (video message), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conectas Direitos Humanos (video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation (video message), Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video message), Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network, Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Bar Association (video message), International Commission of Jurists, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights, International-Lawyers.Org (video message), iuventum e.V. (video message), Justice for Iran, Ltd, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video message), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students) (video message), Peace Brigades International (also on behalf of Franciscans International, International Service for Human Rights) (video message), Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Right Livelihood Award Foundation (video message), Sikh Human Rights Group, United Nations Watch, WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW (video message), Women's Human Rights International Association, World Evangelical Alliance, World Muslim Congress.

37. At the 6th meeting, on 13 September 2023, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Cuba, El Salvador, Ethiopia, India, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Tunisia, Türkiye and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

38. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

B. Interactive dialogue on the written update of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka

39. At the 1st meeting, on 11 September 2023, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/1, the written update of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka[[13]](#footnote-14).

40. At the same meeting, the representative of Sri Lanka made a statement as the State concerned.

41. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 2nd meeting, on the same date, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Cuba, Eritrea, France, Germany, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Montenegro, Nepal, Norway[[14]](#footnote-15) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Oman[[15]](#footnote-16) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Canada, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the United States of America), United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Nicaragua (video message), Nigeria, Philippines, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, People for Equality and Relief in Lanka Inc, World Evangelical Alliance.

42. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan

43. At the 3rd meeting, on 12 September 2023, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/20, the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan[[16]](#footnote-17).

44. At the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement as the State concerned.

45. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechia, France, India, Lithuania, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[[17]](#footnote-18) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Cyprus, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malta, Namibia (video message), New Zealand, Russian federation, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message), Human Rights Research League, Interfaith International (video message), International Bar Association (video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Meezaan Center for Human Rights.

46. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua

47. At the 3rd meeting, on 12 September 2023, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/2, the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua[[18]](#footnote-19).

48. At the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement as the State concerned.

49. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Chile, Chile (also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), China, Cuba, Eritrea, Estonia[[19]](#footnote-20) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Georgia, Germany, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[[20]](#footnote-21) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video message), Yemen (video message);

(c) Observer for intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aula Abierta, Center for Justice and International Law (video message), Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme (video message), Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Pan American Development Foundation, Peace Brigades International, United Nations Watch (video message).

50. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

51. At the 4th meeting, on 12 September 2023, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, with the assistance of the designated Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, and pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-36/1, an oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Sudan.

52. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

53. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Eritrea, France, Germany, Iceland[[21]](#footnote-22) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Libya[[22]](#footnote-23) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, Oman[[23]](#footnote-24) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Germany, Norway and the United States of America), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bahrain, Belarus, Burundi, Canada, Chad (via video teleconference), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy (video message), Japan, Jordan, Libya, Mauritania, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo (video message), Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message), Zambia;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video message), UN Women;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video message), Human Rights Information and Training Center (video message), Human Rights Watch (video message), International Bar Association (video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights (video message).

54. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

F. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar

55. At the 1st meeting, on 11 September 2023, the Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, Nicholas Koumjian, presented the annual report[[24]](#footnote-25).

56. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Investigative Mechanism questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gambia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Romania, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritania, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Russian Federation, Switzerland, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (video message);

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message), International Bar Association (video message), International Commission of Jurists, International-Lawyers.Org, iuventum e.V. (video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video message), Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc. (video message).

57. At the same meeting, the Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

58. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the representative of Thailand made a statement in exercise of a right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan

59. At the 2nd meeting, on 11 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Benett, presented his oral update.

60. At the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement as the State concerned.

61. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, France, Germany, Iceland[[25]](#footnote-26) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Montenegro, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy (video message), Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video message), UN Women;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Human Rights Research League, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video message), United Nations Watch, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

62. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

G. Reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General

63. At the 3rd meeting, on 12 September 2023, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/20, the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, during an interactive dialogue (see chapter II, section C).

64. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolution 49/19, the report of the OHCHR on the vision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for reinforcing its work in promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, during an interactive dialogue (see chapter III, section C).

65. At the 16th meeting, on 20 September 2023, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented thematic reports submitted by the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights and his Office under agenda item 3, during a general debate on agenda item 3 (see chapter III, section E).

66. At the 23rd meeting, on 26 September 2023, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 50/3, the report of the Office of the High Commissioner on the overall situation of human rights in Myanmar, during an interactive dialogue (see chapter IV, section F).

67. At the 28th meeting, on 28 September 2023, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolutions 36/21 and 48/17, the report of the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals against those who seek to cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms, during an interactive dialogue (see chapter V, section C).

68. At the 44th meeting, on 10 October 2023, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division at OHCHR presented the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia, the report of the High Commissioner on Georgia, and the report of the High Commissioner on Yemen, all submitted under agenda items 2 and 10, during a general debate on agenda item 10 (see chapter X, section F).

H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

69. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Spain, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.16, sponsored by Spain, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Afghanistan joined the sponsors.

70. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

71. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement as the State concerned.

72. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

73. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Pakistan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

74. In the statements, the representatives of China and Pakistan disassociated the respective member States from the consensus on the draft resolution.

75. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/1).

76. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

Responding to the human rights and humanitarian crisis caused by the ongoing armed conflict in the Sudan

77. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Germany, Norway and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.18, sponsored by Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Lithuania withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Italy, Montenegro, Portugal and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

78. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

79. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Eritrea, Luxembourg, Somalia, South Africa and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

80. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

81. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, China and Lithuania made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

82. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of China and Somalia, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against*:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Abstaining*:

Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Gambia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Nepal, South Africa, Uzbekistan

83. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 19 to 16, with 12 abstentions (resolution 54/2).

84. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement in explanation of vote and general comments after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 2.

85. After adoption of the draft resolution, Australia, Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Lithuania, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova and Spain joined the sponsors.

III. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

A. Panel discussions

Biennial panel discussion on the unilateral coercive measures

86. At the 7th meeting, on 14 September 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 27/21 and 52/13, a biennial panel discussion on unilateral coercive measures and human rights, on the theme “The impact of unilateral coercive measures and overcompliance on the right to development and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals”.

87. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, Alena Douhan, made opening statements for the panel.

88. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Member of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, Mihir Kanade; Country Director in Cuba, Oxfam, Elena Gentili; Director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University, Jeffrey D. Sachs (via video teleconference); and Assistant Professor at the University of Tehran, Amir Saed Vakil (video message).

89. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan[[26]](#footnote-27) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Cuba, Syrian Arab Republic[[27]](#footnote-28) (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[28]](#footnote-29) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Belarus, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Namibia (video message), Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, International-Lawyers.Org, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, New Humanity, VIVAT International, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Centre Europe - tiers monde (video message), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients (also on behalf of Organization for Defending Victims of Violence).

90. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Gambia, Malaysia, South Africa;

(b) Representative of an observer State: Egypt;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video message), Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute (video message), Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video message).

91. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

92. At the 8th meeting, on 14 September 2023, the representative of Lithuania made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective throughout the work of the Human Rights Council and that of its mechanisms

93. At the 21st meeting, on 25 September 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 6/30, the annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective on the theme “Revisiting gender parity and its contributions to the integration of gender into the work of international human rights bodies, including the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms ​”.

94. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel.

95. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Chair of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, Aua Baldé; Member of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, Prof. Frans Viljoen; and Legal Director of Redress and member of the GQUAL Campaign Secretariat, Alejandra Vicente.

96. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Costa Rica, France, Indonesia[[29]](#footnote-30) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Norway[[30]](#footnote-31) (also on behalf of (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden);

(b) Representative of observer States: Brazil, Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Jamaica (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago), Spain (video message), Switzerland;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video message), Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse verenigingen tot integratie van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, GIN SSOGIE NPC, International Service for Human Rights) (video message).

97. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Georgia, Romania, Senegal, South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Colombia, Egypt, Mauritius, Peru, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Togo;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women, UNFPA;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Akshar Foundation (also on behalf of "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan), Plan International, Inc., Sikh Human Rights Group (video message).

98. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Biennial panel discussion on youth and human rights

99. At the 23rd meeting, on 26 September 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/17, a biennial panel discussion on youth and human rights on the theme “Young people’s engagement with climate change and global environmental decision-making processes”.

100. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, Adriana Mira (video message), made opening statements for the panel discussion.

101. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Climate Negotiator for Ghana, Communications Officer for EcoCare Ghana and Member of Climate Youth Negotiators Programme, Evelyn Adzovi Addor; Campaign Director for the Pacific Islands Students Fighting Climate Change, Vishal Prasad; Representative of the Global Youth Biodiversity Network, Xiomara Acevedo Navarro; and Global Focal Point for the Children and Youth Major Group to the United Nations Environment Programme, Zuhair Ahmed Kowshik.

102. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: El Salvador[[31]](#footnote-32) (also on behalf of Côte D'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Tunisia and Uzbekistan), Germany, Libya[[32]](#footnote-33) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, Maldives (also on behalf of Timor-Leste), Oman[[33]](#footnote-34) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas (video message), Bahamas (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Portugal, Timor-Leste (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNDP;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil National des Droits de l'homme (Morocco);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (video message), World Jewish Congress.

103. During the discussion for the second speaking slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Finland, Malawi, Qatar, United Arab Emirates;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Croatia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy (video message), Samoa;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited, European Youth Forum, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, VIVAT International) (video message), Save the Children International, World Vision International (video message).

104. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

Panel discussion on cyberbullying against children

105. At the 25th meeting, on 27 September 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 51/10, a panel discussion on cyberbullying against children.

106. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner made an opening statement for the panel.

107. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and Director of the Centre for Children’s Rights Studies at the University of Geneva, Philip Jaffé; child rights advocate from Uganda, Santa Rose Mary (video message); Founder and Co-Director of Matzmichim, the Israeli Violence Reduction Organization, Yony Tsouna; Safety Policy Director, Meta, Deepali Liberhan (via video teleconference).

108. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bulgaria[[34]](#footnote-35) (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie) (video message), Indonesia[[35]](#footnote-36) (also on behalf of Australia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Türkiye), Israel[[36]](#footnote-37) (also on behalf of Argentina, Germany and Greece), Luxembourg (video message), Malaysia, Paraguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Türkiye[[37]](#footnote-38) (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan), United States of America;

(b) Representative of observer States: Austria (also on behalf of Croatia and Slovenia), Holy See;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video message);

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil National des Droits de l'homme (Morocco);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Make Mothers Matter.

109. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Chile, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Malawi, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Madagascar, Republic of Korea;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNESCO (video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office, International Planned Parenthood Federation (video message), Save the Children International.

110. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

111. At the 6th meeting, on 13 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Fabian Salvioli, presented his reports[[38]](#footnote-39).

112. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Republic of Korea and Serbia made statements as the States concerned.

113. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 7th meeting, on 14 September 2023, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Gambia, Honduras, Iceland[[39]](#footnote-40) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Marshall Islands, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta (video message);

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Colombian Commission of Jurists, Conectas Direitos Humanos (video message), Every Casualty Worldwide (video message), Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Commission of Jurists, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), MINBYUN - Lawyers for a Democratic Society, Right Livelihood Award Foundation (video message), The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan.

114. At the 7th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

115. At the 8th meeting, on 14 September 2023, the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

116. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

117. At the 8th meeting, on 14 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, Pedro Arrojo-Agudo presented his reports[[40]](#footnote-41).

118. At the same meeting, the representatives of Peru and Tunisia made statements as the States concerned.

119. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Haiti[[41]](#footnote-42) (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Honduras, Iceland[[42]](#footnote-43) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Kazakhstan, Libya[[43]](#footnote-44) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives (also on behalf of Timor-Leste), Morocco, Oman[[44]](#footnote-45) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf),Pakistan, Paraguay, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Panama, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNESCO (video message), UNICEF (video message), UNFPA;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta;

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Commission (India) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amity Foundation (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centre Europe - tiers monde, FIAN International e.V. (video message), Franciscans International, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video message), Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, iuventum e.V. (video message), Minority Rights Group (video message), PRATYEK (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited) (video message).

120. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

121. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Israel, Japan and the State of Palestine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

122. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China and Japan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights

123. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation, Alena F. Douhan, presented her reports[[45]](#footnote-46).

124. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

125. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Honduras, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[46]](#footnote-47) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Belarus, Botswana, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo (video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil, Federation for Women and Family Planning), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al mezan centre for human rights, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling) (video message), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, New Humanity, World Evangelical Alliance), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video message), International Association of Justice Watch (video message), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative.

126. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

127. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2023, the representative of Lithuania made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons

127. At the 9th meeting, on 15 September 2023, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, Claudia Mahler, presented her reports[[47]](#footnote-48).

128. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, the Dominican Republic and Nigeria made statements as the States concerned.

129. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 10th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Oman[[48]](#footnote-49) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Costa Rica, Djibouti, El Salvador, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam and Yemen), Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy (video message), Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Mali, Malta, Mauritius (video message), Panama, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women (video message), UNFPA, WHO;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta;

(f) Observers for a national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l’Homme (Burundi) (video message), Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, National Human Rights Commission (India) (video message), National Human Rights Commission of Nigeria, National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea (also on behalf of Commission on Human Rights (Philippines), El Defensor del Pueblo (Spain), Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (Ethiopia), Human Rights Commission (New Zealand), Human Rights Commission of Malaysia, Human Rights Ombudsman (Slovenia), Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine), National Commission on Human Rights (Indonesia), National Council for Human Rights (Egypt), National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice (Timor-Leste), The Commissioner for Human Rights (Poland), The Office of the Commissioner for Administration and Human Rights (Cyprus), The Public Defender’s Office (Georgia)) (video message);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom, Amity Foundation (video message), Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video message), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association) (video message), HelpAge International, Human Rights Watch, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse verenigingen tot integratie van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland) (video message), International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Association of Former International Civil Servants for Development, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen, Make Mothers Matter, Soroptimist International).

130. At the 10th meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

131. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan, made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

131. At the 11th meeting, on 18 September 2023, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Priya Gopalan, presented the reports[[49]](#footnote-50) of the Working Group.

132. At the same meeting, the representatives of Botswana and Mongolia made statements as the States concerned.

133. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia (video message), made a statement.

134. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Honduras, India, Latvia[[50]](#footnote-51) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Luxembourg, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Peru, Togo (video message), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message), Zambia, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video message), British Humanist Association (video message), Defence for Children International, Freedom Now (video message), Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, Jubilee Campaign, Justiça Global, Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s., National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee” (video message).

135. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

136. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, India, Indonesia and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of [slavery](http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Slavery/SRSlavery/Pages/SRSlaveryIndex.aspx), including its causes and consequences

137. At the 11th meeting, on 18 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, Tomoya Obokata, presented his reports[[51]](#footnote-52).

138. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica and Mauritania made statements as the States concerned.

139. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de Mauritanie, made a statement.

140. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th meeting and the 12th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador[[52]](#footnote-53) (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), France, Germany, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Oman[[53]](#footnote-54) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video message), Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Mali, Mauritius, Panama, Russian Federation, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta (video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Anti-Slavery International, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Edmund Rice International Limited (video message), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video message), Humanists International (video message), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Union of Arab Jurists (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Meezaan center for human rights).

141. At the 12th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

142. At the 12th meeting, on 18 September 2023, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, Livingstone Sewanyana, presented his reports[[54]](#footnote-55).

143. At the same meeting, the representative of Georgia made a statement as the State concerned.

144. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Eritrea, India, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Namibia (video message), Panama, Russian Federation, Togo (video message), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, India Water Foundation (also on behalf of Akshar Foundation, "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization), Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video message), International Bar Association (video message), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES), iuventum e.V. (video message), Shimin Gaikou Centre (Citizens' Diplomatic Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc. (video message), United Nations Association of China.

145. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

146. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances

147. At the 13th meeting, on 19 September 2023, the Chair of the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances, Aua Baldé, presented the reports[[55]](#footnote-56) of the Working Group.

148. At the same meeting, the representatives of Honduras and Uruguay made statements as the States concerned.

149. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (Honduras) (video message), made a statement.

150. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Chile, Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Gambia, India, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland[[56]](#footnote-57) (also on behalf of Lithuania and Ukraine), Romania, South Africa, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kenya (video message), Kuwait, Liechtenstein (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland), Peru, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo (video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message), Zambia;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (also on behalf of International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan center for human rights, Union of Arab Jurists), Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf International Bar Association), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, Women's Human Rights International Association, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video message).

151. At the same meeting, the Chair answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

152. At the 14th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China and Iraq made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

153. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

154. At the 13th meeting, on 19 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Marcos Orellana, presented his reports[[57]](#footnote-58).

155. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ghana and Paraguay made statements as the States concerned.

156. At the 14th meeting, on the same day, the representative of the International Maritime Organization (via video teleconference) made a statement as the party concerned.

157. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 14th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Georgia, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Cabo Verde, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti and Jamaica), United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video message);

(d) Observers for an intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video message), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) (also on behalf of Amnesty International), Centre Europe - tiers monde, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Chinese Association for International Understanding, FIAN International e.V., iuventum e.V. (video message), Justiça Global, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund (also on behalf of Franciscans International).

158. At the 14th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

159. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

160. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Japan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

161. At the 14th meeting, on 19 September 2023, a member of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, Chris Kwaja, presented the reports[[58]](#footnote-59) of the Working Group.

162. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Greece made statements as the States concerned.

163. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Honduras, South Africa, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Iraq, Panama, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), India Water Foundation (also on behalf of Akshar Foundation, "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video message), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of International Bar Association), Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video message), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (video message), The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development.

164. At the same meeting, the member of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to development

165. At the 15th meeting, on 20 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, Surya Deva, presented his reports[[59]](#footnote-60).

166. At the same meeting, the representative of Albania made a statement as the State concerned.

167. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 16th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions.

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Eritrea, Germany, Honduras, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of)[[60]](#footnote-61) (also on behalf of Belarus, China, Cuba, Pakistan and the Syrian Arab Republic), Kazakhstan, Libya[[61]](#footnote-62) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Niger, Oman, Panama, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Togo (video message), Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe, Holy See, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video message), UNDP;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, South Centre;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l’Homme (Burindi);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Federation for Women and Family Planning), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of AVSI Foundation, Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity, Teresian Association, VIVAT International), Centre Europe - tiers monde, China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC), China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges, Institute of Sustainable Development (video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association, Sikh Human Rights Group.

168. At the 16th meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

169. At the 18th meeting, on 21 September 2023, the representative of Japan made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

170. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

171. At the 27th meeting, on 28 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, José Francisco Calí Tzay, presented his reports[[62]](#footnote-63).

172. At the same meeting, the representatives of Canada and Denmark & Greenland made statements as the States concerned.

173. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, Canadian Human Rights Commission, made a statement.

174. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 28th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (also on behalf of Belarus, China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, the Syria Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, Iceland[[63]](#footnote-64) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Argentina, Costa Rica and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Malaysia, Mexico (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru), Paraguay, South Africa, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, New Zealand (also on behalf of Canada), Panama, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu (also on behalf of the Marshall Islands and Samoa), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNDP;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l’Homme (Burindi);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video message), Amnesty International (video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video message), Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, FIAN International e.V., Iepe - Instituto de Pesquisa e Formacao Indigena (video message), International Work Group For Indigenous Affairs, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video message), Peace Brigades International, Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

175. At the 28th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic

176. At the 10th meeting, on 15 September 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolution 49/19, the report of the OHCHR on the vision of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for reinforcing its work in promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic[[64]](#footnote-65).

177. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, and at the 11th meeting, on 18 September 2023, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Pakistan and South Africa), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mauritius (video message), Namibia, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women (video message), UNESCO (video message), UNFPA;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asociacion HazteOir.org (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (video message), Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra (video message), Human Rights Watch, India Water Foundation (also on behalf of Akshar Foundation, "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization), Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), iuventum e.V. (video message), Make Mothers Matter.

178. At the 11th meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development

179. At the 15th meeting, on 20 September 2023, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, Liliana Valiña, presented the reports[[65]](#footnote-66) of the Working Group.

180. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Expert Mechanism questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Honduras, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Madagascar, Namibia (video message), Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation, South Centre;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (also on behalf of Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality) (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, AVSI Foundation, Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, New Humanity, Teresian Association, VIVAT International, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC) (video message), International Muslim Women's Union (video message), International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Sikh Human Rights Group (also on behalf of Soroptimist International), World Barua Organization (WBO) (video message).

181. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

182. At the 18th meeting, on 21 September 2023, the representative of Azerbaijan made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

E. General debate on agenda item 3

183. At the 16th meeting, on 20 September 2023, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development, Zamir Akram, presented the report[[66]](#footnote-67) of the Working Group.

184. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, relating to the activities of private military and security companies, Mxolisi Sizo Nkosi, presented the progress report[[67]](#footnote-68) of the Working Group on its fourth session.

185. Also at the same meeting, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented thematic reports[[68]](#footnote-69) submitted by the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights and his Office under agenda item 3.

186. At the 29th meeting, on 29 September 2023, the President of the Economic and Social Council briefed (video message), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 37/25, the Human Rights Council on the discussions of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

187. At the 16th meeting, on 20 September 2023, and at the 17th and the 18th meetings, on 21 September 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the thematic reports under agenda item 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[69]](#footnote-70) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Bangladesh, Belgium (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil[[70]](#footnote-71) (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Uruguay), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Côte D'Ivoire, France, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), China, China (also on behalf of Cuba), Costa Rica, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United States of America, Uruguay, Zambia, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines, Singapore, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), France, Georgia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan (also on behalf of Austria, Egypt, Nigeria and Panama), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Oman[[71]](#footnote-72) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Pakistan (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kenya, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Namibia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), Panama[[72]](#footnote-73) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Romania, Saudi Arabia[[73]](#footnote-74) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, the Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and the State of Palestine) (video message), South Africa, Spain[[74]](#footnote-75) (on behalf of the European Union), Spain[[75]](#footnote-76) (also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), Switzerland[[76]](#footnote-77) (also on behalf of Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia and the Republic of Moldova), Switzerland[[77]](#footnote-78) (also on behalf of Albania, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal and Uruguay), Ukraine, United States of America (video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[78]](#footnote-79) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Viet Nam (also on behalf of Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Colombia (also on behalf of Estonia and New Zealand), Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritius (via video teleconference), Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zambia, Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (video message), UNFPA;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: South Centre;

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta;

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Africa Culture Internationale, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al-khoei Foundation, Alliance Creative Community Project (video message), Alliance Defending Freedom (also on behalf of Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad, Fundacion Vida - Grupo Ecologico Verde, Jubilee Campaign, VIVAT International), Alulbayt Foundation, Amnesty International, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights (video message), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video message), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video message), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, AVSI Foundation, Catholic International Education Office, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, New Humanity -Teresian Association, VIVAT International, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute (video message), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (video message), British Humanist Association (video message), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (video message), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (video message), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video message), Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Conectas Direitos Humanos (video message), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (also on behalf of Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad), Edmund Rice International Limited (video message), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network (video message), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video message), Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Humanists International (video message), Il Cenacolo, INHR, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video message), Institute of Sustainable Development (video message), Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH (video message), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (video message), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (video message), International Federation on Ageing (video message), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Make Mothers Matter, New Humanity) (video message), International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities), Iran Autism Association (video message), Iranian Elite Research Center (video message), Iranian Thalassemia Society (video message), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Jubilee Campaign (video message), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association), Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), Make Mothers Matter (video message), Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute (video message), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (video message), Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali (video message), Open Society Institute, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism (video message), Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (also on behalf of "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature)), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group, Soka Gakkai International (also on behalf of Arigatou International, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Teresian Association), The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) (video message), The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, The Regional Center for the Welfare of Ageing Persons in Cameroon, Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Association of China, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, VIVAT International, Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Evangelical Alliance.

188. At the 18th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, China, Cuba and Türkiye made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

189. At the same meeting, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

190. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.2, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Belarus, the Gambia, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, South Africa and Yemen joined the sponsors.

191. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Chile and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

192. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Mexico, Morocco

193. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 32 to 13, with 2 abstentions (resolution 54/3).

194. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Honduras and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Mandate of Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

195. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.3, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Belarus, China, the Gambia, Malaysia, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia and Yemen joined the sponsors.

196. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

197. At the same meeting, the representative of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

198. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

*Against*:

Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico

199. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 31 to 13, with 3 abstentions (resolution 54/4).

200. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Malawi and Maldives joined the sponsors.

Ensuring quality education for peace and tolerance for every child

201. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Kazakhstan, also on behalf of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.4/Rev.1, sponsored by Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Yemen. Subsequently, Australia, China, Croatia, France, Greece, Latvia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Panama, the United States of America and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

202. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), China, Costa Rica, Lithuania, Mexico and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

203. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

204. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/5).

205. After adoption of the draft resolution, Andorra, Belarus, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Mauritius, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Centrality of care and support from a human rights perspective

206. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representatives of Argentina and Mexico, also on behalf of Iceland and Spain, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.6/Rev.1, sponsored by Argentina, Iceland, Mexico and Spain and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), El Salvador, France, Georgia, Honduras, Latvia, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Thailand and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

207. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland, Pakistan and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

208. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

209. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/6).

210. After adoption of the draft resolution, Brazil, China, Guatemala, Japan, Malawi, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

World Programme for Human Rights Education

211. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of the Philippines, also on behalf of Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, Senegal, Slovenia and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.7, sponsored by Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Armenia, Cyprus, Georgia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Panama, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

212. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

213. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

214. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/7).

215. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mauritius, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

216. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Switzerland, also on behalf of Argentina and Morocco, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.10, sponsored by Argentina, Morocco and Switzerland and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Cyprus, Czechia, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, South Africa and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

217. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chili, France, Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

218. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

219. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/8).

220. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Working Group on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas

221. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, also on behalf of Cuba, the Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg and South Africa, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.11, sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Gambia, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg and South Africa, and co-sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Germany, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malta, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia and Yemen joined the sponsors.

222. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Cuba, the Gambia, Germany, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg and the Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.

223. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

224. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Finland, France, Romania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

225. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

*Against*:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Romania

226. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 38 to 2, with 7 abstentions (resolution 54/9).

227. After adoption of the draft resolution, Cameroon, Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Malawi, the Niger, Peru, Sierra Leone and the Sudan joined the sponsors.

Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

228. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.13, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru and Switzerland,. Subsequently, Fiji, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands and Panama joined the sponsors.

229. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica made a general comment on the draft resolution.

230. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

231. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

232. In the statement, the representative of the United States of America disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the seventh and the eleventh preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution.

233. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/10).

234. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, El Salvador, Greece, Malaysia and Maldives joined the sponsors.

Mandate of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military and security companies

235. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of the African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.15, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of the African States.

236. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

237. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

238. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/11).

239. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Dominican Republic joined the sponsors.

Human rights and Indigenous Peoples

240. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Guatemala, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.19, sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico and co-sponsored by Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Albania, Austria, Cyprus, Germany, Honduras, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

241. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Finland, France, Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

242. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

243. At the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

244. In the statement, the representative of Eritrea disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

245. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/12).

246. After adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Montenegro, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Slovenia and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Human rights of older persons

247. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Argentina, also on behalf of Brazil, the Gambia, the Philippines and Slovenia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.20, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, the Gambia, the Philippines and Slovenia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Armenia, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Fiji, Germany, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

248. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Costa Rica, Mexico and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

249. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

250. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/13).

251. After adoption of the draft resolution, Australia, the Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, El Salvador, Finland, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

Enforced or involuntary disappearances

252. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of France, also on behalf of Argentina, Morocco and Japan, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.25, sponsored by Argentina, France, Morocco and Japan and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay. Subsequently, Armenia, Benin, Cyprus, Czechia, Fiji, Honduras, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Switzerland and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

253. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, China Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

254. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

255. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/14).

256. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Malawi, Maldives, the Republic of Korea, Romania and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

257. At the 46th meeting, on 11 October 2023, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.26, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and co-sponsored by the Russian Federation.

258. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

259. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), China, Costa Rica and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

260. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Belgium, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Costa Rica, Mexico

261. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 32 to 13, with 2 abstentions (resolution 54/15).

Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights

262. At the 47th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Colombia, also on behalf of Estonia and New Zealand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.17/Rev.1, sponsored by Colombia, Estonia and New Zealand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Fiji, France, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa, South Africa, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

263. At the same meeting, the representative of Bahrain, also on behalf of Egypt, Iraq and Nigeria, introduced amendment A/HRC/54/L.40 to the draft resolution.

264. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/54/L.41, A/HRC/54/L.42 and A/HRC/54/L.43 to the draft resolution.

265. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria, also on behalf of Iraq, Pakistan and the Russian Federation, introduced amendment A/HRC/54/L.47 to the draft resolution.

266. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.40 was sponsored by Bahrain, Iraq and Nigeria and co-sponsored by Egypt. Subsequently, the Gambia, Indonesia, Libya, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.41 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Pakistan. Subsequently, Belarus, Egypt, the Gambia, Indonesia, Nigeria and Senegal joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.42 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Pakistan. Subsequently, Egypt, the Gambia, Nigeria and Senegal joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.43 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Iraq and Pakistan. Subsequently, Egypt, the Gambia, Indonesia, Nigeria and Senegal joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.47 was sponsored by Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Bahrain and Iran (Islamic Republic of). Subsequently, Egypt, the Gambia, Indonesia, Libya, Senegal and Somalia joined the sponsors.

267. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile made a statement on the proposed amendments to the draft resolution.

268. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution and on the proposed amendments.

269. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

270. At the same meeting, the representatives of Luxembourg and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.40.

271. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.40. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Gambia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Paraguay, Qatar, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

272. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.40 by 14 to 20, with 12 abstentions[[79]](#footnote-80).

273. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.41.

274. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.41. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Gambia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Paraguay, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

275. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.41 by 13 to 21, with 11 abstentions[[80]](#footnote-81).

276. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica and Lithuania made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.42.

277. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.42. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, China, Eritrea, Gambia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Paraguay, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

278. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.42 by 12 to 21, with 12 abstentions[[81]](#footnote-82).

279. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.43.

280. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.43. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Gambia, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Paraguay, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

281. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.43 by 12 to 21, with 12 abstentions[[82]](#footnote-83).

282. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Finland and France made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.47.

283. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.47. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Gambia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Paraguay, Uzbekistan

284. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.47 by 14 to 21, with 10 abstentions[[83]](#footnote-84).

285. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Eritrea, the Gambia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal and the United Arabic Emirates (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution.

286. In the statement, the representative of Eritrea disassociated the member State from the consensus on the eighth, nineth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-third and twenty-fifth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 11, 20 and 21 of the draft resolution.

287. In the statement, the representative of the Gambia disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twenty-second preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 1, 12 and 22 of the draft resolution.

288. In the statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the member State from the consensus on the eighth, nineth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fifth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 11, 12, 20 and 22 of the draft resolution.

289. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the member State from the consensus on the fifth, eighth, nineth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fifth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 9, 12, 20, 21 and 22 of the draft resolution.

290. In the statement, the representative of the United Arabic Emirates, on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, disassociated the member State from the consensus on the eighth, nineth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 12, 20, 21 and 22 of the draft resolution.

291. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/16).

292. After adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Mauritius and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Contribution of the implementation of the objectives of the International Year of the Family and its follow-up processes in the promotion and protection of human rights

293. At the 47th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representatives of Egypt and Qatar, also on behalf of Côte d’Ivoire, Saudi Arabia and Singapore, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.24/Rev.1, sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Singapore and co-sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), India, Libya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nepal, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Samoa, the United States of America and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

294. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, France, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

295. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

296. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

297. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/17).

298. After adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

The right to development

299. At the 47th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.27, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Subsequently, Chile and Peru withdrew their co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Kazakhstan joined the sponsors.

300. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, India and Pakistan made general comments on the draft resolution.

301. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

302. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Chile, China, Germany, Mexico, Paraguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

303. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Belgium, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay

304. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 to 13, with 5 abstentions (resolution 54/18).

Realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl

305. At the 47th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of the United Arab Emirates, also on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.37/Rev.1, sponsored by the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Libya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Sri Lanka and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, the Gambia, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

306. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, China, Costa Rica, India, Kazakhstan and Pakistan made general comments on the draft resolution.

307. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

308. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

309. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/19).

310. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mauritius, the Philippines and San Marino joined the sponsors.

Right to privacy in the digital age

311. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of Austria, Germany and Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.12/Rev.1, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Germany and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, the Dominican Republic, the Gambia, Georgia, Honduras, Liechtenstein, Mongolia, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova and Senegal joined the sponsors.

312. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Paraguay made general comments on the draft resolution.

313. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

314. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

315. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/21).

316. After adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, Botswana and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities

317. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of China, also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Pakistan and South Africa, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.23, sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Egypt, Pakistan and South Africa, and co-sponsored by the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Belarus, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), the Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

318. At the same meeting, the representative of China announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

319. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Germany, India, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa and the Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

320. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution as orally revised.

321. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

322. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 54/22).

323. After adoption of the draft resolution, Angola, Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Mauritius, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Question of the death penalty

324. At the 49th meeting, on 13 October 2023, the representatives of Benin and Switzerland, also on behalf of Belgium, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia and the Republic of Moldova, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.34, sponsored by Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, the Marshall Islands, Namibia, Panama, Paraguay, Poland and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

325. At the same meeting, the representative of Switzerland announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

326. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Oman, on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, introduced amendment A/HRC/54/L.36 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

327. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt, also on behalf Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, the Comoros, Djibouti, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen, introduced amendment A/HRC/54/L.39 to the draft resolution.

328. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Singapore, also on behalf of Belarus, Egypt and Pakistan, introduced amendment A/HRC/54/L.48 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

329. At the same meeting, the representative of Singapore, also on behalf of Belarus, introduced amendments A/HRC/54/L.49, A/HRC/54/L.50 and A/HRC/54/L.51 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

330. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Singapore introduced amendment A/HRC/54/L.52 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

331. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.36 was sponsored by Oman, on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen. Subsequently, Bangladesh, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Gambia, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), the Russian Federation and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.39 was sponsored by Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, the Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Botswana, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Gambia, Lesotho, Libya (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.48 was sponsored by Belarus, Egypt, Pakistan and Singapore and co-sponsored by Bahrain and Brunei Darussalam. Subsequently, Bangladesh, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Libya, Nigeria, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), the Russian Federation, Somalia and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.49 was sponsored by Belarus and Singapore. Subsequently, China, the Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and Somalia joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.50 was sponsored by Belarus and Singapore. Subsequently, China, the Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho and Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.51 was sponsored by Belarus and Singapore. Subsequently, the Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lesotho, Nigeria, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and Somalia joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/54/L.52 was sponsored by Singapore. Subsequently, China, the Gambia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Nigeria, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and Somalia joined the sponsors.

332. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments to the draft resolution as orally revised.

333. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Costa Rica, Germany, India, Kazakhstan and Lithuania made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised and on the proposed amendments.

334. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution as orally revised.

335. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, South Africa, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.36.

336. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.36. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Abstaining*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, South Africa, United States of America, Uzbekistan

337. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.36 by 19 to 19, with 9 abstentions.

338. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and France made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.39.

339. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.39. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Uzbekistan

340. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.39 by 19 to 21, with 7 abstentions.

341. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.48.

342. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.48. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Abstaining*:

Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Nepal, United States of America, Uzbekistan

343. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.48 by 18 to 21, with 8 abstentions.

344. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Paraguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.49.

345. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.49. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Senegal, United States of America, Uzbekistan

346. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.49 by 14 to 22, with 10 abstentions[[84]](#footnote-85).

347. At the same meeting, the representatives of Benin and Lithuania made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.50.

348. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.50. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Senegal, United States of America, Uzbekistan

349. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.50 by 13 to 22, with 11 abstentions[[85]](#footnote-86).

350. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica and Luxembourg made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.51.

351. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.51. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Gambia, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Senegal, Uzbekistan

352. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.51 by 12 to 23, with 11 abstentions[[86]](#footnote-87).

353. At the same meeting, the representatives of France and Finland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/54/L.52.

354. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/54/L.52. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Gambia, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Senegal, Uzbekistan

355. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/54/L.52 by 12 to 23, with 11 abstentions[[87]](#footnote-88).

356. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Pakistan, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, India, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore and Uganda) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution as orally revised.

357. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, India, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore and Uganda), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, India, Maldives, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Eritrea, Gambia, Malawi, Morocco, Senegal, Viet Nam

358. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 28 to 11, with 7 abstentions (resolution 54/35)[[88]](#footnote-89).

359. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Honduras, Malaysia, Nepal, Paraguay, South Africa, the Sudan and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote and general comments after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 3.

360. After adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador, Hungary, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

IV. Human rights situations that require the Council’s attention

A. Interactive dialogue on the report of the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia

361. At the 18th meeting, on 21 September 2023, Chair of the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia, Mohamed Chande Othman, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/27, a report of the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia[[89]](#footnote-90).

362. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia made a statement as the State concerned.

363. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, made a statement.

364. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair and members of the Commission questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Eritrea, France, Latvia[[90]](#footnote-91) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video message), Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (video message), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), Physicians for Human Rights.

365. At the same meeting, the Chair and members of the Commission, Steven Ratner and Radhika Coomaraswamy, answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic

366. At the 19th meeting, on 22 September 2023, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/27, a report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry [[91]](#footnote-92).

367. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

368. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair and members of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Estonia[[92]](#footnote-93) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Georgia, Germany, Luxembourg, Qatar, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United States of America), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme (video message), International Service for Human Rights (video message), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), Non c'è pace senza giustizia (video message), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video message), World Jewish Congress, World Lebanese Cultural Union, Inc. (video message).

369. At the same meeting, the Chair and members of the Commission of Inquiry, Lynn Welchman and Hanny Megally, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath

370. At the 20th meeting, on 22 September 2023, the Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/29, an oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath.

371. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the State concerned.

372. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 21st meeting, on 25 September 2023, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Eritrea, Estonia[[93]](#footnote-94) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video message), France, Germany, Lithuania, Montenegro, Romania, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malta, Nicaragua, Poland, Republic of .Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Bar Association (video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video message), Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

373. At the 21st meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine

374. At the 21st meeting, on 25 September 2023, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, Erik Møse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/29, an oral of the Commission of Inquiry.

375. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

376. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 21st and the 22nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the members of the Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Belgium, China, Czechia, Denmark[[94]](#footnote-95) (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video message), Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua (video message), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video message), Catholic International Education Office, Center for Global Nonkilling, Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for Human Rights, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, iuventum e.V. (video message), Meezaan Center for Human Rights (video message), Physicians for Human Rights, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video message).

377. At the 22nd meeting, the Chair and members of the Commission of Inquiry, Pablo de Greiff and Vrinda Grover, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue on the report of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

378. At the 22nd meeting, on 25 September 2023, the Chair of the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Marta Valiñas, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 45/20, a report of the independent international fact-finding mission[[95]](#footnote-96).

379. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement as the State concerned.

380. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the independent international fact-finding mission questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada[[96]](#footnote-97) (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala and Paraguay), Chile, China, Cuba (video message), Czechia, Eritrea, Georgia, Germany, Paraguay, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Niger (via video teleconference), Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Uruguay, Yemen (video message), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video message), Aula Abierta (video message), Freedom House (video message), Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (video message), Human Rights Watch, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues.

381. At the same meeting, the members of the independent international fact-finding mission, Francisco Cox Vial and Patricia Tappatá Valdez, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

F. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the overall situation of human rights in Myanmar

382. At the 23rd meeting, on 26 September 2023, the High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 50/3, the report of the Office of the High Commissioner on the overall situation of human rights in Myanmar[[97]](#footnote-98).

383. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, China, Czechia, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, India, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Indonesia, Italy (video message), Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Edmund Rice International Limited (video message), Human Rights Now, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of SOUTHEAST ASIA SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY AND EXPRESSION CAUCUS (ASC), INC.) (video message), Jubilee Campaign (video message), Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video message), International Bar Association (video message), Meezaan Center for Human Rights (video message).

384. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

385. At the 26th meeting, on 27 September 2023, the representative of Malaysia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

G. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation

386. At the 18th meeting, on 21 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Russian Federation, Mariana Katzarova, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/25, a report on the human rights situation in the Russian Federation[[98]](#footnote-99).

387. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 19th meeting, on 22 September 2023, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechia, Eritrea, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video message), France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mali, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua (via video teleconference), Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video message), Amnesty International, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation, Humanists International (video message), International Bar Association (video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Physicians for Human Rights, United Nations Watch.

388. At the 19th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi

389. At the 20th meeting, on 22 September 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi, Fortuné Gaetan Zongo, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/28, a report on the human rights situation in Burundi[[99]](#footnote-100).

390. At the same meeting, the representative of Burundi made a statement as the State concerned.

391. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the national human rights institution, Commission Nationale Indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi), made a statement.

392. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Eritrea, France, Luxembourg, Norway[[100]](#footnote-101) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Romania, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (video message), Russian Federation, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Research League (video message), Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

393. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

H. General debate on agenda item 4

394. At its 24thmeeting, on 26 September 2023, and at its 25th and 26th meetings, on 27 September, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[101]](#footnote-102) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, India, Libya[[102]](#footnote-103) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Malawi, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Spain[[103]](#footnote-104) (on behalf of the European Union), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[104]](#footnote-105) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[105]](#footnote-106) (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Sri Lanka), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burundi, Canada, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua (video message), Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale (video message), Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (video message), Alsalam Foundation (video message), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Amnesty International, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights (video message), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video message), Asian Dignity Initiative (video message), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes (video message), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (also on behalf of International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan center for human rights, Union of Arab Jurists), Association MIMAN, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video message), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video message), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute (video message), BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video message), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Christian Solidarity International (CSI), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC) (video message), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video message), "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (also on behalf of Akshar Foundation, Patiala Foundation, Rochun, Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)), Edmund Rice International Limited (video message), Elizka Relief Foundation, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Franciscans International (video message), Fundacion Vida - Grupo Ecologico Verde, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video message), Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video message), Human Is Right (video message), Human Rights Now, Human Rights Research League (video message), Human Rights Watch, Humanists International (video message), India Water Foundation (also on behalf of Akshar Foundation, "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video message), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Institute of Sustainable Development (video message), Interfaith International (video message), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Association of Justice Watch, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora (video message), International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message), International Muslim Women's Union (video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan center for human rights, Union of Arab Jurists), International Service for Human Rights, International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Meezaan center for human rights, Union of Arab Jurists), Iran Autism Association (video message), Iranian Elite Research Center (video message), Iranian Thalassemia Society (video message), Iraqi Development Organization (video message), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian (video message), Jubilee Campaign (video message), Justiça Global (video message), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video message), Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s., Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute (video message), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients (video message), Meezaan Center for Human Rights (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration), Minority Rights Group (video message), Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group (video message), Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (video message), Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Peace Brigades International, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative (video message), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (also on behalf of "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), India Water Foundation), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) (video message), The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Union of Arab Jurists (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan center for human rights), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United for Human Rights, United Nations Watch (video message), Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International (video message), WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW (video message), World Evangelical Alliance, World Muslim Congress, Youth Parliament for SDG (video message).

395. At the 26th meeting, on 27 September 2023, and at the 27th meeting, on 28 September 2023, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Nicaragua (via video teleconference), Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, Tunisia, Türkiye, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

396. At the 27th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

I. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Burundi

397. At the 47th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Spain, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.1, sponsored by Spain, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Iceland, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

398. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Somalia, the Sudan and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

399. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Burundi made a statement as the State concerned.

400. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

401. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Somalia, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against*:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan

*Abstaining*:

Bangladesh, Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Gambia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

402. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 20 to 10, with 17 abstentions (resolution 54/20).

403. After adoption of the draft resolution, Switzerland joined the sponsors.

Situation of human rights in the Russian Federation

404. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Luxembourg, also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.21, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America withdrew their co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Japan, the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

405. At the same meeting, the representatives of Eritrea, France, Germany, Lithuania and Montenegro, made general comments on the draft resolution.

406. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

407. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, China, Cuba, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

408. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Eritrea, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Viet Nam

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Honduras, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

409. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 18 to 7, with 22 abstentions (resolution 54/23).

410. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Malaysia and Ukraine made statements in explanation of vote and general comments after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 4.

411. After adoption of the draft resolution, Guatemala, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples

412. At the 26th meeting, on 27 September 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 18/8 and 51/18, the annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples, on the theme “The impact of certain development projects on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, in particular the impact on Indigenous women”.

413. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion.

414. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, José Francisco Calí Tzay; Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Sheryl Lightfoot; Lawyer for the Yaqui People, Mexico, Anabela Carlón Flores; and Head of Human Rights and Development at the UN Women Geneva Office, Adriana Quiñones.

415. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Mexico, Ukraine;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Brazil, Ecuador, Guatemala, Spain (video message);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNDP;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union, International Development Law Organization;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Indian Treaty Council, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco) (video message), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund).

416. During the discussion for the second speaking slot, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Malaysia, South Africa;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video conference);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Consultoría Para Los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento, Edmund Rice International Limited (video message), grupo intercultural ALMACIGA, Women's Spirit (Ruach Nashit) – Financial Independence for Women Survivors of Violence (video message).

417. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

418. At the 27th meeting, on 28 September 2023, the Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Sheryl Lightfoot, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 33/25, the reports of the Expert Mechanism[[106]](#footnote-107).

419. At the same meeting, a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, Pablo Miss, made a statement.

420. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Guatemala[[107]](#footnote-108) (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), Honduras, Ukraine, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Edmund Rice International Limited (video message), Franciscans International, Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, International Indian Treaty Council, Minority Rights Group (video message), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund.

421. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

422. At the 28th meeting, on 28 September 2023, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolutions 36/21 and 48/17, the report of the Secretary-General on alleged reprisals against those who seek to cooperate or have cooperated with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms[[108]](#footnote-109).

423. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 29th meeting, on 29 September 2023, the following made statements and asked the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, France, Germany, India, Latvia[[109]](#footnote-110) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte D'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Malaysia, Pakistan, Russian Federation[[110]](#footnote-111) (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Belarus, Botswana, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland (also on behalf of Fiji, Ghana, Hungary and Uruguay), Libya, Liechtenstein, Philippines, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message), State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNDP;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, National Human Rights Committee (Qatar);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", International Service for Human Rights, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)) (video message), Aula Abierta, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video message), Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for Human Rights, Institute for NGO Research (video message), International Service for Human Rights (video message), Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

424. At the 29th meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with the Advisory Committee

425. At the 28th meeting, on 28 September 2023, the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee, Milena Costas Trascasas, presented the reports of the Advisory Committee[[111]](#footnote-112).

426. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Gambia, India, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama[[112]](#footnote-113) (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Brazil, Egypt, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Panama, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video message), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), FIAN International e.V., iuventum e.V. (video message), Sikh Human Rights Group.

427. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Advisory Committee answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Complaint Procedure

428. At the 20th meeting, on 22 September 2023, the Human Rights Council held a closed meeting on the complaint procedure.

429. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Situations, Juan Antonio Quintanilla Román, presented the report of the Working Group on Situations on its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions, held in closed meetings on 24 October 2022 and from 25 to 26 April 2023, respectively.

430. At the 22nd meeting, on 25 September 2023, the President of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the outcome of the meeting, stating that the Council had examined, in its closed meeting, the report of the Working Group on Situations on its thirtieth and thirty-first sessions under the Complaint Procedure established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007. The President added that no case had been referred by the Working Group on Situations to the Council for action at the fifty-fourth session.

F. General debate on agenda item 5

431. At its 29th and 30th meetings, on 29th September 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Australia[[113]](#footnote-114) (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Spain, Sweden, the United States of America and Vanuatu), Azerbaijan[[114]](#footnote-115) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt[[115]](#footnote-116) (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Gambia, Georgia , Germany, India, Latvia[[116]](#footnote-117) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal[[117]](#footnote-118) (also on behalf of Angola, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Paraguay, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Spain[[118]](#footnote-119) (on behalf of the European Union), Ukraine, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libya, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Uganda (via video teleconference), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work (video message), Alliance Defending Freedom (video message), Alsalam Foundation (video message), American Association of Jurists (video message), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (video message), Amnesty International, Association MIMAN, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme (video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Elizka Relief Foundation, Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institute for NGO Research, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video message), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), International Muslim Women's Union (video message), International Service for Human Rights (video message), Iraqi Development Organization (video message), iuventum e.V. (video message), Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group (video message), Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale (video message), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (also on behalf of "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature)), Sikh Human Rights Group, The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, The Regional Center for the Welfare of Ageing Persons in Cameroon, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), United for Human Rights (video message), United Nations Association of China, Villages Unis (United Villages), World Barua Organization (WBO) (video message), World Muslim Congress (video message).

432. At the 30th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Cuba and the Sudan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

433. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

434. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representatives of Fiji and Hungary, also on behalf of Ghana, Ireland and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.30/Rev.1, sponsored by Fiji, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal and Serbia joined the sponsors.

435. Amendments A/HRC/53/L.44, A/HRC/53/L.45 and A/HRC/53/L.46 were not considered by the Council, in the absence of co-sponsorship by members of the Council.

436. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Costa Rica and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

437. Also at the same meeting, the representative of China made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

438. In the statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

439. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/24).

440. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

VI. Universal periodic review

441. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Council decision 17/119 and President’s statements 8/1 and 9/2 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process, the Council considered the outcome of the reviews conducted during the forty-third session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 1 to 12 May 2023.

442. In accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, the President stated that all recommendations must be part of the final outcome of the universal periodic review and that, accordingly, the State under review should clearly communicate its position on all recommendations by indicating that it either “supported” or “noted” them.

A. Consideration of the universal periodic review outcomes

443. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President’s statement 8/1, the following section below contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome of the review by the State under review and by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council, and general comments made by other stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the Council in plenary session. The statements of the delegations or other stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Council.[[119]](#footnote-120)

**France**

444. The review of France was held on 1 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by France in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[120]](#footnote-121)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[121]](#footnote-122)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[122]](#footnote-123)

445. At its 30th meeting, on 29 September 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of France (see sect. C below).

446. The outcome of the review of France comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[123]](#footnote-124) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[124]](#footnote-125)

**1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome**

447. The delegation of France presented its Government's formal response to the 355 recommendations addressed to it by 123 States on its fourth universal periodic review.

448. The French Government reiterated its commitment to the universal periodic review, the creation of which it had supported. This process was one of the most innovative mechanisms for promoting human rights. A peer review that was a unique moment of accountability and dialogue. It allowed a dialogue with other States and new commitments, based on the recommendations received.

449. France thanked OHCHR, the Presidency, the Member States and the non-governmental organizations who had been willing to share their expertise during this important exercise.

450. As a testimony of its commitment, the French delegation that came on 1 May 2023 to Geneva was led by the Minister for Gender Equality and the Fight against Discrimination. A portfolio which reflected the importance given by France to gender equality as grand national cause, to diversity of society as a great source of wealth, and to the promotion of economic, social, and cultural rights.

451. The Inter-ministerial Delegate for the fight against racism and antisemitism (DILCRAH), representatives of the Ministry of the Interior and Overseas France, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Solidarity, the inter-ministerial delegation for housing and access to housing (DIHAL) and the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA) were also present to respond to questions raised by various delegations. Sign that France was determined to improve the human rights situation in France as well as to promote all human rights around the world, the Ambassador for human rights and the new Ambassador for the rights of LGBT+ persons were also accompanying the Minister.

452. The national report as well as the reports from the United Nations and non-governmental organizations upon which this review was based had been examined with the utmost consideration by all the French authorities.

453. The French Government was committed to maintain a regular dialogue with members of the civil society and the national institution for the protection of human rights, the National Consultative Commission on Human Rights (CNCDH). The government had considered CNCDH’s comments on its national report before submitting it to the Human Rights Council. The CNCDH was and will continue to be a key stakeholder in the development of French policies to promote human rights and combat all forms of discrimination.

454. On 1 May, the Minister and the French inter-ministerial delegation showcased the progress made by France on the whole sphere of human rights in public policies since the previous review in 2018.

455. The review had highlighted the progress made by France to promote women's rights and gender equality as well as the various measures taken since the previous cycle to foster a more inclusive and tolerant society, including the fight against racism, against antisemitism and all other forms of discrimination and measures undertaken to advance the rights of people with disabilities.

456. The delegation welcomed the interest shown by 125 States, who took the floor during the review.

457. The Government had examined the 355 recommendations that were submitted. After careful examination, France “supported” 274 recommendations, or 77 per cent of the recommendations received, “noted” 47 and “accepted partially” 34 recommendations, either because it could not endorse the recommendation as a whole, or because the recommendation, contrary to what its wording indicated, was already implemented; or because legal or constitutional reasons prevented full implementation of the recommendation.

458. France acknowledged that partially accepted recommendations will be reported as “noted” in the final report of the Working Group.

459. France had explained its position concerning each recommendation in an Annex. This document, the product of a comprehensive inter-ministerial consultation, and available to all, was on the website of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

460. The delegation reiterated that all the accepted recommendations will be carefully monitored with a view to their implementation. The fulfillment of human rights was a constant process which required the commitment of all the public authorities and the entire society. Developments such as the digital revolution or global warming, the convulsions of the world, led to new challenges for States in the protection of human rights. For France, democracy, grounded on the rule of law, addressing those challenges are the duties of the State.

461. As an elected member of the Human Rights Council and a candidate for re-election for the 2024-2026 mandate, France was all the more vigilant to ensure that the universal periodic review yields tangible results. This was a question of credibility for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review and for the Human Rights Council.

462. The delegation stressed to count on France to lead by example in monitoring and implementing the accepted recommendations. The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs would be in charge of the inter-ministerial coordination for the monitoring and implementation of these recommendations including mid-term reporting, in liaison with CNCDH and the civil society.

**2. General comments made by the national human rights institution of the State under review**

463. Commission nationale consultative des droits de l’homme (CNCDH) noted that France accepted fewer recommendations than in 2018 and that Parliament had not been involved in this exercise. It commended France’s ambition in its feminist diplomacy and its progress on LGBT+ rights. However, it deplored the lack of political will to take action to combat human trafficking, despite France having been a pioneer State in the Alliance 8.7.

464. It noted the decline in freedom of association and assembly and deplored the obstacles to the official mission of the Special Rapporteur on this mandate. It regretted that the authorities were in denial of the violence committed by law enforcement officials and the racism within their ranks. It highlighted the shortcomings in the protection of journalists and vulnerable groups. No convictions for discrimination were recorded in 2020. It deplored that the fight against poverty lacked impetus, even though it has been steadily growing. It noted inequalities between the mainland and certain overseas territories, such as Mayotte.

465. On violence against women, only 14 per cent of rape complaints had resulted in convictions and France refused to include the notion of consent in the law. It was also concerned about the tightening of migration policy and had documented obstacles to asylum application and harassment of migrant defenders. It was concerned about reprisals against human rights defenders, particularly in the context of corporate activities and environmental issues. Finally, it encouraged France to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

**3. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council on the outcome of the review**

466. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of France, 16 delegations made statements.

467. China welcomed France’s acceptance of all its recommendations. At the same time China was deeply concerned that, in France, racism and xenophobia were on the rise leading to more violent crimes. Basic rights and freedoms of racial and religious minorities were violated, including Africans, people of African descent, Muslims, Roma people, refugees and migrants. China hoped that France will take effective measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and hate speech, to protect vulnerable groups access to housing education, health, employment and to promote rights and freedoms of refugees, migrants and other minorities.

468. Djibouti emphasized the efforts and commitments made to protect and promote human rights on the occasion of the adoption of the report. Djibouti also commended France for accepting a large number of the recommendations, in particular the two recommendations made by it. Djibouti wished France every success in the implementation of the recommendations it had accepted.

469. Gabon praised France for its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and for accepting recommendations to combat domestic violence and promote gender equality.

470. India appreciated the constructive engagement of France during the review, which reflected its strong commitment to the process. India welcomed France’s continued efforts in protecting human rights and freedoms for all.

471. Indonesia appreciated France’s commitments to accept the recommendations to take further measures in combating discriminations practiced by State and non-State actors as well as ensuring the fundamental rights of migrants and refugees. Indonesia wished that France will enhance its commitment to safeguarding freedom of expression and freedom of religion, particularly in protecting Muslim women from discriminatory practices and laws. Indonesia stressed that State's protections of ethnic and religious minorities would contribute to the enjoyment of human rights for all.

472. The Islamic Republic of Iran appreciated the acceptance of its three recommendations on enforced disappearances, discriminatory practices against people of African descent, and prevalence of racist discourse. It noted with regret that the recommendation on enacting legal measures to prosecute incitement to violence has been partially accepted in view of the escalating actions against Muslim communities. It was concerned about the recent ban on long dresses in public schools which might aggravate existing discrimination against Muslim girls, leading to their marginalisation and incitement to violence against them. It mentioned that the partial acceptance on ending the excessive use of force against protestors and respect their right to freedom of expression makes the space for crimes, such as the killing of Nahel Marzoukh.

473. Kazakhstan thanked France for its active engagement in the universal periodic review process and its commitment to promote and protect human rights, both on national and international level. It commended the adoption of a new legislation to combat hate speech as well as a new national plan to combat racism and discrimination.

474. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended the progress made towards strengthening gender equality and the rights of women and girls, including the implementation of the inter-ministerial plan for equality between men and women. It also praised France’s contribution to international development through the provision of official development assistance.

475. Libya appreciated the acceptance of one of the recommendations on efforts to reduce overcrowding in prisons.

476. Malaysia welcomed France's commitment to investigate complaints regarding the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials. It also noted that France had partially accepted to strengthen effort to address hate crime, Islamophobia and other related intolerance. It noted that France did not support the recommendation on freedom of religion and belief, specifically relating to the law that prohibits the covering of the face by Muslim women in public spaces. It hoped that this recommendation would be taken into consideration in the future.

477. Maldives commended France for accepting 274 recommendations and partially accepting 34 recommendations. Maldives encouraged France to improve access to education for children with disabilities through tailored measures in schools.

478. Morocco encouraged the French authorities to continue their efforts in countering all forms of racial discrimination through the implementation of legislative measures and efficient action plans.

479. Nepal thanked France for accepting its recommendations and the efforts made to ensure the right to adequate housing. It appreciated France’s initiatives to promote gender equality and commended the adoption of the third national action plan on the implementation of the resolution on women, peace and security.

480. Nigeria praised the commitment of the French Government and the efforts demonstrated in formulating a new national plan to combat racism, antisemitism and discrimination on grounds of origin covering the period 2023-2026. Nigeria took positive note of the law to combat hateful content on the Internet.

481. Peru encouraged France to continue to promote and protect human rights. Peru acknowledged France’s commitment to the human rights mechanism and to the topics and recommendations related to access to education and protection of refugees and asylum seekers, particularly children.

482. The Philippines appreciated France's deep commitment to the process and commended France for accepting two of its recommendations and partially accepting another two on enhancing the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children.

**4. General comments made by other stakeholders**

483. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of France, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

484. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (video message) noted the disproportionate use of force and discriminatory practices by the French police and the illegal murder of Nahal, aged 17, June this year. It urged France to repeal Article 451 of the Internal Security Code and to put in place the recommendations of the Committee on the 485. Elimination of Racial Discrimination with regard to racial profiling and excessive use of force by the police and law enforcement bodies. It welcomed the acceptance by France to guarantee access to justice and appropriate judicial measures for victims of nuclear tests carried out by France. It urged the adoption of the Law 3966 to include compensation for victims affected by the nuclear testing.

485. The World Evangelical Alliance looked forward to the implementation of the accepted recommendations with regard to the combat against antisemitism and the protection of ethnic and religious minorities. It noted that law of the 24th of August 2021 on the principles of the Republic had significantly altered the regime of cults. It called for the revision of this law and for the harmonization of these measures throughout the country. It recommended amending the Public Health Code to respect freedom of conscience for healthcare workers and to providing for a general conscientious objection clause.

486. The World Jewish Congress (video message) stated that France was not an antisemitic country, but there was still antisemitism in France. It wecomed the adoption by the French National Assembly and the French Senate of the definition of antisemitisme by the International Holocaust Rememberance Alliance . It lauded the efforts to combat antisemitism and Holocaust denial. It remained vigilant that issues related to antisemitism and racism and human rights be strictly guaranteed both in France and around the world.

487. The Association for Defending Victims of Terrrorism stated that one of the most important concerns that directly affected the human rights situation of victims of terrorism in the world was the role of the French Government in countering terrorism. France has been supporting terrorist groups and granting asylum status to the members of such groups without preventing their activities in France. The organization mentioned the lack of accountability and transparency of France regarding the presence of terrorists on its territory.

488. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council reminded that the Council was considering the universal periodic review under item 6 and that all speakers were expected to contextualize and focus their statements on the adoption at hand.

489. Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) noted that France had accepted about 77 per cent of the recommandations and regretted that France considered that some of the recommendations have already been implemented, even though the laws did not guarantee their implementation. It urged France to make the fight against poverty and the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights a priority in consultation with the relevant people. France had the Presidency of the Global Migrant Forum, and this was an opportunity to have ambitious discussions with other stakeholders.

490. The European Centre for Learn Justice / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme pointed out the insecurity in France, including an alarming situation of drug related crimes. Freedom of religion had also been violated by blind policies and there was an unprecendented crisis in the health system as the Government was closing hospitals. The level of public schools was also going down, especially on subjects like sexual education and mathematics.

491. The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR) (video message), was concerned by the violence against Muslim women and the ban on hijab. These measures were contrary to the principle of human rights. It believed that discriminatory laws should be repealed immediately and that France should actively engage in a dialogue with the representative of the Muslim community to find common solutions.

492. Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video message) welcomed the efforts made to combat stigmatization and discrimination against minorities. It remained concerned about France’s policies on freedom of religion, which were leading to a climate of religious intolerance, community withdrawal, hate speech and hate crimes. The French policy acted as a catalyst for intolerance in violation of international conventions.

493. The Iranian Elite Research Center (video message) stated that more than one million people demonstrated across France against unpopular reforms and requested clarification on the number of deaths and arrests during the protests following the death of a young boy.

494. The Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (video message) was deeply concerned about the discrimination against minorities, especially Muslims. It deplored the French Government decision that banned Muslim girls from wearing Abayas in schools. These restrictions caused by the application of the principle of secularism overshadowed the individual freedom of Muslim citizens. It urged the French Government to take steps to amend all regulations that affect minorities, abstain from the use of force against protesters and end their arbitrary arrests.

**5. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

495. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 355 recommendations received, 274 had enjoyed the support of France, and 81 had been noted.

496. The delegation of France thanked the Vice- President and the speakers for their comments. Their interventions demonstrated the usefulness of the universal periodic review, of which France was a fervent advocate, and they had provided further insights to the process.

497. All the recommendations received by France had been meticulously examined by the officials. They had accepted all the recommendations without reservation whenever they could. In total, the recommendations accepted without reservation represented more than three quarters of the recommendations received during this fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, a proportion comparable to that of the previous cycle.

498. Regarding the implementation of the recommendations, France also intended to submit a mid-term report halfway through this fourth cycle. On the recommendations relating to the establishment of a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations, France had accepted Recommendation No. 18 of Paraguay and committed to strengthen the current existing mechanism and will discuss it with CNCDH, also present in the room.

499. France, while specifying full respect for freedom of expression and opinion, recalled that an intervention from civil society purportedly related to terrorism was clearly not based on the examination of facts.

500. France recalled its greatest determination in fighting racism and all forms of discrimination, including those related to ethnic origin, real or supposed, or grounded on presumed race. Action has been taken in the national plan for fighting racism, antisemitism and discrimination related to the origin 2023-2026.

501. Based on the constitutional principles that are the indivisibility of the Republic and the unity of the French people, pursuant to equality between citizens and non-discrimination, collective rights are not recognized to any group defined by a community of origin, culture, language or belief. France recalled its refusal of identity labels and the promotion of the full realization of economic, cultural and social rights, as well as civil and political rights, for each individual.

502. France recalled this review is part of a cycle of hearing, since France would appear before the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on 2 - 3 October and before the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on 17 October, after being auditioned by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

503. France aimed to lead by example on accountability. France has ratified the main international human rights instruments. It has recognized the competency of the Committees responsible for ensuring compliance with the treaties it has ratified to receive individual complaints. France also extended a standing invitation to the United Nations special procedures and two Special Rapporteurs on education and extreme poverty were due to visit France.

504. As a candidate for elections to the next Council (2024-2026), France was committed to continuing its action against the death penalty, against impunity and against discrimination as stated in its voluntary commitments.

505. France was also committed to continuing to promote the rights of women and girls, the rights of LGBT+ persons and human rights defenders. France will pursue, with its partners, the powerful ambition to foster fairer, freer, and more inclusive societies for all.

**Tonga**

506. The review of Tonga was held on 1 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Tonga in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[125]](#footnote-126)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[126]](#footnote-127)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[127]](#footnote-128)

507. At its 30th meeting, on 29 September 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Tonga (see sect. C below).

508. The outcome of the review of Tonga comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[128]](#footnote-129) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[129]](#footnote-130)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome

509. Tonga stated that during the review held on 1 May 2023, it received a total of 173 recommendations from 59 Member States, the majority of which pertained to the ratification and accession to international human rights instruments, cooperation with human rights mechanisms, and requests for technical assistance.

510. Tonga stressed the fact that it was no stranger to the common challenges other small island developing States continued to face in relation to climate change, including the increasing frequency of tropical cyclones, which largely impacted on the Government’s competing priorities and limited resources. In this regard, Tonga noted that it was still progressing in its recovery from the devastation that resulted from the Hunga Tonga and Hunga Ha’apai volcanic eruption and tsunami in the previous year. In spite of those challenges, the Government continued to commit its efforts to collectively enhance human rights situations both at national and community levels.

511. Tonga noted that the Government, through its Universal Periodic Review Working Group (UPR WG) – Tonga’s National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up (NMIRF) - conducted deliberations at national level. During Tonga’s internal consultations and close examination of these recommendations, the importance of resource availabilities and capacity was recognized and highlighted. At the core of the challenges Tonga encountered in implementing human rights commitments remained the limited capacity and resources at its disposal, competing government priority areas, and the recommended timeframes for the implementation of recommendations.

512. In light of these considerations, Tonga prepared an addendum, which set out Tonga’s commitment and response to improving its human rights work on each of the 173 recommendations. These recommendations were clustered into 22 thematic areas, including: ratification of and accession to international instruments; cooperation with human rights mechanisms; legal, institutional and policy framework; national human rights action plans; national human rights institution; national mechanism for reporting and follow-up; equality and non-discrimination; the death penalty; good governance and corruption; human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery; rights to adequate standard of living, health, education, the environment, development; economic and political crisis, natural disasters or other emergencies; women and girls; violence against women; children, older persons and persons with disabilities; and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (LGBTI).

513. In summary, out of the 173 recommendations received, 110 recommendations enjoyed the support of Tonga, and 63 recommendations were noted. Tonga received and supported 53 recommendations in relation to the ratification of international instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other core human rights conventions. In compliance with all its domestic processes, Tonga was committed to ensuring the ratification of and accession to all core international human rights treaties to protect and promote the rights of its citizens. Tonga highlighted that despite it not having ratified most of these international conventions, numerous fundamental human rights principles found in core human rights treaties already served as the foundation for many of Tonga's laws.

514. Tonga also received and supported seven recommendations in relation to national human rights institution and was currently working toward ensuring that constitutional bodies such as the Office of the Auditor General and the Office of the Ombudsman remained independent.

515. Tonga further received and supported nine recommendations in relation to human rights and the environment and the Government continued its efforts in the implementation of its environment-related policies currently undertaken by the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications.

516. In addition, Tonga received and noted a total number of 15 recommendations for the elimination of the death penalty. As an abolitionist state in practice, Tonga retained its position that the death penalty remained the ultimate criminal sanction lawfully available to the country that had only been imposed in the most heinous cases. In this regard, Tonga noted that the current determination for constitutional and political reform and the consideration of other international human rights instruments might offer further opportunities for discussion and debate on the issue.

517. Tonga received 16 recommendations in relation to decriminalizing same-sex relationships. Tonga retained the position pronounced in its first cycle universal periodic review that whilst current laws might criminalize certain consensual sexual conduct, Tonga was a Christian society that believed in tolerance and respect across difference. A respect for difference allowed the widest margins of appreciation to lawmakers as well as other stakeholders and encouraged robust debate about equality within society.

518. Tonga noted that the recommendations received encompassed a wide range of human rights issues that would require on-going consideration, thorough, robust and comprehensive dialogue, against a backdrop of cultural sensitivity with conservative Christian values of Tongan society. Nevertheless, the Government would continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation progress of the recommendations it supported, and on-going consideration for those that were noted.

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

519. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tonga, 12 delegations made statements.

520. New Zealand commended Tonga for the establishment of a Cabinet working group to review, with the aim of ratifying, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the establishment of a Cabinet committee to consider the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It welcomed Tonga’s ongoing consideration of ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It also acknowledged Tonga’s commitment to examining some of its specific recommendations, for example, to establish a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles. Furthermore, it encouraged ongoing consideration for those noted recommendations.

521. The Russian Federation thanked the delegation for the information concerning the recommendations supported by the country, and noted that most of them had been supported, including those made by the Russian Federation. It further noted, with satisfaction, the steps taken to strengthen the legal instruments for human rights, as well as the adoptions of new laws aimed at implementing UPR recommendations.

522. Samoa acknowledged, with appreciation, Tonga’s support of its recommendations pertaining to the integration of climate change and environmental education into the school curriculum, as well as the enhancement of human rights awareness during national climate consultations with particular focus on the rights of children, women, and persons with disabilities. It also welcomed Tonga’s support of the establishment of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up, which could address a number of capacities issues. It encouraged OHCHR and development partners to provide Tonga with the necessary technical assistance to achieve this upon Tonga’s request.

523. Tunisia expressed its satisfaction with the fact that Tonga had supported the majority of the recommendations. It commended Tonga for supporting the recommendations to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. It also commended Tonga for supporting the recommendations to pursue efforts aimed at fighting violence against women and girls, as well as the effective protection of women and persons with disabilities. It further welcomed Tonga’s efforts into combating poverty and putting an end to trafficking in persons.

524. UNFPA (video message) welcomed the support by the Tongan Government of the recommendation regarding sexual and reproductive health education. It reiterated its commitment to continuing its assistance to Tonga in strengthening the resilience of the national systems and communities to: ensure that there was no Tongan woman dying during pregnancy or childbirth; reduce unmet needs for family planning; and eliminate gender-based violence, not only on normal days, but even in the midst of an emergency. It also renewed its commitment to supporting the Government of Tonga in the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations.

525. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Tonga for supporting most of the recommendations. It acknowledged the efforts taken by Tonga to address challenges posed by climate change. It also commended Tonga for taking the measures to assist persons in vulnerable situations, including older persons and persons with disabilities.

526. Vanuatu thanked the delegation of Tonga for sharing its decision on the recommendations received during the last review. Vanuatu was pleased to note that Tonga has accepted the three recommendations made by its delegation.

527. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuelawelcomed the statement of the Government of Tonga in combating poverty, with appropriate plans for the protection and well-being of their people. It appreciated the implementation of the programme to eliminate poverty through cash transfers with the objective of providing students of poor households with opportunities to get progress in secondary school and facilitate the transition to the job market. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela encouraged Tonga to consolidate such social protection policies and programmes for its people, in particular those in vulnerable situations.

528. The Bahamas commended Tonga for supporting 110 out of the 173 recommendations received, which represented Tonga’s willingness to continue improving both the breadth and depth of human rights protection in the country. It hoped that the Government would continue considering working toward the ratification of core international human rights instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also encouraged Tonga to work toward full implementation of all accepted recommendations.

529. China welcomed Tonga’s achievement in the human rights field in the recent years. It positively recognized Tonga’s support of China’s recommendations on increasing investment in healthcare and enhancing capacity to face natural disasters. It noted Tonga’s commitment to the development of education, social protection, healthcare services, as well as to the protection of the rights of women, children and people with disabilities. It wished Tonga further progress in promoting and protecting human rights.

530. India expressed its appreciation for the launch of the national strategy for the development of statistics, the national strategic plan for long-term care and the national health information system, It also appreciated the ratification of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization, and the joint national action plan on climate change and disaster risk management.

531. Maldives appreciated Tonga’s commitment to the universal periodic review process. It also welcomed that Tonga had supported 110 recommendations, including the two recommendations made by the Maldives to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to increase the participation of women at all levels in social, political and economic decision-making from the Government.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

532. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tonga, one other stakeholder made statements.

533. The Center for Global Nonkilling (video message) noted that Tonga was the last State in the Pacific region to retain the death penalty, despite the fact that there had been no executions since 1982. It recognized that murders and suicides rates were rare in the country. However, it stated that traffic safety must be improved.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

534. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 173 recommendations received, 110 had enjoyed the support of Tonga, and 63 had been noted.

535. Tonga underlined that the universal periodic review process remained a valuable peer review mechanism, which ensured the progress of individual States on their human rights work. Accordingly, a large majority of the recommendations supported by Tonga would form an important input into Tonga’s future work in progressing its human rights priorities.

536. Tonga thanked the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the Troika, the secretariat, all Member States and non-governmental organizations for all the work undertaken in the lead to the adoption of Tonga’s fourth universal periodic review.

537. Tonga also thanked all development partners and friends of Tonga, who had provided technical as well as financial support not only to the Government, but also to civil society, non-government organizations, the private sector, and the communities, which had ensured true inclusivity.

**Botswana**

538. The review of Botswana was held on 5 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Botswana in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[130]](#footnote-131)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[131]](#footnote-132)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[132]](#footnote-133)

539. At its 30th meeting, on 29 September 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Botswana (see sect. C below).

540. The outcome of the review of Botswana comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[133]](#footnote-134) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[134]](#footnote-135)

**1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome**

541. The delegation of Botswana expressed its gratitude to the 105 States who participated in the universal periodic review of Botswana and conveyed its appreciation to the civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations who provided input on the state of human rights in Botswana. It also expressed its appreciation for the support received from the Secretariat and the Troika.

542. Following the review in May 2023, an inter-governmental consultation process was held to consider the 296 recommendations received, which culminated in 206 recommendations enjoying the support of Botswana, 5 recommendations being supported in part and noted in part, and 85 recommendations being noted.

543. Those recommendations that enjoyed the support of Botswana related to, inter alia, finalizing the draft Comprehensive Human Rights Strategy and National Action Plan, operationalizing the national human rights institution, combating sexual and gender-based violence, improving the quality of health services and the standard of education, strengthening the protection of vulnerable people, including victims of trafficking in persons and refugees, and implementing the existing comprehensive social development and poverty reduction programmes.

544. The delegation highlighted noteworthy developments which included the coming into force of the Ombudsman Act of 2021; launching of the Office of the Ombudsman’s human rights mandate in July 2023 and the availability of additional financial and human resources to ensure its independence; hosting the multi-sectoral symposium on child-friendly justice in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund in August 2023, which lead to the recommendation of solutions that would strengthen child-friendly justice as part of the national commitment to end violence against children; finalizing the Comprehensive Human Rights Strategy and National Action Plan process; developing the human rights and sustainable development goals course in collaboration with the National Human Rights Committee and with the support of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme; launching of the 75th Anniversary Campaign of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the Minister of Justice in October 2023, which would result in a series of activities around the country to build momentum for the commemoration on 12 December 2023; and the on-going preparation of state party reports for submission to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

545. All asylum seekers were housed in the Centre for Illegal Immigrants while awaiting assessment of their applications for asylum under the Refugees Recognition and Control Act, which provided clear criteria and procedures. Nevertheless, the Act was being reviewed to further strengthen the protection of the rights of refugees and asylum seekers, and to ensure its alignment with international best practices.

546. All asylum seeking and refugee children had access to Dukwi Clinic situated within the refugee camp, to a tertiary hospital facility in Francistown 130 kilometres from the Camp and to Tutume Primary Hospital which was 50 kilometres away from the Camp. There was also a fully-fledged primary school situated within the Camp. Asylum-seeking and refugee children also attended secondary school free of charge.

547. The Anti-Human Trafficking Act was being amended to meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking in persons as espoused in the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organised Crime.

548. All persons under investigation or in detention were protected against torture by the Constitution, which prohibited torture, inhuman or degrading punishment. In addition, torture was prohibited in law, including by the Children’s Act, the Botswana Defence Force Act, the Intelligence and Security Service Act and the Police Act and the Prisons Act.

549. Botswana, like many countries, encountered challenges in the promotion and protection of human rights. However, these challenges were mitigated by the technical support received from development partners. The delegation conveyed its appreciation to those development partners for such support.

550. Botswana undertook to continue implementing those recommendations that enjoyed its support and to submit a mid-term report in 2025. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Botswana to ensuring a human rights-based approach in governance and development, and to uphold its obligations to human rights mechanisms and arising from those treaties to which Botswana was a party.

**2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review**

551. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Botswana, 16 delegations made statements.

552. Algeria congratulated Botswana for its positive reaction to most of the recommendations received, including the three recommendations made by Algeria. Algeria wished Botswana success in its engagement with the universal periodic review process.

553. Angola congratulated Botswana for its strong commitment to the universal periodic review process and thanked the delegation for the update provided. It encouraged the national authorities to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations received, including the two made by Angola.

554. The Bahamas congratulated Botswana on its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process. The support by Botswana of 206 recommendations of the 296 recommendations received was a commendable indication of the willingness of the Government to continue its upward trajectory of human rights protection in the country. The Bahamas commended Botswana on the significant progress it had made as a nation, including the notable strides in the promotion of the economic and social rights of vulnerable groups. The Bahamas thanked Botswana for its willingness to share its best practices and lessons learned with other states such as the Bahamas.

555. Belgium welcomed the fact that the recommendation it had made relating to the training of professionals to facilitate access to justice for victims of gender-bases violence enjoyed the support of Botswana. It requested to know what measures Botswana planned on taking to provide these trainings. Belgium noted that the recommendations it had made in relation to the introduction of an official moratorium on the execution of the death penalty and the enactment of a comprehensive freedom of information law did not enjoy the support of Botswana and invited the Government to reconsider its position on them.

556. UNFPA (video message) applauded Botswana for its commitment and strides made to advance the human rights agenda and noted that the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations would significantly contribute to the advancements of the commitments made by Botswana at the Nairobi Summit on International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25). It reaffirmed its support to Botswana in implementing the recommendations with a specific focus on those seeking to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights and ending all forms of harmful practices against women and girls. It remained a committed partner to Botswana in ending maternal mortality, ending unmet need for family planning, ending gender-based violence and overall provision of sexual reproductive health care.

557. Cameroon noted with satisfaction the considerable improvements in the promotion and protection of human rights in Botswana, which was positive.

558. China welcomed the fact that Botswana had supported the recommendations made by China. It expressed the hope that Botswana would continue to promote economic, social and sustainable development, improve the standard of living of its people and the social security system, and effectively address social inequality. China wished Botswana success in achieving greater progress in promoting and protecting human rights.

559. Djibouti congratulated Botswana for supporting many recommendations received and was pleased that Botswana supported the two recommendations made by Djibouti. It wished Botswana success in implementing the supported recommendations.

560. Egypt (video message) commended Botswana for its cooperation with various Human Rights Council mechanisms and for its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. It also commended Botswana for ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the expansion of programmes to combat poverty, the drafting of a comprehensive national strategy and action plan for human rights, and the enthusiasm to follow-up on the implementation of recommendations through the establishment of a database for this purpose.

561. Ethiopia commended Botswana for supporting many recommendations including those made by Ethiopia. It encouraged Botswana to take all necessary measures to fully implement the supported recommendations.

562. Gabon noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Botswana to guarantee civil, political, social and cultural rights, which were reflected in the reforms undertaken and the creation of bodies for promotion and protection of human rights. It also noted the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the revision of its national disability policy.

563. Indonesia expressed its appreciation to Botswana for supporting the three recommendations made by Indonesia and stated that the implementation of these recommendations would contribute to the improvement of the human rights situation in the country. Indonesia congratulated Botswana for a successful review and wish it success in its efforts of implementing the supported recommendations.

564. Kenya noted that all three recommendations it made during the review enjoyed the support of Botswana. It commended Botswana for supporting 206 recommendations and for implementing recommendations from the previous review, which would go a long way to protecting human rights in the country.

565. Lesotho commended Botswana for its positive engagement throughout the universal periodic review process and appreciated that most of the recommendations received enjoyed the support of Botswana. It noted the adoption of the National Plan to Remove Human Rights and Gender Related Barriers to HIV and Tuberculosis Services, and the holistic criminal justice reform agenda. It also noted the alignment of the National Poverty Eradication Policy in line with Economic Inclusion Act of 2022.

566. Malawi congratulated Botswana for undergoing its universal periodic review and commended the country for the progress made in the promotion and protection of human rights. This includes the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsman, as a national human rights institution and ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Botswana should adopt an implementation plan for the implementation of the supported recommendations and continue to reconsider those recommendations that have been noted, in line with domestic priorities.

567. Maldives commended Botswana for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and to the promotion and protection of human rights. It expressed its appreciation to Botswana for supporting the two recommendations made by Maldives.

**3. General comments made by other stakeholders**

568. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Botswana, six other stakeholders made statements.

569. The Center for Global Nonkilling (video message) noted that at the universal periodic review of Botswana in the third cycle, the recommendation made by Armenia to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide enjoyed the support of Botswana. However, in the fourth cycle, a similar recommendation made by Armenia did not enjoy the support of Botswana, and no explanation was provided to this change in position. The Center for Global Nonkilling urged Botswana to review its relevant policies and to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide before the next cycle.

570. Action Canada for Population and Development (video message) expressed regret that recommendations on decriminalising abortion, repealing Section 167 of the Penal Code, and on ensuring access to legal gender recognition, did not enjoy the support of Botswana. Although some progress had been made, same-sex relations between consenting lesbian, bisexual and queer women were still criminalized. A clear administrative process for legal gender recognition for transgender and gender-diverse persons to change their gender marker was yet to be introduced.

571. Interfaith International expressed concern about the increase in corruption in recent years and urged Botswana to combat corruption. It welcomed the efforts made by the Ministry of Justice to provide accessible legal services to the most disadvantaged groups. It encouraged Botswana to continue with efforts to improve the economy and to reduce inequalities in the country. It also requested Botswana to fully guarantee the freedoms of belief, peaceful assembly, and association, and to combat domestic violence.

572. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l’homme welcomed the adoption of human rights related laws. It noted the high transmission prevalence rate of HIV. It expressed concern about maternal and child mortality, as well as the increase in the rate of gender-based violence and noted the absence of support structures for such victims. It remained concerned about the increase in the cases of trafficking in persons and child labour. It requested the allocation of additional resources to improve the protection of women and children from violence. It requested Botswana to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

573. Centre du Commerce International pour le développement welcomed the efforts made to guarantee effective and affordable justice. It expressed serious concerns about certain laws and practices that did not meet international standards, in particular, the automatic and arbitrary detention of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers. It deplored the rise in homicides, a significant number of which were as a consequence of gender-based violence. It regretted that courts continue to hand down death sentences and urged Botswana to establish a moratorium on the death penalty.

574. Advocates for Human Rights (video message) commended Botswana for supporting, in part, the recommendation from Luxembourg to consider introducing a regulatory framework on torture in line with relevant international standards. It expressed disappointment that Botswana did not commitment to abolish the death penalty and to impose a moratorium on the death penalty. It urged Botswana to make the necessary efforts to educate its population on the death penalty’s lack of unique efficacy in curbing crime.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

575. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 296 recommendations received, 206 had enjoyed the support of Botswana, and 85 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 5 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

576. In response to some statements from non-governmental organizations, the delegation of Botswana undertook to look into the assertion that Botswana was inconsistent in its position by not supporting the recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, particularly as the previous cycle similar recommendations had enjoyed the support of Botswana. As regards the assertion that religious freedom was undermined in Botswana, the delegation stated that this was not the case and that the Constitution guaranteed the right to freedom of religion. As regards the comments relating to the report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the delegation stated that Botswana had participated in the interactive dialogue when this report was being presented and delivered a statement in relation thereto, which should be taken into account for the purposes of these comments.

577. Cognisant of the critical role of non-state actors in the promotion and protection of human rights, the Government of Botswana undertook to continue to implement, as well as to report the progress in implementing the supported recommendations in a consultative and inclusive manner. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Botswana to the universal periodic review mechanism and undertook to submit a mid-term report in 2025.

**Romania**

578. The review of Romania was held on 2 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Romania in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[135]](#footnote-136)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[136]](#footnote-137)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[137]](#footnote-138)

579. At its 31st meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Romania (see sect. C below).

580. The outcome of the review of Romania comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[138]](#footnote-139) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[139]](#footnote-140)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome

581. The delegation of Romania was pleased to be present in the Human Rights Council on the occasion of the adoption of the outcome of its universal periodic review. It recalled that 85 States had participated during the session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in May and expressed the appreciation of Romania for their active and constructive engagement.

582. Romania had received a total of 251 recommendations. The concerns and encouragements expressed during the inter-active dialogue in May had confirmed Romania’s previously identified priorities, thus helping the country further advance the promotion and protection of human rights at the domestic level. These recommendations had also provided Romania with valuable insights into issues important to its partners, including member and observer States of the United Nations, and non-governmental organisations. After careful analysis, Romania had decided to support 208 recommendations. Of the 43 remaining recommendations, Romania partially supported 14, while noting 29.

583. The delegation explained that, when proposing to support or note a recommendation, Romania’s national institutions had taken into account the existing domestic initiatives; the existence of legal, practical, or political challenges that might affect the implementation of the recommendation; and the necessity to not unduly influence ongoing consultative or deliberative processes. As a result, Romania was able to follow the supported and partially supported recommendations.

584. Romania had decided to note some of the recommendations on the ratification of certain conventional instruments. On one hand, ongoing inter-institutional consultations were in progress for the ratification of the Kampala Amendments on the crime of aggression to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, various optional protocols to the human rights treaties of the United Nations, and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization. On the other hand, committing to ratification would prejudge the position the legislator might take in the process. However, the legislative procedure was advancing and, for example, the draft law for the ratification of the Violence and Harassment Convention was in the inter-ministerial endorsement stage. Romania had also decided to note the recommendations on ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, since the basic principles expressed in the text found their correspondence in Romanian legislation.

585. Romania also noted the recommendations on amending the legal framework on anti-discrimination, as acts of discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation fell within the scope of the protection of the national anti-discrimination law, and on adopting a national comprehensive strategy on inclusion and diversity, as the adoption of sectorial strategies, focusing on categories of beneficiaries, diluted the pertinence of this initiative.

586. The delegation pointed out some positive developments in Romania since the inter-active dialogue in May. Regarding the respect for the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary, the delegation informed that, on 15 September, the European Commission had decided to formally close the Cooperation and Verification Mechanism for Romania, concluding that Romania had satisfactorily met its obligations set out at the time of accession to the Union. As such, the respect for the rule of law would be evaluated for Romania, as for the other EU Member States, only within the General Mechanism on the Rule of Law.

587. The justice system had undergone a comprehensive overhaul. On 16 December 2022, the new (three) Justice Laws, covering the statute of prosecutors and judges, judicial organization, and the Superior Council of Magistracy, had entered into force and the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) had stated that, on the whole, the laws seemed to be heading in the right direction. In May 2023, the Minister of Justice had created an expert panel mandated to examine the recommendations made by the Venice Commission and draft a report, thus supporting further dialogue on the new justice laws. In May 2023, Romania had also become an associate member of the Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and, in July 2023, it had adhered to the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

588. The delegation informed that a draft law amending the provisions in the Criminal Code on incitement to violence, hatred, or discrimination was in its final adoption stages. Romania continued its work on cultural and community remembrance, including through the recent approval of a law on the opening of the Museum of Romani History and Culture.

589. Preventing and combating trafficking in persons was also a priority for Romania. The past two years had been fundamental in shaping a new and robust institutional architecture against trafficking in persons. The previous National Strategy, finalised in 2022, had been evaluated by independent experts, with support from civil society organisations. The evaluation was finalised at the beginning of September and the lessons learnt would feed the new 2024 – 2028 National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons, currently in drafting and expected to be approved in the summer of 2024.

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council on the outcome of the review

590. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Romania, 17 delegations made statements.

591. India appreciated Romania's constructive engagement during its universal periodic review, reflecting the country's strong commitment to the review process. India also acknowledged Romania's acceptance of 208 recommendations, including three recommendations made by India. Furthermore, India commended Romania for adopting the national strategy on social inclusion and poverty reduction in 2022, along with the reforms implemented in the areas of health, education, protection of women and children, and support for persons with disabilities.

592. Indonesia acknowledged Romania's commitment to accept four out of five recommendations made by Indonesia. These recommendations pertained to the protection of Roma ethnic groups, safeguarding whistle-blowers, addressing the ethnic-based gap in access to health insurance, and ending violence against women, including femicides. Indonesia hoped that Romania would also consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

593. Maldives commended Romania for accepting the majority of recommendations received, including the two recommendations made by Maldives focusing on ending discrimination against women, promoting women’s empowerment, and further strengthening efforts to realize the rights of persons with disabilities.

594. Malaysia appreciated Romania's constructive engagement during its universal periodic review and commended its decision to support most of the recommendations received. Notably, Malaysia welcomed that Romania supported all three recommendations made by Malaysia, focusing on integrating human rights principles into its national public service, improving access to health services to reduce maternal mortality, and accelerating the reform of its education system. Furthermore, Malaysia appreciated Romania’s commitment to continue its full cooperation with the human rights mechanisms of the United Nations.

595. Morocco welcomed Romania's significant efforts in the fight against poverty, as demonstrated by the implementation of the National Strategy for Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction 2022-2027. Morocco encouraged Romania to continue these efforts, with particular attention to protecting the rights of migrants and refugees.

596. Namibia (video message) thanked Romania for its commitment to the universal periodic review process. Namibia was pleased to note that Romania had accepted the recommendations made by Namibia and would take effective measures to combat racism, hate speech and incitement to discrimination or violence based on racial, ethnic or religious grounds.

597. Nepal expressed appreciation for Romania's acceptance of the majority of recommendations received, including both recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal also positively noted the adoption of the national strategy for preventing and combating sexual violence 2022–2030 and the formulation of the 2022–2027 national strategy regarding the rights of persons with disabilities.

598. Oman congratulated Romania on its national report and on the methodology followed during the universal periodic review process. Oman appreciated Romania’s sixth national anti-corruption strategy for the period 2021 - 2025 and thanked Romania for its positive engagement with the recommendations made by Oman.

599. The Philippines congratulated Romania for supporting 208 recommendations, including five from the Philippines, particularly those related to combating domestic violence, trafficking in persons, and the sexual exploitation and abuse of children. The Philippines also welcomed Romania’s acceptance of the recommendation to further reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity. Finally, the Philippines acknowledged Romania’s positive engagement and constructive approach to the universal periodic review process.

600. The Russian Federation noted that Romania had supported most of the recommendations it received, including three from the Russian Federation. However, it remained seriously concerned about the discrimination against ethnic minorities in Romania and reports of violations of the rights of Russian citizens since 2022. Additionally, the Russian Federation expressed deep concern about the rise of antisemitism, xenophobia, racism, and nationalism in Romania, as well as a tendency to belittle and deny the Holocaust. It hoped that the recommendations supported by Romania would be properly implemented, enabling the country to address the current gaps in the protection of human rights.

601. Sri Lanka welcomed Romania's constructive engagement with the Human Rights Council during its fourth universal periodic review. It noted that Romania had accepted 208 recommendations, including one of the two recommendations made by Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka acknowledged Romania’s adoption of the National Strategy on combating trafficking in persons, recognized the importance attached by Romania to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the adoption of the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, and welcomed the launch of the National Health Strategy 2023-2030.

602. Tunisia (video message) was pleased that Romania had accepted most of the recommendations it received. Tunisia particularly appreciated the acceptance of recommendations related to combating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, confronting hate speech (including in the media and online), developing mechanisms and programmes to combat human trafficking, and intensifying efforts to protect victims, especially children and women.

603. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Romania for supporting most of the recommendations it received during its review, including those made by the United Republic of Tanzania. It welcomed Romania's commitment to continue promoting and protecting human rights, particularly through measures taken to promote gender equality and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

604. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was pleased that Romania had accepted most of the recommendations constructively made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela during this review. It recognized Romania's efforts to strengthen the anti-corruption policies and expressed trust that the country would continue to enhance the policies in the fields of economic, social, and cultural rights, especially in favour of the most vulnerable groups.

605. Algeria thanked Romania for its update and for accepting most of the recommendations. It took note of the tireless efforts undertaken by Romania to promote human rights and urged the Government to continue these endeavours, with a particular focus on addressing trafficking in persons and implementing measures to ensure the independence of the judiciary.

606. China welcomed Romania’s acceptance of all recommendations made by China. However, it remained concerned about serious violations of human rights in Romania, including the rise of hate speech and hate crimes against minorities, as well as violence against women. China noted that Romania continued to be a country of origin for victims of human trafficking and hoped that Romania would take effective measures to address these issues, hold perpetrators accountable, and achieve justice for the victims.

607. Ethiopia commended Romania for conducting a comprehensive review of its institutional architecture and human rights legislation and for taking measures to improve the administration of justice. Furthermore, Ethiopia praised Romania for the launch of the national health strategy for 2023–2030 and encouraged it to take all necessary measures to implement the accepted recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

608. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Romania, four other stakeholders made statements.

609. Humanists International (video message) acknowledged Romania's progress on freedom of religion or belief but emphasized the need to combat discrimination and intolerance against both religious and non-religious minorities. It welcomed Romania's acceptance of recommendations on the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups but was disappointed by the rejection of a proposal for a comprehensive national strategy in this regard. The organization also urged Romania to amend its current national strategy on combating hate speech to make it more inclusive, covering all beliefs, ethnicities, genders, and sexual orientations. Finally, Humanists International reaffirmed its commitment to collaborating with Romania and the international community to foster a society where human rights were universally respected and upheld.

610. International Planned Parenthood Federation (video message) welcomed Romania's engagement with the universal periodic review, particularly regarding sexual and reproductive health and LGBTI rights. It urged Romania to establish a national mechanism to not only provide financial compensation for victims but also ensure the swift implementation of decisions from the European Court of Human Rights and the Court of Justice of the European Union, leading to the adoption of legislation on gender recognition and protection of the family life of LGBTI couples. The organization also called for increased funding for HIV prevention among key populations and improved access to contraception for women from vulnerable groups and stressed the importance of removing barriers to abortion and obstetric care to address rising maternal mortality and high rates of pregnancy among minors. Finally, it expressed concern about Romania's decision to note recommendations on sexuality education, emphasizing that Health Education was not a substitute given its optional nature, dependency on parental consent, and low student participation.

611. Maat for Peace, Development, and Human Rights Association (video message) commended Romania's engagement in the universal periodic review and its commitment to involving all stakeholders in the implementation of recommendations. The organization acknowledged Romania's efforts in protecting minority rights, fostering a safe civil society environment, and combating discrimination, and noted Romania's recognition that challenges persisted. It urged to accelerate efforts on issues such as enhancing access to quality healthcare, addressing teenage pregnancies and education disparities, enforcing measures against hate speech, and promoting human rights education. It also called on Romania to ratify remaining human rights treaties, such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and urged the country to use accepted recommendations as a roadmap for further reforms, emphasizing collaboration with civil society to translate them into tangible procedures, legislation, and public policies.

612. Human Rights Watch praised Romania's acceptance of recommendations to develop a national strategy for sexual and reproductive health, addressing healthcare disparities for marginalized communities. Particularly, it commended the acceptance of recommendations to protect the right to safe termination of pregnancy and ensure that conscientious objection did not hinder access to legally recognized sexual and reproductive rights, which included legal abortion. However, the organization noted that, despite the legality of on-request abortion up to 14 weeks of pregnancy, public hospitals increasingly denied access, citing conscientious objection without referrals. Exclusion of on-request abortion from National Health Insurance Fund coverage further impeded access, coupled with private clinic costs and availability issues. Government funding for contraceptives had ceased in 2013, contributing to some of the highest rates of adolescent pregnancy in the European Union. Furthermore, Romania's current Health Education curriculum lacked comprehensive sexuality education standards. Human Rights Watch also noted that Romania had not ratified the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) of the International Labour Organization and called on the country to fulfil its international human rights obligations by ensuring comprehensive sexual and reproductive health rights and protection from violence and discrimination.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

613. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 251 recommendations received, 208 had enjoyed the support of Romania, and 29 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 14 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

614. The delegation emphasized that Romania had taken the recommendations received in May very seriously and would approach the comments and views expressed during the adoption in a similar manner.

615. In May 2021, the Romanian Government had formally adopted the National Strategy for preventing and combating antisemitism, xenophobia, radicalization and hate speech and its Action Plan. The aim of this strategy was to equip Romanian authorities and society with the necessary tools to prevent and sanction incidents associated with anti-Semitism, xenophobia, radicalization, and hate speech. Recently, a committee had been established to draft the new national strategy for 2024-2027, which was expected to be adopted by the end of 2023.

616. New laws for undergraduate and higher education had also been adopted during the summer of 2023. Undergraduate education was centred on the superior interest of the student and on the respect of each student’s rights and needs. Health education was covered by both mandatory curricula and extracurricular activities and equal access to education was guaranteed for girls and boys, including pregnant students and young parents who would benefit from an educational program adapted to their needs.

617. As the new laws were still in the process of being implemented, the content of the curriculum had not yet been finalised, and the extent to which it would cover the topic of sexual health and reproductive rights was yet to be determined. For this reason, Romania could not fully support the recommendations requesting, under different terms, sexual education in schools.

618. Recently, the Government had decided to present before the Parliament a draft law amending the legal framework on the foreigners’ status, thus implementing judgments of the European Court of Justice and of the Constitutional Court on the freedom of movement and residence for same-sex spouses of Romanian citizens having contracted marriage in another Member State of the European Union.

619. Regarding the recommendations on regulating same-sex marriage or civil partnership, the delegation informed that the European Court of Human Rights had been requested to examine the need for a legal form of recognition/protection of same-sex couples. As the case was pending when Romania analysed the recommendations received on this topic, Romania considered it premature to support them. More recently, the European Court’s judgement requesting the Romanian authorities to provide a form of legal recognition and protection to same-sex couples became final. For this reason, the recommendations on this topic would be revaluated and, by the next universal periodic review, Romania would provide information on the progress achieved.

620. In its concluding remarks, the delegation expressed its gratitude to the Secretariat of the universal periodic review for making every effort to ensure a smooth review process and thanked the Troika for its support. It also thanked all those who had taken part in its review for their constructive comments and genuine concerns and assured that Romania would give them due consideration as it continued its efforts to advance the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**Mali**

621. The review of Mali was held on 2 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Mali in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[140]](#footnote-141)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[141]](#footnote-142)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[142]](#footnote-143)

622. At its 31st meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Mali (see sect. C below).

623. The outcome of the review of Mali comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[143]](#footnote-144) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[144]](#footnote-145)

**1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome**

624. The delegation stated that, in order to consider the recommendations received, the Government of Mali undertook various activities aimed at creating ownership by the various stakeholders, in particular institutional actors and civil society organizations.

625. The Addendum A/HRC/54/8/add.1, available on the Council webpage, indicated the Government's position on the recommendations made by States.

626. Several allegations of rights violations were before the justice and being investigated. Institutional partners, United Nations System agencies, and civil society organizations, were invited to support the Government of Mali in implementing the various recommendations as reflected in the final report.

627. Mali's fourth universal periodic review report was a success resulting in mutual learning and benefice for all stakeholders.

628. Mali, since the Kouroukanfouga forum, had invested in improving human rights and more specifically the rights of women, girls and children. Also, the new Constitution promulgated on 22 July 2023 by the President in transition further strengthened human rights by devoting the first twenty-two articles to the fundamental rights of the citizen.

629. At the end of the 43rd session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Mali received 275 recommendations. The process of consideration of these recommendations took place through two modalities; namely, an internal consultation organized by each ministerial department and institution concerned, for an in-depth analysis of the recommendations resulting from the fourth review; and the organization of a round table, on 16 August 2023. The round table brought together ministerial departments, institutions of the Republic, and civil society organizations, in order to summarize the internal consultations and propose to the Government a position for each recommendation. The conclusions resulting from the round table were validated in the Council of Ministers through a written communication introduced by the Minister of Justice and Human Rights.

630. Consequently, out of 275 recommendations received by Mali, 219 were accepted, 52 were noted, and four were partially accepted and partially noted, as they contain different issues.

631. Some accepted recommendations had already been implemented. These are recommendations No. 135.17, 135.56, 135.41, and 135.62.

632. Recommendation No. 135.17 related to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In this regard, Mali ratified the instrument on 12 May 2005.

633. Recommendation No. 135.56 was already implemented, since a National Mechanism for drafting initial and periodic reports (Inter-ministerial Committee for the preparation of periodic reports, CIMERAP) was created in 2009. This is also the case for the Directorate National Human Rights Commission which was created in 2023.

634. Concerning recommendation No. 135.41, Mali had developed a National Security Sector Reform Strategy accompanied by a 2022-2024 related action plan. Within this framework, new groups of gendarmes, the National Guard, gendarmerie brigades and police stations, military camps in the newly created regions, and a new detention centre were created.

635. Recommendation No. 135. 62 related to the establishment of a National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture. However, the National Human Rights Commission currently played that role.

636. In addition, several recommendations were noted due to certain social and cultural realities in Mali. Gender-based violence, in particular female genital mutilation, and child marriage, were the subject of prevention actions by the Government, civil society organizations and United Nations System’s partners. Measures taken aimed at creating a social behaviour change, with a holistic approach through the One Stop Center.

637. With regard to the death penalty, since 1980, no sentence had been carried out. Indeed, since 2008, Mali had always subscribed to the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the moratorium on the death penalty, and sentences generally were commuted to life imprisonment.

**2. General comments made by the national human rights institution of the State under review**

638. Commission nationale des droits de l'homme du Mali (in person-statement)welcomed the Government's acceptance of 219 recommendations, in particular those concerning the strengthening of the Commission, the criminalization of descent-based slavery, and the protection of civic space. Taking note of the explanations provided by the Malian Government, the Commission encouraged Mali to reconsider its position about certain partially or totally noted recommendations, particularly, the accession to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the criminalization of gender violence, particularly female genital mutilations, and the revision of the Family and Personal Code with a view to redress inequalities affecting women and girls. The Commission will follow those issues. It encouraged the transitional government in its efforts regarding human rights, and security force to protect the population in line with international humanitarian law. It urged the Government to combat impunity, by expediting the investigations already opened and making their content public, in particular those relating to allegations of human rights violations and abuses perpetrated in zones in conflict. It brought to the Government’s attention the shrinking of civil and political space.

**3. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review**

639. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mali, 19 delegations made statements.

640. UN Women welcomed Mali’s efforts to advance gender equality and reaffirmed its commitment to provide technical assistance and capacity building, first, to advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda, including the implementation of the National Action Plan. Second, to strengthen community-based programmes on gender responsive prevention of violent extremism; support reinsertion of former female combatants and women associated with former combatants into communities of return; promote access to justice for women survivors of sexual violence; and provide humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons. Third, to strengthen the political participation of women in elections; and promote gender parity in decision-making at all levels.

641. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was pleased that Mali accepted its recommendation on strengthening the rule of law. However, it was concerned that Mali did not accept its recommendations to ensure access for independent human rights investigations, or to adopt crucial legislation proscribing sexual and gender-based violence. It referred with concern to the OHCHR report on the mass killing by the Malian Armed Forces and Wagner Group of approximately 500 people in Moura in March 2022. It called on the transitional administration to urgently step-up cooperation with the United Nations and civil society to thoroughly investigate these allegations, strengthen national mechanisms and hold perpetrators to account.

642. UN-Habitat (video message) referred to the importance of basic services and appreciated Mali’s adoption of a national sanitation and water policy and action plan, and its action on solid waste. It indicated that progress towards the achievement of an adequate standard of living and good land management were essential to peace and security. It called on Mali to continue to promote the right to participation in local decision-making, and its efforts towards inclusive and participatory disaster risk-reduction and resilience.

643. UNFPA (video message) acknowledged the challenges faced by Mali and appreciated Mali’s efforts to prioritize issues related to population and development, maternal health and gender equality. It was honoured to be Mali’s partner in the implementation of reproductive health programmes and gender-based violence. It will support Mali to strengthen its legislative and accountability frameworks on women’s and girls’ rights in line with the universal periodic review recommendations and the country’s voluntary commitments in the context of the ICPD+25, and the Voluntary National Report to meet the SDGs.

644. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Mali for supporting most of the recommendations, including those made by it and noted efforts regarding women’s rights and gender equality, and to redress gender-based violence.

645. According to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, despite the challenges faced by Mali, the Malian economy had registered a recovery in 2021, with a growth of 3.1 per cent, which will help to underpin social policies in favour of its people. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Mali for its human rights efforts, especially in implementing the recommendations accepted during the third universal periodic review cycle.

646. Viet Nam commended Mali for accepting over 80 per cent of the recommendations, including its two recommendations on pursuing reforms to strengthen the rule of law and national human rights mechanisms; and on establishing economic and social development programmes to assert the economic and social rights of the population.

647. Algeria appreciated Mali’s continuous efforts to implement the Algiers peace agreement, in order to reach a permanent settlement and protection of human rights; the political reforms undertaken; and the fact that Mali accepted its three recommendations.

648. Belgium welcomed Mali’s acceptance of its recommendations to end harassment, intimidation, and arrest of individuals expressing their political opinions, and to combat impunity. Belgium was interested in knowing whether Mali had initiated any judicial inquiries since the review, or if it envisaged to do so. Belgium regretted that its recommendations to abolish the death penalty and on the national mechanism for the prevention of recruitment of children by armed and security forces were noted. Therefore, Belgium invited Mali to reconsider its position.

649. Burkina Faso appreciated that Mali accepted numerous recommendations, including the one made by Burkina Faso to finalize and adopt the bill on preventing and punishing gender-based violence and providing support to the victims. It encouraged Mali to continue its efforts in this regard.

650. Cameroon noted Mali’s commitment in terms of human rights and encouraged Mali to continue its efforts to implement the recommendations and conclusions made by States in accordance with its national legislation.

651. China commended Mali for its human rights achievements and appreciated that Mali promoted the transition process and socio-economic development, combated terrorism and human trafficking, enacted laws to protect vulnerable groups and that Mali accepted China’s recommendations.

652. Egypt (video message) expressed appreciation for the efforts made to promote and protect human rights and to ensure the implementation of the recommendations, despite the challenges faced by the country. It appreciated efforts to bring national legislation in line with international law; to establish the preventive mechanism; and to protect children.

653. Ethiopia commended Mali for accepting many recommendations especially related to transition justice, impunity, and measures related to gender equality, and children’s rights and encouraged Mali to implement the recommendations accepted.

654. Chad welcomed Mali’s interest to recommendations received and remained convinced that the effective implementation of the recommendations would significantly contribute to improving the human rights situation in Mali.

655. Gabon acknowledged actions aimed at improving the human rights situation in Mali, and those related to Mali’s legislative and institutional framework, despite the challenging political context. Gabon also noted Mali’s efforts to enhance the representation of women in accessing appointed and elective positions.

656. Kenya encouraged Mali to implement the recommendations, especially those related to the prohibition of any forms of gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation and child marriage.

657. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended the progress made by Mali towards legal and institutional reforms to strengthen the rights of women and children, including women’s empowerment and gender equality. It was pleased to note that Mali accepted most recommendations, including its two recommendations.

658. Libya welcomed that Mali accepted numerous recommendations, including those made by Libya, and Mali’s efforts related to peace and reconciliation, and measures to protect victims and to combat impunity.

**4. General comments made by other stakeholders**

659. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mali, seven other stakeholders made statements.

660. Anti-Slavery International (video message) welcomed Mali’s acceptance of recommendations resulting in Mali’s commitment to adopt a law to criminalize slavery, including descent-based slavery. It will follow-up on the implementation of these recommendations and recalled Mali’s commitments, particularly in combatting violence against women and girls. It called on the Government to accelerate the adoption of the draft law to end descent-based slavery, and to focus on measures to strengthen prevention and protection for victims. It also called on the Government to confirm the planned timeline for the passage of this law, which will restore hope and dignity to victims, countering impunity and promoting human rights and the rule of law in Mali.

661. Advocates for Human Rights (video message) appreciated that Mali accepted the recommendation to provide the National Human Rights Commission with the financial, technical and human resources necessary to carry out its work adequately, and to grant it access to detention centres. The organization called on Mali to ensure that the Commission is able to access detention centres, and independently investigate, report, and publish its findings on the treatment of individuals on death row. It expressed concern that Mali has yet to abolish the death penalty and was disappointed that it did not accept the related recommendations, including on the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and formal abolition of the death penalty.

662. Elizka Relief Foundation (video message) noted that many recommendations related to combating terrorism, human rights violations, and violations of international humanitarian law committed by armed groups. It also noted that the threat posed by Islamist militant groups in Mali continued to escalate. As the military junta continued to exclude local political actors and isolate regional and international security partners, much of the north of the country had come under the effective control of militant Islamist groups. 664. Therefore, it urged Mali to accept all recommendations related to combating impunity and to translate them into national legal frameworks and ensure the implementation of accountability mechanisms for human rights violations, by opening judicial investigations against perpetrators of violence against civilians, including security forces and extremist armed groups.

663. United Nations Watch expressed concern that the Malian Armed Forces and the mercenary force, Wagner Group, had killed, raped, injured, and imprisoned thousands of civilians. With the recent dissolution of MINUSMA, the situation is likely to deteriorate further. The perpetrators were treated with impunity, despite accusations of killing over 1,100 civilians. In March 2022, over 500 civilians, including seven children, were massacred in Moura. Unfortunately, in today’s report on the universal periodic review on Mali, only a single country called on Mali to launch a credible investigation into this massacre. Instead, many country statements overlook these gross abuses. The people of Mali were suffering, and the perpetrators remain unpunished. Mali had refused to hold its military forces to account and to carry out a just investigation and had denied access to the United Nations fact-finding mission to the village of Moura.

664. Interfaith International (video message) commended Mali’s efforts regarding the promotion of inclusive governance, access to justice and children rights, which deserved to be consolidated. It urged Mali to step up its fight against female genital mutilation, in conjunction with its national programme to prevent gender-based violence. It deplored the deterioration of cooperation with the human rights mechanisms, particularly following the decision to expel the Director of MINUSMA's Human Rights Division. In the face of the persistent terrorist threat, the organisation considered essential that Mali step up its efforts to guarantee the security and protection of all its citizens. Therefore, the organization urged Mali to strengthen its collaboration with the international community through the appropriate regional mechanisms; with a view to combat impunity for human rights violations and mobilize the resources needed to rapidly organize the presidential election.

665. Rencontre Africaine pour la Défense des droits de l’homme congratulated Mali for the reforms it had undertaken to implement several recommendations from previous universal periodic review cycles. It expressed concern about the denunciation of the Algiers Peace and Reconciliation Agreement by several signatory separatist groups. It remained concerned by the obstacles hindering the activities of the MINUSMA's Human Rights and Protection Division, notably the expulsion of its director, and the restrictions imposed on the Independent Expert on the human rights situation in Mali, civil society, and the political opposition. It noted that the media and civil society actors had been regularly harassed and worked in fear of reprisals. It encouraged Mali to strengthen its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and the special procedures mandate holders and called on the international community to support Mali in organizing fair and credible elections within the set timeframe.

666. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement welcomed Mali's efforts to make progress in various human rights areas, including the ratification of key international conventions. It was concerned about allegations of human rights violations, including torture, enforced disappearances, and extrajudicial executions, particularly in conflict-affected regions. It called on Mali to investigate these allegations, to bring those responsible to justice, and to strengthen mechanisms for the protection of civilians; take concrete measures to eliminate violence against women and girls, including forced marriage, and female genital mutilation; step up efforts to protect children's rights, particularly from recruitment of child soldiers and improving their access to education; guarantee freedom of expression and association for all; strengthen access to justice for all; and fight against impunity. It encouraged Mali to continue to work closely with the international community to improve the human rights situation in the country.

**5. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

667. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 275 recommendations received, 219 had enjoyed the support of Mali, and 52 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 4 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

668. The delegation thanked the member and observer States of the Human Rights Council who took part in the session devoted to the validation of the final report of the fourth universal periodic review of Mali and the Secretariat for its support throughout the process. Their constructive contributions will help Mali, on the one hand, to make further progress in the promotion and protection of human rights and, on the other hand, to meet the many challenges in this area. It was therefore with renewed interest that Mali welcomed the comments, observations and recommendations received, almost all of which were accepted by Mali.

669. The delegation affirmed that insecurity constitutes the main factor in the violation and abuse of these rights in Mali, and it was important to amplify stabilization efforts in order to promote a return to peace and end the human rights violations.

670. Mali remained committed and determined despite various challenges for the return to constitutional order, through a good organization of the next general elections that they want, free, fair, transparent and inclusive.

671. The delegation urged Mali's partners to show more listening, understanding, respect, but also objectivity in analysing the situation in the country in order to help it stabilize.

672. The delegation affirmed that Mali was willing to cooperate with the various international and regional mechanisms dedicated to the protection and promotion of human rights.

**Montenegro**

673. The review of Montenegro was held on 8 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Montenegro in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[145]](#footnote-146)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[146]](#footnote-147)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[147]](#footnote-148)

674. At its 31st meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Montenegro (see sect. C below).

675. The outcome of the review of Montenegro comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[148]](#footnote-149) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[149]](#footnote-150)

**1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome**

676. The delegation reiterated its strong support and commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism, both as a State under review, and as a recommending State. It approached the universal periodic review process as an opportunity to deepen the national debate on human rights and generate momentum for their further empowerment.

677. The delegation evoked the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a reminder that human rights were universal, inalienable, indivisible, and interdependent, and, as such, constituted the foundation of freedom, justice, peace, and equality in the world. Montenegro had continued to constructively cooperate with the Human Rights Council, its special procedures and other United Nations human rights mechanisms, and to work on the protection and promotion of the values of democracy, the rule of law and human rights in the country and abroad, notably as manifested by Montenegro's membership in the United Nations Human Rights Council for the second time.

678. The delegation stated that relevant representatives of the executive, legislative, and judicial authorities of Montenegro, together with the Ombudsman, civil society and other stakeholders, had reviewed all the recommendations. Out of 247 recommendations addressed to Montenegro, it accepted 226 and noted 7 for further consideration.

679. The decision to accept or note recommendations was made by considering whether related measures had already been taken or implemented or whether they could be carried out in clear time frames. Montenegro did not support a minor batch of recommendations that it viewed as not relevant to its context or already covered by a sound normative and policy framework. On 27 July 2023, the Government thus adopted the position of Montenegro on the recommendations.

680. In its addendum, Montenegro explained its views and standpoints on the 247 recommendations received, indicating that 225 of them were in the process of implementation or had already been implemented. For those it had decided not to follow, Montenegro tried to explain in good faith the rationale behind it.

681. Regarding the recommendations that Montenegro did not support, but decided to follow, the delegation highlighted the protection of the rights of migrants and members of their families, addressing human trafficking, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This was primarily due to the fact that the competent authorities had been making significant efforts on these matters for many years, including developing a sound normative and institutional framework.

682. With respect to the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, Montenegro stated that it had strengthened relevant legislation in accordance with international standards, thus guaranteeing effective protection of the rights of migrant workers and their family members.

683. On the introduction of a minimum age for marriage, the domestic legislation – the Criminal Code and the Family Code – set the minimum age for marriage at 18, with rigid judicial exceptions.

684. Following the May review, Montenegro considered and ultimately supported the recommendation on the inquiry procedure under the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

685. In terms of its approach to the majority of recommendations that Montenegro had accepted, which were either in the process of implementation or had already been implemented, the delegation pointed out some of the main courses of its action for the period ahead.

686. It first asserted commitment to building an environment conducive to the full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights without discrimination on any basis, and a more tolerant and inclusive society, promoting multicultural, multi-ethnic, and multi-religious pluralism. A new Law on Protection of Equality and Prohibition of Discrimination would be adopted, to further harmonize the anti-discrimination legislative and strategic framework.

687. Anti-corruption measures would include improvement of the judicial infrastructure, training of judges and prosecutors, and the revision of existing, and signing of new, international agreements on judicial cooperation.

688. Strengthening the system of protection and promotion of civil and political rights remained a priority, with emphasis on freedom of expression, association, and assembly. Intensive work was underway on a new set of media laws and the first Media Strategy. Montenegro would continue to take measures for effective investigations and prosecution of all attempts at intimidation or attacks on journalists and media outlets, and the Commission for Monitoring Attacks on Journalists would be bolstered.

689. The Law on Social and Child Protection would be amended to introduce integrated services and improve the protection of children from all forms of violence, while the deinstitutionalization process would continue.

690. Further efforts would be invested in eradicating gender-based violence, by advocating and upholding the principle of "zero tolerance" for violence against women and domestic violence, and addressing challenges in implementing national legislation and international obligations. This would include a multidisciplinary response, a stronger penal policy, shaped policies for the political and economic empowerment of women, public awareness raising, and strengthening institutional capacities.

691. Montenegro would remain committed to the protection and promotion of minority rights, ensuring proportional participation in political and public life. Accredited educational and anti-Gypsy programmes would be implemented, and measures taken for responsible budgeting for the social inclusion of Roma, with continuous activities in education, housing, employment, social and health care.

692. Montenegro would continue to advocate for the protection and enjoyment of the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons, with full implementation of the Law on Life Partnership of Persons of the Same Sex. With the new Law on Protection of Equality and Prohibition of Discrimination and the Law on Legal Recognition of Gender Based on Self-Determination, the legal framework for protection would be completed.

693. Work would continue on the eradication of torture, by strengthening legislation, implementing ratified international instruments, providing training to law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors, and ensuring ethical standards and codes of conduct. Improving the conditions in detention facilities, and conducting investigations into all allegations of torture, ill-treatment, or excessive use of force by the police would also be a priority.

694. Montenegro would continue to strengthen the role of the Ombudsman in launching initiatives for the protection and promotion of human rights, and reinforce the human and financial capacities of the institution.

**2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council on the outcome of the review**

695. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Montenegro, 18 delegations made statements.

696. Kazakhstan commended Montenegro for its efforts to implement recommendations from the previous cycle, and welcomed attention to issues such as preventing discrimination, promoting human rights education, and legislative efforts to eradicate gender-based and domestic violence. It expressed appreciation that Montenegro had accepted the majority of recommendations received, including those from Kazakhstan, and supported the adoption of the review outcome by consensus.

697. Malaysia praised Montenegro for accepting most recommendations made at the review, for supporting recommendations from Malaysia, namely, to address hate speech and crime and enhance measures to alleviate poverty and the social exclusion of vulnerable groups, and for its readiness to provide training to public authorities to strengthen their human rights capacities. Malaysia recommended adopting the review outcome by consensus.

698. Maldives positively noted that Montenegro had accepted the recommendations made by the Maldives to continue efforts to ensure access to affordable quality health care for children by providing appropriate funding. It requested the Council to adopt the universal periodic review outcome report by consensus.

699. Morocco stated that it was aware of the efforts made by the Government of Montenegro in the fight against all forms of discrimination, and encouraged the authorities to consolidate legislative measures with a view to promoting the protection of migrants and refugees. Morocco supported the adoption of the outcome document of the review of Montenegro.

700. Nepal expressed appreciation to Montenegro for accepting most of the recommendations made during the review, including both recommendations from Nepal. It commended the efforts made by Montenegro in combating violence against women and domestic violence, and in eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, persons with disabilities, and minorities. Nepal supported the adoption of the review outcome report by consensus.

701. The Philippines acknowledged the acceptance by Montenegro of its four recommendations on combating domestic violence by fully investigating cases of gender-based violence and providing victim support, strengthening accountability mechanisms for human trafficking, expanding access to quality education and health services, and ensuring accessible registration of births of stateless persons. The Philippines strongly supported adoption of the Working Group report by the Council.

702. The Russian Federation noted that Montenegro had accepted the majority of recommendations made, including its recommendations. It expressed concern about torture and ill treatment against persons in places of detention, and persisting prejudices against ethnic minorities. It expressed the hope that accepted recommendations would be duly implemented and enable the country to overcome human rights gaps, and recommended adoption of the report.

703. Sri Lanka noted the national strategy for the promotion of equality of persons with disabilities. It requested Montenegro to work towards services to improve the protection of children from violence, to positively consider the noted recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and to ensure effective prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of crimes against migrants. Sri Lanka recommended the adoption of the report.

704. Tunisia (video message) expressed satisfaction that Montenegro had accepted most of the recommendations made,particularly those from Tunisia on human trafficking, domestic violence, strengthening protection measures for victims, judicial reform, and combatting corruption.Tunisia commende the adoption of laws and strategies on the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons, education, health, and human trafficking, and recommended that the Council adopt the report.

705. Ukraine stated that it was encouraged by Montenegro’s progress in implementing third cycle recommendations and commended the Ministry of Human and Minority Rights for successfully shaping policy to protect and promote human rights and freedoms. Ukraine reiterated its gratitude for Montenegro's support of Ukrainians who had been forced to flee and for support to Ukraine's recommendations, and recommended adopting the outcome report by consensus.

706. Burkina Faso lauded the acceptance by Montenegro of most recommendations, including that made by Burkina Faso, and invited Montenegro to ensure that all complaints of violence against women are investigated and to establish social integration programmes for victims. Burkina Faso encouraged Montenegro to continue its efforts to protect, realize, and promote human rights and recommended that the Council adopt the report.

707. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Montenegro for supporting most of the recommendations made during its review, welcomed ongoing measures to improve the position of persons with disabilities, and praised efforts towards eradicating gender-based violence. It encouraged Montenegro to continue strengthening its legislative and strategic framework on the protection, promotion, and advancement of human rights.

708. Albania welcomed the national plan to implement the Istanbul Convention, the National Gender Equality Strategy, the Minority Policy Strategy, and efforts towards proportional representation of minorities in administrative bodies. It acknowledged the acceptance by Montenegro of 225 out of 247 recommendations, including the two made by Albania, on national minorities in judicial bodies and health structures, and promoting the empowerment of women.

709. Belgium lauded the acceptance by Montenegro of its recommendation that the nationality of children be determined soon after birth, but expressed regret that its recommendations on immediate suspension of alleged perpetrators of torture, criminalising marital rape, and supporting gender-based violence victims, were noted. Belgium expressed readiness to organise an exchange of experts to share experiences in combating gender-based violence, and respectfully invited authorities to reconsider their position.

710. Cameroon encouraged the Government of Montenegro in the implementation of the recommendations made during the fourth cycle review and urged the continued adoption of international legal instruments and cooperation with human rights mechanisms. Cameroon wished Montenegro every success in the final adoption of its universal periodic review report by the Human Rights Council.

711. China welcomed the acceptance by Montenegro of its recommendations but expressed concern about hate speech and violence against minority groups, violence against women, child sexual exploitation and human trafficking. It expressed the hope that Montenegro would take measures to combat these and other human rights violations, protect the rights of women, children, and other groups, hold perpetrators accountable, and ensure justice for victims.

712. Croatia (video message) stated that Montenegro had demonstrated significant efforts in advancing human rights in the country, with progress, inter alia, in gender equality, child rights, combating human trafficking, and improving the situation of persons with disabilities. Croatia welcomed the commitment of Montenegro to support most recommendations, including its three recommendations, and joined others in recommending the adoption of the Working Group report without objection.

713. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed appreciation that Montenegro had accepted its recommendations. It welcomed the strengthening of the role of the Protector of Human Rights in launching initiatives to promote the human rights of the most vulnerable groups, and commended the willingness of Montenegro to confront discrimination, racist violence, and hate speech against minorities and ethnic groups. It recommended the adoption of the report.

**3. General comments made by other stakeholders**

714. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Montenegro, three other stakeholders made statements.

715. The Alliance Defending Freedom emphasized the importance of continuing the fight against femicide until all girls were assured their right to life without discrimination. It praised Montenegro for accepting recommendations to intensify efforts against prenatal sex selection, but expressed concern over the high sex ratio imbalance at birth in the country. Despite laws against sex-selective abortion, it highlighted reports of health professionals disregarding these restrictions due to inadequate enforcement, and individuals traveling to neighbouring countries for early sex determination. It lamented the culture of son preference in Montenegro and noted that international law upheld the inherent right to life of every child and prohibited discrimination of any kind. It called on Montenegro to eliminate the practice of prenatal sex selection, including by enforcing existing laws and fostering a culture that valued the equal dignity of every child.

716. The World Jewish Congress (video message) stated that the Jewish community of Montenegro enjoyed the support of the Government. It highlighted that Montenegro formally recognized Judaism as an official religion under the Agreement of Common Interest signed in 2012, which granted rights for the practice of religious customs and established a joint commission to ensure compliance with the agreement provisions. It noted that the Podgorica Municipality donated land for a synagogue and Jewish cemetery and asserted that antisemitism was virtually non-existent in Montenegro. It spotlighted the annual commemoration of Holocaust Remembrance Day, collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture and Media to foster Holocaust awareness, the reception of approximately 80,000 Israeli tourists yearly, and the joint hosting with the government of the annual Mahar Conference in Montenegro, with over 6,000 Jewish attendees from over 20 countries.

717. Advocates for Human Rights (video message) commended Montenegro for supporting 32 recommendations concerning gender-based violence against women, including to prevent gender-based violence against women, ensure that cases are properly investigated and prosecuted, and publish annual disaggregated statistics. It expressed disappointment, however, that Montenegro noted several important recommendations, notably to amend the Criminal Code to include psychological, economic and sexual violence, to criminalize femicide and marital rape, and to raise the legal marriage age to 18, especially given the identification of numerous child marriages since 2011. Additionally, the organization expressed regret regarding the decision by Montenegro to note a recommendation to provide adequate support to victims of gender-based violence, in light of the lack of resources to provide for women and girls who were victims of forced and child marriage and sex trafficking.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

718. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 247 recommendations received, 226 had enjoyed the support of Montenegro, and 21 had been noted.

719. The delegation thanked the representatives of all countries for their engagement. It also thanked representatives of United Nations institutions and civil society organizations for their contributions and interest in the state of human rights in Montenegro. It expressed appreciation for the universal periodic review Troika, comprising representatives of Cameroon, Georgia and Luxembourg, and for the dedication of a wide range of domestic actors, including representatives of state institutions, Ombudsmen, the Parliament, the judiciary, and non-governmental organizations. The delegation stated that Montenegro would continue its constructive role in the Human Rights Council, with the aim of strengthening the respect and protection of universal human rights everywhere and for everyone, including within the universal periodic review process.

**Bahamas**

720. The review of the Bahamas was held on 3 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Bahamas in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[150]](#footnote-151)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[151]](#footnote-152)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[152]](#footnote-153)

721. At its 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Bahamas (see sect. C below).

722. The outcome of the review of the Bahamas comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[153]](#footnote-154) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[154]](#footnote-155)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome

723. The delegation of the Bahamas reaffirmed the importance it attached to the universal periodic review process, as a unique space for dialogue and international cooperation that engendered accountability and contributed to strengthening human rights at the international, regional and domestic levels. After the universal periodic review, the Bahamas disseminated the recommendations to the multi-sectoral National Reporting Cooperation Mechanism, which was the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up, to examine the recommendations and to design a roadmap for the effective implementation of those recommendations it supported.

724. The delegation of the Bahamas informed it supported 70 per cent of the 233 recommendations it received. In addition to a general commitment to strengthening and improving domestic processes for implementation and monitoring, the Bahamas supported recommendations referring to the rights of women and girls, domestic violence and violence against women, the rights of the child, the right to education, climate change and the environment, the National Human Rights Institution/Ombudsman and trafficking in persons.

725. With regard to gender discrimination and domestic violence, the Bahamas continued the efforts to implement the National Strategic Plan to address gender-based violence and had recently implemented the Family Island Coordination Councils to address this issue. The purpose of these Councils was to focus on community-based partnerships to prevent gender-based violence in the Family Island communities and to ensure victims received professional support and clinical services needed to recover from such situations. These Councils represented a multi-sectorial and coordinated approach to achieve an effective and integrated response to gender-based violence while assisting in the rehabilitation of the perpetrators. In addition, the Urban Renewal Task Force Relief Unit conducted door-to-door home visits to residents experiencing conflict or abusive relationships to solve the problem and to prevent the escalation of violence. Furthermore, the Department of Social Services provided temporary shelter for survivors of gender-based violence, onsite counselling and accompaniment to court. After wide and careful consultation with applicable NGOs, the Government of the Bahamas prepared a Draft Bill to address gender-based violence entitled the ‘Protection against Violence Bill, 2023’. The draft Bill was laid before Parliament in July 2023 and will be debated when Parliament sessions will resume this year. Under that draft bill, a Fatality Review Team is duly empowered to investigate cases and make determinations which will ultimately enable the Commission to collect and analyse data and maintain an accurate database to create effective, evidence-based solutions to eradicate violence as well as to report on the rate of femicide.

726. The Bahamas underlined that public awareness and education was one of the fundamental building blocks for assuring meaningful attitudinal changes toward gender discrimination. In this regard, the delegation highlighted the Bahamas supported the recommendation to criminalize marital rape and built consensus to move forward with the Draft Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, which sought to criminalize marital rape. The Bahamas also supported the recommendation to provide Bahamian women with the same rights as Bahamian men to confer citizenship on their children or spouses although this will require amendments to the Constitution and will therefore be addressed by the Constitutional Reform Commission in its Report to Government.

727. With respect to domestic violence, the delegation reported on the efforts undertaken by the Government to promote awareness of the avenues to seek redress and the protection available to victims of domestic violence under the relevant legislation.

728. Regarding vulnerable groups, the delegation underlined that the National Committee and Taskforce for Trafficking in Persons continued to take action to promote awareness, bring offenders to justice and protect victims. Collaboration between the Bahamas and the United States of America in this area resulted in trafficking in persons cases being placed before the Courts. The Bahamas was also closely collaborating with the International Organization for Migration on matters related to trafficking in persons as well as in assessing persons claiming refugee status while respecting the principle of non-refoulement.

729. The delegation of the Bahamas informed that the increase in irregular migration flows from neighbouring states remained an immense challenge. It underlined that the Government was currently drafting new Detention Centre Regulations and had developed a new, pilot policy of secondary level assessment to add transparency, efficiency and predictability to the asylum process. The Bahamas made non-custodial provisions for certain categories of irregular migrants, who are protected under the Government’s Trafficking in Persons Legislation and regulatory guidelines.

730. The delegation stressed that it was aware of the longstanding recommendation for the establishment of a moratorium on executions and/or the abolition of the death penalty. It considered it was important to note that the imposition of the death penalty on a discretionary basis continued to be recognized as lawful, subject to the principles laid down by the country’s highest court (Judicial Committee of the Privy Council), as a punishment for the crimes of murder and treason. The delegation added that the last capital punishment in the Bahamas took place twelve years ago. The delegation underscored that there was no international consensus on the abolition of the death penalty and that every State had an inalienable right to choose its political, legal, economic, social and cultural systems, and had prescriptive jurisdiction to make and enforce laws which were not in violation of peremptory norms of international law. Therefore, the Bahamas had no immediate intention to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

731. With respect to sexual orientation, the delegation of the Bahamas indicated that there had been no reported cases in the country where anyone was discriminated on the basis of sexual orientation. Moreover, there were no provisions in the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act which in any way could be perceived as positively discriminating against persons on the basis of their sexual orientation. In addition, the Bahamas decriminalised same-sex conduct. Persons who are in a same-sex relationships were able to avail themselves of the protection and remedies available under the Law in respect of violence or assault or property rights. The Government was committed to reviewing the national laws to ensure that they are effective to cover all forms of violence occurring within a domestic context. The matter was being considered by the current Constitutional Commission to assess the adequacy of the non-discrimination clause in the Constitution.

732. The delegation of the Bahamas reiterated its full commitment to an inclusive process of implementation of the recommendations received, even as it sought to overcome many of the externally driven socio-economic and environmental complexities that it faced as a small island developing State.

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

733. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Bahamas, 18 delegations made statements.

734. Mindful of the many challenges faced as a small island developing State, Trinidad and Tobago commended efforts made by the Bahamas to improve its resilience to climate change, strengthen its gender-based policy framework and pursue technical assistance and capacity-building opportunities in pertinent areas. Trinidad and Tobago highlighted the important role to be played by the international community in bolstering the much-needed capacity of the Bahamas, in particular with respect to climate resilience and adaptation efforts.

735. Tunisia (video message) highlighted the steps taken by the Bahamas to improve the legislative and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of human rights, including through the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Tunisia underscored the measures taken to integrate persons with disabilities into the educational and professional system while ensuring their protection as well as to adopt a strategic action plan to combat trafficking in persons.

736. UN Women (video message) encouraged the Bahamas to continue its efforts to strive for a gender equal future for all Bahamians, particularly through specific policy and legislative reforms in the areas of intimate partner violence and unpaid care work. In order to effectively eliminate gender-based violence against women and girls and to promote human rights, UN Women recalled the recommendation made by the Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and Girls on her mission to the Bahamas to continue engaging constructively with non-governmental organizations and providing the appropriate funds for their work. UN Women welcomed the establishment of the Domestic Violence and Counselling Unit, the appointment of the National Taskforce for Gender-Based Violence as well as the establishment of the Sexual Offences Unit in the Department of Public Prosecutions.

737. UNFPA welcomed the support provided by the Bahamas to recommendations on the elimination of gender-based violence and on access to sexual and reproductive health services including for maternal health and family planning. UNFPA particularly welcomed the support to recommendations related to the implementation of voluntary commitments the Bahamas made at the Nairobi summit to mark the 25 years of the International Conference on Population and Development.

738. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the implementation of programmes aimed at eradicating poverty and improving the welfare of students in schools.

739. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the focus the Bahamas had on implementing policies and programmes seeking the eradication of poverty, with special attention to the poor and vulnerable sectors, through food aid, rent payments, and other financial aid. It welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment that it considered as an important step to comply with the human rights treaties of the United Nations and to effectively implement them.

740. Barbados welcomed the acceptance of the recommendation to intensify the Bahamas’s engagement with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to address capacity constraints to effectively monitor and enhance ongoing work in relevant areas, as well as to fulfil its reporting obligations.

741. Brunei Darussalam recognized the challenges faced by the Bahamas regarding the negative impact of climate change. It appreciated the commitment and continuous efforts made by the Bahamas on climate change mitigation and adaptation. It encouraged international efforts to support the Bahamas and other small island developing States.

742. Chile welcomed the acceptance of the recommendation to develop a plan of action to eradicate gender violence in all its forms, as well as to strengthen the regulatory framework and accountability in this area. Chile also welcomed the commitment to look after victims of human trafficking, as well as to prevent this terrible crime from continuing to occur. It trusted that the implementation of the recommendations of this universal periodic review will allow the Bahamas to advance in the protection of the human rights of migrants, children, older people, people with disabilities and other groups in vulnerable situations.

743. China highlighted the challenges the Bahamas had addressed regarding natural disasters and the COVID-19 pandemic and in implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It commended the significant progress made in eradicating poverty, promoting employment, health, education and reducing the crime rate. China hoped the Bahamas will continue to improve sustainable economic and social development and people’s living standards as well as to promote gender equality and safeguard the rights of women.

744. India welcomed the measures taken by the Bahamas on climate change mitigation and adaptation, including the recently adopted legislation on disaster risk management.

745. Jamaica highlighted the government resolution to meet its international human rights obligations despite significant challenges such as the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Jamaica encouraged the collaboration of the National Reporting Cooperation Mechanism with all relevant stakeholders, in particular the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in its future work to implement these recommendations.

746. Maldives welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations to ensure that the right to education is guaranteed to all without any discrimination and to intensify efforts towards adopting legislation on gender-based violence.

747. Nepal was encouraged by the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and took note of the formulation of Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Act (2022) that provided a framework for the research, verification and monetization of carbon credits.

748. Peru welcomed the Bahamas’ commitment to promote human rights independent institutions, to address the negative impact firearms have on human rights, to promote gender equality and to fight violence against women and girls. Peru lamented the annotation of the recommendation to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

749. The Russian Federation stated that the efforts made by the Bahamas were clearly not enough to solve long-standing problems, such as, domestic violence, police brutality, systematic manifestations of xenophobia and intolerance towards migrants, in particular Haitians.

750. Sierra Leone underlined the devastating impact that climate change and natural disasters continue to have on the Bahamas and noted that the Government was overwhelmed in addressing these challenges. Sierra Leone called for international cooperation to support the Government's efforts. Sierra Leone regretted that the Bahamas was not prepared to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Sierra Leone invited the Bahamas to reconsider this position in pursuit of the promotion and protection of human rights.

751. Nigeria (video message) positively noted the National Discriminatory Review Law Forum, which contributed to the formulation of new public policies and a plan of action. Nigeria welcomed the launching of a second-generation Decent Work Country Programme by the Bahamas in 2021.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

752. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Bahamas, four other stakeholders made statements.

753. The Center for Global Nonkilling noted that suicides were rare in the Bahamas although survivors could be prosecuted. It highlighted the need to decriminalize suicides for accurate prevention for different actors. For the person concerned to be able to seek help without fear of reprisals, for society and institutions to overcome stigma, enhance solidarity and start unambiguous prevention campaigns, for medical personal to be able to perform their duties without penal concerns precluding their healing and accompanying work, and for the State and its institutions, to show the greatest respect for life.

754. The International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message) regretted that the Bahamas failed to accept key recommendations to protect the human rights of women, girls, LGBTQI+ people and migrants as well as to address the issue of femicide and the killing of women and girls because of their sex or gender. The association considered that the State had misrepresented the Protection Against Violence Act that voided the word gender and any reference to the disproportionate effect on women, girls and LGBTQI+ people. In addition, the State refused to criminalize marital rape, protect migrant workers, decriminalize abortion, prohibit corporal punishment and undertake institutional reforms for gender equality. The association underscored that woman composed 18 per cent of the parliament of the Bahamas. It also indicated that the State failed to support any of the 14 recommendations for LBGTQI+ people and highlighted the need for explicit legislation and policy on non-discrimination based on gender and sexuality. It pointed at the alleged unawareness from the Government of the Bahamas to respond to recommendations to protect human rights defenders, prohibit gender- and sexuality-based discrimination and guarantee access to justice, education, healthcare, employment and housing.

755. Advocates for Human Rights (video message) commended the Bahamas for the two-decade-long de facto moratorium on executions and the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2018. The organization welcomed the Bahamas' acceptance of six recommendations to improve prison conditions, ensure detainees' rights, and address overcrowding issues. However, it noted with concern that the death penalty remained legal in the Bahamas and expressed disappointment at the Government's assertion that was not in a position to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. The organization also expressed disappointment that the Bahamas noted recommendations to officially abolish the death penalty and those to adopt a *de jure* moratorium on executions. It was further concerned about the position of the Bahamas to note a recommendation to reduce the offences for which the death penalty may be imposed and to retain the death penalty for crimes not involving intentional killing, in direct violation of the right to life under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It called on the Bahamas to take concrete steps toward the abolition of the death penalty and urged OHCHR and United Nations Member States to provide technical support to facilitate the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

756. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty as well as the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159) of the International Labour Organization. It lauded the decision of the Privy Council regarding nationality as a measure to reduce inequalities. It highlighted the need to redouble efforts to promote the transfer of nationality of the mother in accordance with the measures taken to combat trafficking in persons and statelessness. Regarding gender-based violence, it acknowledged progress made, including the implementation of a national strategic plan, however, it considered it crucial to strengthen national legislation for gender equality, prohibit child marriage, enhance sexual and reproductive health systems and criminalize marital rape to protect the rights of women and children. It urged the Bahamas to adopt legislation to ensure marriage equality and to effectively address hate crimes against LGBTQI+ communities. It called on the Bahamas to ratify key international conventions such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

757. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 233 recommendations received, 162 had enjoyed the support of the Bahamas, and 69 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 2 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

758. In its closing statement, the delegation of the Bahamas reiterated its commitment to the full implementation of those recommendations that enjoyed the support of the Bahamas as well as to the work of the Human Rights Council and all of its mechanisms. As a country which had extended a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders, the Bahamas appreciated the value of these mechanisms in bringing objective analysis and critical focus to every nation’s efforts to give full effect to human rights and fundamental freedoms. In this context, the Bahamas informed it had just received a visit from the Independent Expert on foreign debt, other international financial obligations and human rights this past August and will receive a visit from the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention later this year.

759. The delegation of the Bahamas highlighted other positive benefits from its participation in the universal periodic review process. In particular, it underscored the opportunity to seek technical assistance to enhance the collection and analysis of data for the purposes of national development, the establishment of reporting mechanisms to track the country’s compliance with its reporting obligation to treaty bodies and to monitor the operation and efficacy of laws which give effect to such obligations domestically.

760. The delegation reiterated that, as a small island developing State, the Bahamas continued to face challenges including the existential threat of climate change, climate change-induced extreme weather events, and limited resources, which constrained its best efforts to ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights by those in the territory. The delegation however reaffirmed its commitment to the full implementation of accepted recommendations in an inclusive and consultative manner, with the support of the international community.

**Burundi**

761. The review of Burundi was held on 4 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Burundi in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[155]](#footnote-156)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[156]](#footnote-157)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[157]](#footnote-158)

762. At its 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Burundi (see sect. C below).

763. The outcome of the review of Burundi comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[158]](#footnote-159) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[159]](#footnote-160)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome

764. The delegation of Burundi thanked the members of the troika, namely, Argentina, Bangladesh and Senegal, and the member States for their active participation in the interactive dialogue that took place in May of 2023.

765. Burundi stressed that, as highlighted during the presentation of its national report, the fight against poverty and social inequality was a priority for the country.

766. The delegation stated that, after a careful analysis by the country’s authorities and both State and non-State actors working on human rights in the country, over 70 per cent of the 287 recommendations received during the review had been supported by Burundi. Most of the supported recommendations had either already been implemented or were in the process of implementation, through the promotion of socio-economic and political rights, notably through the vision 2040 Burundi, an emerging country and 2060 Burundi, a developed country. In particular, the delegation cited recommendations on the promotion of socio-economic development, the protection of the rights of the child, persons with disabilities, older persons, the right to basic education for all, the promotion of healthcare, disaster mitigation and prevention, combating gender and sexual based violence, trafficking in persons and the reduction of the prison population, among others.

767. Regarding recommendations that had been noted on the ratification of additional international instruments, the delegation indicated that Burundi was continuing its internal analysis of the relevance and importance of ratifying these texts. Additionally, concerning certain other recommendations, the delegation clarified that the decision to note them had been based on aspects these contained which were contrary to the beliefs, morals and customs of the country.

2. General comments made by the national human rights institution of the State under review

768. Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme du Burundi noted with satisfaction that the Government had accepted recommendations for an absolute ban on the labour of underage children, to support the repatriation and socio-economic reintegration of refugees, and to cooperate with the United Nations mechanisms. The Commission recommended that the Government take measures to implement certain noted recommendations and called for the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and for the establishment of an independent mechanism to investigate allegations of torture and other ill treatment against government forces and to encourage victims to lodge complaints.

3. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

769. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Burundi, 15 delegations made statements.

770. The Russian Federation welcomed the significant progress made by Burundi in improving the human rights situation, as well as the Government’s efforts to stabilize the political situation. It also welcomed the active work of the Independent National Human Rights Commission and the Ombudsman’s Office.

771. Senegal noted the commendable achievements by Burundi in implementing the human rights obligations by bolstering national institutions and mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights. It also welcomed several legislative measures on poverty eradication, the right to health, combating trafficking in persons, and reforms to strengthen the rule of law and good governance.

772. Sierra Leone welcomed Burundi’s support of its recommendations to take concrete steps to submit outstanding periodic reports to treaty bodies and strengthen its engagement and cooperation with Human Rights Council mechanisms. It also encouraged Burundi to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

773. Singapore welcomed Burundi’s commitment to continuing to strengthen the protection of human rights, and its efforts to protect vulnerable groups, particularly children, persons with disabilities and older persons. It also noted Burundi’s progress in promoting socioeconomic development, while stating that the promotion and protection of human rights was an iterative process with ever-evolving challenges and constantly changing circumstances. There was no one-size-fits-all approach.

774. South Africa appreciated Burundi’s commitment to continuing efforts to ensure the independence of the Independent National Human Rights Commission, enhance reforms to promote and protect the right to work and the right to just and favourable conditions of work for women, persons living with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups, and strengthen measures towards removing structural and legal barriers to women’s participation in politics and decision-making processes. It also encouraged Burundi to take the necessary steps to reconsider the 83 noted recommendations.

775. Tunisia appreciated Burundi’s support of its two recommendations to continue efforts to improve healthcare for the population, through implementing the National Health Policy, and provide free primary education and school supplies for students of poor families. It also welcomed the measures taken to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities, combat violence against women, and promote children’s rights.

776. UN Women (video message) welcomed the strengthened representation of women in the Government, in Parliament and the Senate. In view of the upcoming 2025 elections, it called upon the Government to take specific measures to remove structural and legal barriers to women’s participation in politics and decision-making processes at all levels. It further recognized the Government’s commitment to protecting women and girls from violence and harm urging it to thoroughly investigate all allegations of violence against women and girls and bring perpetrators to justice.

777. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Burundi’s support of its recommendations to identify and implement policies which facilitated an active civil society and an open media, and address, in particular, threats to journalists and human rights defenders, and to take effective measures to establish an independent judiciary. It also recognized Burundi’s call for technical assistance to help make progress while urging the Government to resume full cooperation with OHCHR, including by agreeing to reopen the OHCHR country office.

778. UN-Habitat (video message) noted that some groups such as women, indigenous peoples, returning refugees and other marginalized people continued to face difficulties in accessing their housing, land and property rights. It underlined that lack of control of their housing, land or property negatively impacted women’s equality and placed them at a higher risk of homelessness, poverty, destitution and the violation of their rights, including the risk of gender-based violence. It also stressed that progress in the achievement of the right to an adequate standard of living for all was essential to peace building and maintaining peace and security.

779. UNFPA (video message) appreciated Burundi’s determination to continue actions to reduce inequalities within the population, particularly with regard to women and girls, and give effect to health rights, particularly sexual and reproductive rights and family planning. It also welcomed continuing actions to empower women and girls and those aimed at putting an end to all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and welcomed progress in ensuring access to quality information on sexual and reproductive health, which was age appropriate for adolescents and young people, including in humanitarian emergencies.

780. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the measures taken by Burundi to address the right to an adequate standard of living and the rights to health and education. It also commended Burundi for efforts to address issues related to climate change, persons with disabilities, refugees and asylum seekers. It further pledged to continue cooperating with the Government of Burundi in ensuring the safe and voluntary repatriation of all Burundian refugees.

781. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed Burundi's actions to provide free primary education and school supplies for students of poor families and increase enrolment in rural areas. It also appreciated the implementation of the National Health Policy 2016 – 2025, which provided free healthcare services to children under five and pregnant mothers until delivery.

782. Viet Nam commended Burundi for efforts in reinforcing social cohesion, enhancing security, and consolidating social and economic development programmes. It also welcomed Burundi’s support of its two recommendations to strengthen the healthcare system, particularly the maternal and child healthcare system, and improve the environment and ensure the well-being of its people.

783. Zimbabwe welcomed Burundi’s support of its recommendation to accelerate the implementation of the National Development Plan, taking positive steps to promote the rights of the people of Burundi, including the rights of vulnerable groups such as the poor, women and youth. Zimbabwe also applauded Burundi’s commitment and continued efforts to meet its human rights obligations.

784. Algeria commended Burundi for supporting most of the recommendations it had received, including those made by Algeria. It also commended Burundi for cooperating with United Nations human rights mechanisms and the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

785. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Burundi, seven other stakeholders made statements.

786. The East and Horn of African Human Rights Defenders Project (video message) urged the Government to implement the supported recommendations on civic space. It noted that, while the Government supported recommendations to cooperate with United Nations bodies and mechanisms and stated that it had been cooperating with the mechanisms, the High Commissioner for Human Rights had had to close its office in the country. The Government did not support recommendations on issues such as ratifying human rights conventions related to enforced disappearances, civil and political rights, and rights of women and investigating and prosecuting allegations of arbitrary arrests, torture, extrajudicial executions, sexual violence and enforced disappearances. The organisation reiterated the importance for the Human Rights Council to continue monitoring closely the human rights situation in Burundi.

787. International Service for Human Rights (video message) stated that, since 2020, the human rights situation in Burundi had continued to remain worrisome. The persecution and imprisonment of independent civil society activists and journalists persisted. The organisation reiterated its call on Burundi to refrain from criminalising, harassing and stigmatising human rights defenders and to unconditionally release defenders, activists and journalists arrested and detained, and grant the United Nations Special Rapporteur access to the country and allow civil society organisations and human rights defenders to interact with the Special Rapporteur without fear of reprisals.

788. The Lutheran World Federation encouraged the Government to continue working closely with all stakeholders to implement recommendations from its fourth review to ensure tangible improvements in the human rights situation, including through the adoption and implementation of an action plan. The organisation recommended that the Government give priority to the implementation of recommendations relating to the rights of women, including accelerating legislative reforms to bring laws in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, continuing efforts to combat violence and discrimination against women, and reducing maternal mortality, as well as reducing hunger by investing in agriculture and providing support to women working in this sector.

789. United Nations Watch noted human rights abuses, including reports of extrajudicial killings, torture, arbitrary detentions, and stifling freedom of expression in Burundi. Political instability and violence have caused mass displacement and a humanitarian crisis in the country. The organisation indicated that it had documented forced disappearances, the jailing of political prisoners, harassment of human rights activists, lack of accountability for gender-based violence, and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender persons. It observed that the Government failed to address the grave human rights violations carried out by the Imbonerakure militia. In this context, the organisation noted upcoming voting by the General Assembly on Burundi’s candidacy to join the Human Rights Council.

790. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council reminded that all speakers needed to adhere to the agenda item at hand and that statements should be contextualized within the adoption of universal periodic review outcomes under item 6.

791. The World Alliance for Citizen Participation - CIVICUS (video message) noted that the Government supported 25 of the 30 recommendations on civic space, including those calling on the Government to end intimidation, harassment and reprisals against human rights defenders, journalists, and members of opposition political parties and civil society organisations. It called on Burundi to take measures to restore and preserve an environment conducive to the development of civil society organizations. However, it regretted that Burundi noted certain recommendation on civic space calling for accountability for human rights violations against members of civil society. The organisation called on the Government to fully implement the recommendations made during its fourth cycle and to demonstrate its commitment to human rights by cooperating fully with the United Nations human rights system.

792. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (video message) stated that the Government noted 13 recommendations related to the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex persons who have continued to face violations of their fundamental rights and freedoms. It noted with concern the closure of an organization implementing HIV programmes for key populations, and the imprisonment of community workers for their involvement in the fight against HIV. The Government should prioritise the respect of the non-discrimination principle and ensure equal opportunities for all individuals. It highlighted the need for measures necessary to ensure effective access to health care without discrimination and the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms for all citizens.

793. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video message) expressed concern about the human rights situation in Burundi. The continuing impunity for arbitrary arrests and summary executions was particularly alarming. Therefore, it called on the authorities to implement the reforms necessary to guarantee the independence of the judiciary. It was concerned about the violence committed by Imbonerakure militia members, including torture, sexual violence, killings, and abductions. It urged the Government to take measures to end impunity, as well as allow a return to the country, without conditions, of civil society activists and members of opposition parties in exile.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

794. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 287 recommendations received, 204 had enjoyed the support of Burundi, and 83 had been noted.

795. The delegation noted that several reforms had been undertaken to promote and protect human rights, particularly to promote the independence of the judiciary, combat trafficking in persons and corruption, fight impunity, and, notably, reduce prison overcrowding.

796. Burundi had adopted a National Legal Aid Strategy in April 2018 with a view to improving access to justice for all, in particular for vulnerable individuals and groups. Indeed, more than 8,300 people had received legal aid, including 3,199 women, 517 persons with disabilities, 27 Batwa, and 400 minors in conflict with the law.

797. To reduce overcrowding in prisons, Burundi had adopted various initiatives, including the application of community service instead of imprisonment for certain minor offenses, presidential pardons, conditional releases of prisoners who had already served a fourth of their sentences, and the campaign for the release of defendants on remand, except in the case of crimes against life, rape, and breaches of national security. As a result, over 26,000 prisoners had been released.

798. With regard to the independence of the judiciary, Burundi had strengthened constitutional guarantees by adopting laws to protect the independence of judges of the country's highest court, the Supreme Court. Additionally, a law had been adopted on the organization and functioning of the permanent secretariat of the Supreme Council of Justice, to support that body in its work. Burundi had also guaranteed equal and fair access to justice for all citizens, without discrimination, by ensuring that courts were accessible and that legal fees were affordable.

799. The fight against trafficking in persons was a reality in Burundi, as evidenced by the various legal and regulatory measures taken by the country, the results of which had been recognized.

800. Combating corruption was also a priority for the Burundian Government, and it had already acted against this scourge. This was illustrated by the setting up of an inspection system in charge of internal control and auditing, which had been recently created within all ministries. The perpetrators of economic embezzlement were now obliged to return the embezzled sums to the public treasury. As a result, in addition to the criminal proceedings initiated against the perpetrators of these crimes, a non-negligible amount - around six billion Burundi francs - had already been recovered and reallocated to public-interest development projects.

801. With regard to recommendations on cooperation with human rights mechanisms and requests for technical assistance, the delegation clarified that Burundi collaborated with international mechanisms through the submission of initial and periodic reports to United Nations treaty bodies. However, Burundi deplored the practice of certain countries and treaty bodies to continue to politicize human rights issues by publicly exerting pressure on other countries. Nonetheless, Burundi remained open to all constructive dialogue and cooperation.

802. In conclusion, Burundi reiterated its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and once again thanked the President of the Human Rights Council, the Secretariat of the universal periodic review and the delegations that participated in the adoption of the outcome of its review.

**Luxembourg**

803. The review of Luxembourg was held on 4 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Luxembourg in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[160]](#footnote-161)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[161]](#footnote-162)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[162]](#footnote-163)

804. At its 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Luxembourg (see sect. C below).

805. The outcome of the review of Luxembourg comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[163]](#footnote-164) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[164]](#footnote-165)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome

806. The delegation observed that the addendum to the report of the Working Group of Luxembourg was the result of a broad consultation process which had included a presentation of the recommendations received to all national stakeholders through the Interministerial Human Rights Committee. As a result of these consultations with representatives of the relevant ministries and government bodies, as well as with national human rights institutions and civil society organizations, Luxembourg had supported 232 of the 254 recommendations it had received.

807. The delegation provided additional information regarding certain recommendations that had been noted by Luxembourg. Concerning recommendations calling on Luxembourg to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the delegation noted that this convention established principles already laid down in other human rights texts that Luxembourg had ratified and implemented. Thus, foreign nationals legally established in Luxembourg already enjoyed the same rights as Luxembourg nationals in terms of employment and work and of social benefits and transfers. Moreover, as a member of the European Union, Luxembourg was not in a position to ratify this convention, since measures on immigration and the protection of the rights of third-country nationals, including conditions of residence, fall within the scope of European Union law adopted by all its Member States.

808. Regarding the recommendation to introduce legislation explicitly prohibiting conversion therapy for LGBTIQ+ persons, Luxembourg was not aware of the existence of such cases on its national territory. Nevertheless, Luxembourg considered that these practices may be forms of torture and ill-treatment and did not rule out returning to this issue in the future. On the subject of the prohibition of gender reassignment surgeries for intersex persons without their consent, inter-ministerial consultations were underway.

809. Noting that the majority of the recommendations received had been supported by Luxembourg, the delegation highlighted action for their implementation. Regarding recommendations on discrimination and hate speech, it was noted that following the adoption of article 80, establishing motivation based on hatred as an aggravating circumstance, and article 457-1 of the Criminal Code, measures to implement the law were to be put in place, such as setting up training for all stakeholders or awareness-raising campaigns. Furthermore, the principle of non-discrimination was enshrined in article 15 of the revised Constitution of Luxembourg, which had entered into force on 1 July 2023, and which was based on the anti-discrimination directives of the European Union and on Protocol 12 to the European Convention on Human Rights.

810. To respond to the recommendations received with regard to combating racial discrimination, Luxembourg had already begun work to develop a national anti-racism action plan that would be developed jointly with various stakeholders, including representatives of civil society, in line with the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Moreover, in order to fill certain gaps in the collection of data on equality, the Government had mandated the Luxembourg Institute of Socio-Economic Research and the Intercultural and Social Research and Training Centre to carry out a vast national survey on racism and ethno-racial discrimination in Luxembourg. This study was published in 2022 and focused on the main areas of concern in the social life of residents and racialized people. Further studies were currently underway.

811. With reference to the withdrawal of the reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the delegation indicated that the country had not been in a position to support this recommendation during previous cycles, but that during this cycle it had accepted relevant recommendations and considered lifting these reservations by the next universal periodic review cycle.

812. With respect to the detention of minors, it was noted that Article 29 (3) of Act of 20 July 2018 on the Reform of the Prison System provided that "minors (...) may not be placed in solitary confinement, unless it is in their manifest interest ... ». Moreover, Bill 7991 on juvenile criminal procedure stipulated that minors may be incarcerated in the juvenile penitentiary centre. The creation of a specialized structure to accommodate minors deprived of their liberty, adapted to their needs, particularly in terms of education was foreseen. In addition, a project to rehabilitate the Luxembourg Prison was underway, aimed at its modernization and providing for a repartition of the prison population by categories such as i.e. vulnerable persons or persons suffering from drug addiction.

813. Relating to the issue of legal aid, Act of 15 December 2020 on Legal Aid set up partial legal aid and put an end to the recovery from the parents of minors who had benefited from legal aid of the sums paid in this context. Similarly, victims of gender-based violence could apply for legal aid from the Bar Association under the same conditions as anyone who needed a lawyer, but could not afford one. In addition, legal aid was completely free for children, regardless of their parents' financial situation.

814. Concerning the gender pay gap, the delegation noted that while Luxembourg had accepted the relevant recommendation this objective had already been achieved as the current pay gap was -0.2 percent, in favour of women.

815. In terms of women's representation, Luxembourg had introduced a voluntary quota of 40 per cent representation of women in the public sector. The amended Act of 21 December 2007 regulating the financing of political parties contained rules on the balanced representation of candidates of each sex on the lists of candidates for the legislative and European elections.

816. With regard to the fight against female genital mutilation (FGM) and violence against women and girls, Luxembourg intended to develop a more inclusive approach through the establishment of a comprehensive and sustainable strategy to prevent and combat all forms of violence covered by the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), including FGM. This strategy would be elaborated through an interministerial and interdisciplinary process, bringing together all relevant stakeholders.

817. Luxembourg stated that the Advisory Commission on Human Rights was an independent advisory committee on human rights that prepared reports, which were brought to the attention of the Government. At the initiative of the Commission, discussions with the Government on strengthening its human and financial resources, as well as on its attachment to the Chamber of Deputies, were ongoing.

2. General comments made by the national human rights institution of the State under review

818. Commission consultative des droits de l’Homme du Luxembourg stressed the importance of providing the different national institutions with the competencies and resources necessary to enable them to carry out their respective missions. While commending the Government's prioritization of themes through National Action Plans, it regretted the lack of a participatory approach, clear implementation deadlines, and tangible measures. Regarding child rights, it urged the Government to prioritise the youth protection reform and ensure through future legislation that the detention of children was a last resort. On the rights of persons with disabilities, it encouraged the Government to consider the establishment of a new, independent structure dedicated to promoting and protecting their rights. As the national rapporteur on human trafficking, it recognized anti-trafficking efforts and called for continued attention, especially addressing challenges posed by technology-facilitated online trafficking and the financial aspects of trafficking. With regard to corporate due diligence, it was regrettable that Luxembourg was not more committed to a closer alignment with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, particularly in the context of the negotiations taking place at the European Union level.

3. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council on the outcome of the review

819. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Luxembourg, 18 delegations made statements.

820. Senegal welcomed the cooperation of Luxembourg with Human Rights Council mechanisms and the steps it had taken to implement the recommendations it had received during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review. Senegal particularly recognized the efforts made by Luxembourg to grant access to migrants to the labour market and progress in the sphere of the adoption of internationals norms.

821. Sierra Leone expressed appreciation that Luxembourg supported two of the recommendations it had made relating to the enactment of legislation providing for aggravated circumstances for hate crimes within the Criminal Code and the establishment of a national strategy against anti-Semitism and Islamophobia. Sierra Leone welcomed significant constitutional and legal reforms made by Luxembourg, noting the adoption of Article 15 in the newly revised Constitution, explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on personal circumstances.

822. Sri Lanka (video message) expressed appreciation for the support by Luxembourg of 232 of the 254 recommendations it had received. While welcoming the continued commitment by Luxembourg to promote the rights of the child, Sri Lanka encouraged the country to take appropriate measures to safeguard the welfare of children in detention. Sri Lanka recommended the adoption of the fourth Working Group report on Luxembourg.

823. Tunisia expressed satisfaction that Luxembourg had accepted the recommendations it had made. Tunisia noted the measures and actions taken by the Government to fulfil its pledges in the field of strengthening the human rights system and harmonizing national legislation with relevant international instruments and standards. Tunisia wished Luxembourg success in implementing the supported recommendations.

824. Ukraine recognized Luxembourg’s strong commitment to maintaining and strengthening human rights both nationally and globally. Ukraine noted the remarkable efforts made by Luxembourg to raise awareness of human rights in society and to establish compulsory training on children's rights, as well as the notable progress archived in the area of the rights of persons with disabilities. Ukraine welcomed the acceptance by Luxembourg of the recommendations it had made.

825. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged Luxembourg’s engagement with the Working Group and welcomed the efforts made to combat discrimination and gender-based violence, as well as on issues related to persons with disabilities. The United Republic of Tanzania also commended the measures taken to address climate change.

826. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed appreciation that Luxembourg had agreed to consider the ratification of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization. It stressed that Luxembourg should also consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It expressed the hope that Luxembourg would take more effective measures to prevent, combat and eradicate hate speech and racial discrimination, particularly on the Internet and social media. It wished Luxembourg success in the implementation of supported recommendations, particularly those on trafficking in persons for labour and sexual exploitation and forced begging.

827. Algeria greatly appreciated the acceptance by Luxembourg of most of the recommendations it had received and welcomed the efforts made to promote and protect human rights. Algeria urged Luxembourg to continue its efforts, in particular to combat trafficking in persons and xenophobia and called on the country to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

828. Armenia expressed appreciation for the acceptance by Luxembourg of the recommendation it had made to take further steps to effectively investigate cases of racial hate speech, including online. It welcomed Luxembourg's consistent implementation of measures to combat all forms of discrimination, promote social inclusion and achieve gender equality. It noted that Luxembourg was a thriving democracy with a strong tradition of respect for fundamental freedoms. Armenia praised the active engagement of Luxembourg in international platforms for the advancement of peace and sustainable development.

829. Azerbaijan was concerned that the national legislation of Luxembourg did not include provisions prohibiting discrimination. Azerbaijan also expressed serious concern over the reported increase of antisemitic incidents and the existence of Islamophobic acts in the country. Azerbaijan took note that Luxembourg had supported its recommendations to combat racism and other forms of discrimination through legislative and policy measures and to take effective steps to prevent, condemn and combat hate speech, incitement to hatred and violence, both online and offline including through social media, targeting ethnic and religious minorities, and called on Luxembourg to implement these recommendations.

830. Burkina Faso noted with appreciation that Luxembourg had supported the recommendations it had made to accelerate the adoption of a national strategy on female genital mutilation and pursue outreach efforts to at-risk people and take effective measures, including special measures, to combat racism and all forms of discrimination against people of African descent. Burkina Faso encouraged Luxembourg to continue its efforts to strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights on its territory.

831. Cameroon noted with satisfaction considerable improvements in the protection and promotion of human rights by Luxembourg. However, it encouraged the Government to continue implementing the recommendations at the level of the competent ministries and the various interministerial committees. Cameroon invited the Human Rights Council to adopt the Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Luxembourg.

832. China welcomed the acceptance by Luxembourg of the recommendations in had made in full. It stated, however, that Muslims, migrants, refugees, and other minority groups faced discrimination, hate speech, violence, and crimes. Additionally, China was concerned that the rights of vulnerable groups including women and girls were violated and that vulnerable and marginalized groups were more exposed to poverty. China expressed the hope that Luxembourg would take effective legislative and administrative measures to combat racial discrimination, hate speech, human trafficking, sexual violence, exploitation, and other crimes.

833. Gabon welcomed the significant efforts made by Luxembourg to guarantee the promotion and protection of human rights and to improve its normative and institutional framework to combat agism and update the education system, among other things. Gabon welcomed in particular that all forms of discrimination, including all of those based on age, were taken into account through the adoption of legislation, as well as initiatives taken on education to better address the exiting diversity of society in the country.

834. Indonesia welcomed the acceptance by Luxembourg of the recommendations it had made including on combating discrimination, racism, xenophobia, Islamophobia and hate speech, incitement to hostility and violence based on religion or belief, tackling trafficking in persons, child trafficking and sexual exploitation of children, increasing employment opportunities for persons from vulnerable groups, and on protecting the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Indonesia commended steps taken to strengthen legislation to protect persons from discrimination, including based on religion or belief and to develop a national anti-racism action plan.

835. Kazakhstan thanked Luxembourg for its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights, both at the national and international level. It welcomed the attention given to issues such as eradicating gender-based violence through legislative reforms that protected women and children from domestic violence. Kazakhstan expressed appreciation that Luxembourg had supported the vast majority of the recommendations it had received, including those it had made.

836. Libya thanked Luxembourg for its active participation in the universal periodic review process and for its acceptance of majority of the recommendations addressed to it during the review process. It commended the national plans adopted by Luxembourg to combat all forms of racial discrimination.

837. Maldives commended Luxembourg for its commitment to the universal periodic review process and the promotion and protection of human rights. Maldives noted with appreciation that Luxembourg had accepted both the recommendations it had made, to accelerate the process of adopting the necessary legislative measures to safeguard minors in the juvenile justice system and to strengthen measures to promote women in leadership positions in both the public and private sectors.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

838. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Luxembourg, two other stakeholders made statements.

839. The Alliance Defending Freedom was concerned that Luxembourg had noted recommendations on combatting euthanasia and assisted suicide. It stated that that the law on euthanasia and assisted suicide was an abdication of the country’s duty to guarantee equal human rights for all. It indicated that euthanasia and assisted suicide cases had hit a record-high level, and the availability of euthanasia and assisted suicide for “futile medical conditions” and “unbearable suffering”, which were heavily reliant on subjective assessments, was at odds with efforts to tackle the high suicide rate in the country.

840. United Nations Watch welcomed Luxembourg's plan for a national strategy against racism but expressed alarm over the rising levels of anti-Semitism. It noted reports from a non-governmental organization that anti-Semitic incidents had nearly doubled in only two years and that anti-Semitism frequently manifested itself in statements comparing Israelis to Nazis. The organization expressed concern that these narratives were in part fueled by the positions the Government had taken in international settings when it came to Israel and called on Luxembourg to reconsider its approach.

841. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council reminded speakers of the need to address the agenda item at hand and that statements should be contextualized within the adoption of universal periodic review outcomes under item 6.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

842. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 254 recommendations received, 232 had enjoyed the support of Luxembourg, and 22 had been noted.

843. Luxembourg was aware that the adoption of the report of the Working Group did not mark the end of a process, but was the beginning of the fourth cycle, during which the country would try to implement all the supported recommendations. As in previous cycles, Luxembourg would once again submit, on a voluntary basis, a mid-term report on the status of implementation of the recommendations received during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, as this was an excellent practice, making it possible to take stock of the progress already made and also to identify which recommendations would require additional efforts.

844. Luxembourg welcomed the good functioning of the Interministerial Human Rights Committee and the excellent cooperation between the various ministries and administrations. The delegation indicated that the fourth universal periodic review had made it possible to intensify the debate on human rights, and to identify the main areas on which Luxembourg must work in order to improve the human rights situation at the national level and expressed satisfaction with the manner in which the universal periodic review process had been conducted.

**Barbados**

845. The review of Barbados was held on 5 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Barbados in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[165]](#footnote-166)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[166]](#footnote-167)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[167]](#footnote-168)

846. At its 33rd meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Barbados (see sect. C below).

847. The outcome of the review of Barbados comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[168]](#footnote-169) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.

1. **Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome**

848. The delegation of Barbados thanked the Secretariat for all the assistance offered throughout this process and regretted that Barbados could not provide its addendum on time. This has highlighted the capacity constraints that small states like Barbados have.

849. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Barbados to the universal periodic review. The review in May, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, was a positive and constructive process.

850. Barbados has sought to address the 224 recommendations received around the following broad thematic areas: administration of justice, fair trial and right to life; the establishment of a national human rights institution and a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up; the prohibition of slavery and human trafficking, and the protection of migrants; the right to an adequate standard of living, the rights to work, health and education, as well as economic, social, religious and cultural rights; the rights of women, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQI+ persons; child protection; climate change and disaster risks management; and combatting gun violence.

851. After examining all 224 recommendations received, in accordance with paragraphs 27 and 32 of the annex to the Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, and paragraph 16 of the annex to the Human Rights Council resolution 16/21, Barbados has supported 129 recommendations, including 3 that it has fully implemented, has noted 86, and has supported and noted 9 recommendations. This information will be included in the addendum which is being finalized for circulation.

852. Giving response to the three fully implemented recommendations, Barbados has amended the nationality laws to ensure women confer nationality on their children in all circumstances. The country has also amended the relevant laws to ensure all parents can confer nationality on their children and has repealed or amended all discriminatory provisions in legislation, including by providing equal rights in conferring nationality to an adopted child or foreign spouse.

853. Barbados has looked carefully at its domestic organizational structure for addressing human rights issues and, consequently, one of the first steps the country will take is to recommend the establishment of a national human rights institution.

854. Barbados has supported the recommendations to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment but took note of the recommendations around its optional protocol.

855. Barbados has also supported the recommendation to consolidate the legal framework on the protection of migrants, through the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. The delegation informed that, in this regard, Barbados will work with the International Organization for Migration, as one of its newest members.

856. As for child protection, Barbados has supported the recommendation to sign and ratify the optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as recommendations received to adopt laws that clearly define and prohibit child sexual abuse and exploitation; to increase the minimum age of criminal liability; to criminalize child marriage; and to explore alternatives to corporal punishment. Barbados will also continue advancing work on the Child Justice Bill.

857. On the rights of women and gender, Barbados has supported the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in addition to all recommendations to address gender-based violence and gender inequality, including around enhancing support services for victims of domestic and gender-based violence, and recommendations about equal pay and the elimination of any gender pay gap.

858. Barbados has also supported all recommendations on persons with disabilities, including around adopting legislation and ensuring access to education, housing and healthcare, as well as recommendations on trafficking of persons, including combatting trafficking of children.

859. All recommendations issued calling for Barbados to enhance collaboration and technical assistance with partners to improve the country’s institutional structure on human rights and to fulfil the outstanding human rights reporting have been supported.

860. Barbados has further supported the recommendations to strengthen the social security system, to strengthen measures to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services, to strengthen health services and systems, and to address maternal mortality.

861. The nine recommendations supported and noted relate to noting the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the ban on corporal punishment in schools; and the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Istanbul Convention.

862. The delegation of Barbados explained that noted recommendations will continue to be on Barbados’ radar in due course. These include recommendations on administration of justice, fair trial, and the right to life; certain recommendations around child protection; and certain issues around rights of LGBTQI+ persons.

863. The delegation stressed that Barbados had taken this process very seriously but there remained work to be done, including on finalizing the addendum for submission to the Human Rights Council. The delegation highlighted that to get it right, capacity building, political will, civil society consultation, legislative changes and institutional strengthening were all part of the process.

864. The delegation concluded by assuring that Barbados remained committed to human rights for all within its territory and looked forward to those with the experience and the technical assistance accompanying Barbados on this journey.

**2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review**

865. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Barbados, 16 delegations made statements.

866. Trinidad and Tobago commended Barbados on its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process and efforts, despite challenges. It recognized Barbados' provisional support for approximately 129 recommendations received, highlighting Barbados' commitment to strengthening its human rights framework amidst resource and capacity constraints. Trinidad and Tobago echoed the importance of technical assistance and capacity-building. It noted that Barbados already implemented three recommendations and was taking measures to implement more through legislative changes, public institution strengthening, and capacity-building in areas such as child protection, gender-based violence, migration, and women's rights. Barbados' intention to establish a national human rights institution was also acknowledged.

867. Tunisia commended Barbados for the measures taken to promote human rights and align its national legislation with international standards and instruments. It particularly welcomed Barbados' efforts in supporting women's rights, enhancing women's access to decision-making centres, and developing social protection, education, and health services. Tunisia also appreciated the legislative actions taken to safeguard the rights of children and persons with disabilities.

868. UN Women (video message) commended Barbados for its efforts to catalyse gender equality and women's empowerment. It welcomed the Government's determination to eliminate workplace discrimination through the Employment (Prevention of Discrimination) Act 2020, which banned discrimination on 19 grounds, including gender, race, origin, sexual orientation, social status, marital status, medical condition, disability, and age. It recommended that Barbados focus on enhancing the collection of sex-disaggregated data, such as the rate of teenage pregnancy dropouts, and adopt laws to protect pregnant learners from being excluded from formal education and ensure their re-entry to schools. UN Women reaffirmed its readiness to support Barbados in promoting gender equality and implementing related recommendations.

869. UNFPA (video message) commended Barbados for addressing the human rights of both genders. It acknowledged Barbados' commitment, as evidenced by the adoption and full implementation of 43 out of 64 recommendations from the third review, which included ensuring sexual and reproductive health services and education for adolescents and youth. It also applauded the transition to a Parliamentary Republic in November 2021 and the appointment of a woman as Barbados' first President, emphasizing the importance of women representation in top decision-making levels. It congratulated the ratification of several human rights instruments and conventions, such as the National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking, the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190) and the accession to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Finally, UNFPA reaffirmed its commitment to continue supporting Barbados to enhance human rights in the country.

870. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged Barbados’ engagement with the universal periodic review and thanked the delegation for the updates provided, including on accepted recommendations. It noted measures taken by the Government, despite challenges, to enforce women's rights and eradicate domestic violence.

871. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuelacongratulated Barbados for its cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and the responses provided, evidencing its firm commitment to the observance of human rights. It valued Barbados' actions to provide daily assistance to the most vulnerable groups through programmes such as the Household Mitigation Unit and the Adopt Our Families Programme. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuelaencouraged the Government of Barbados to continue consolidating its successful social policies in favour of its people, with emphasis on the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

872. Algeria commended Barbados for its commitment to the universal periodic review and the progress in implementing its recommendations. It welcomed Barbados’ dedication and efforts in the social sector. Lastly, Algeria expressed its wishes for Barbados' continued success in upholding human rights.

873. The Bahamas commended Barbados for sharing updates on its human rights progress, its commitment to the review process, and the seriousness with which it approached the process despite challenges faced as a small island developing State. It expressed encouragement over Barbados' provisional support for many of the recommendations received and congratulated the achievement of certain milestones, such as promoting women's equality and considering the establishment of a national human rights institution. The Bahamas also recognized Barbados' inclination to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It encouraged Barbados to seek technical assistance and capacity-building support towards the full implementation of supported recommendations as well as it urged the international community to continue supporting Barbados.

874. China commended Barbados for its efforts and achievements in promoting and protecting human rights, including the promotion of economic growth, the strengthening of the education and the health sectors, progress towards equal employment, ensuring living necessities for vulnerable groups, and combating gender-based violence and human trafficking. China hoped that Barbados would continue promoting economic and social sustainable development, improving living standards, strengthening social security system, and protecting the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. China wished Barbados greater progress in the promotion and protection of human rights.

875. India appreciated Barbados’ constructive engagement throughout the entire review, reflecting its strong commitment to this process. India acknowledged Barbados’ response to the COVID-19 pandemic and appreciated the measures taken to safeguard the rights of persons with disabilities, including the adoption of a comprehensive policy in this domain and the accession to the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.

876. Jamaica applauded Barbados for its active and constructive engagement with the universal periodic review and its support for a high number of recommendations received and the commencement of their implementation, showing the seriousness Barbados attached to meeting its international human rights obligations despite its capacity constraints. Jamaica also encouraged Barbados to continue collaborating with the universal periodic review team, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other regional and international partners to identify practical solutions to challenges and share best practices in the implementation process.

877. Maldives appreciated Barbados’ commitment to the universal periodic review process. It expressed satisfaction that Barbados accepted both recommendations presented by Maldives to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and to incorporate the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment into the new constitution.

878. Nigeria (video message) applauded Barbados for its continued cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. It lauded the establishment of a Constitutional Reform Commission to oversee the enactment of a new Constitution. Nigeria further welcomed the ratification of the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No 190).

879. Peru took note of the detailed explanation provided by the delegation of Barbados on the country’s position on the recommendations received, although Peru would have liked to receive this information earlier. It acknowledged the efforts Barbados has seriously deployed to finalize the assessment process of the recommendations and welcomed the acceptance of recommendations addressed by Peru to strengthen the juvenile justice and eliminate the gender wage gap. Peru acknowledged Barbados’ commitment to continue advancing in the promotion and protection of human rights.

880. The Russian Federation welcomed Barbados' constructive approach during its universal periodic review, and the acceptance of the vast majority of recommendations. It supported Barbados’ efforts aimed at improving its national legislation to uphold human rights and freedoms and looked forward to Barbados’ active work to ensure equal rights and opportunities for vulnerable groups.

881. South Africa commended Barbados for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process and its positive response to several recommendations. It expressed gratitude to Barbados for accepting some of its own recommendations, including on drafting legislation to prevent discrimination against persons with disabilities. South Africa encouraged Barbados to enact legislation on equal pay for equal work, foster an enabling environment for women's economic independence, provide work-related benefits for women engaged in unpaid work, and repeal laws criminalizing consensual same sex relations.

**3. General comments made by other stakeholders**

882. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Barbados, two other stakeholders made statements.

883. Humanists International (video message) noted the absence of a report on Barbados' views and conclusions on the recommendations. It welcomed Barbados for abolishing the mandatory death penalty yet regretted its continued existence as an optional sentence. It urged Barbados to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and to abolish the death penalty. It stressed the need to shift cultural perceptions on corporal punishment for children and called for continued education of the population and expansion of training of school staff in alternative punishment methods. It welcomed Barbados' progress in LGBTI+ inclusion, especially the repeal, in 2022, of the Sexual Offences Act, decriminalizing buggery, but highlighted the importance to further destigmatizing sexual and gender minorities and hoped to see legislation to prohibit discrimination based on sexual and gender identity, especially in employment. Lastly, it spotlighted gender disparities, including wage gaps and high rates of reported violence against women, urging Barbados to combat violence against women and promote gender equality, including in pay.

884. Advocates for Human Rights (video message) commended Barbados for removing the mandatory death penalty in 2019. However, it expressed concerns over the unclear implementation of the amendments to the Offences Against the Person Act. It noted de facto moratorium on executions since 1984 and urged Barbados to fully abolish the death penalty, commute existing death sentences, adopt a de jure moratorium on executions, and cease issuing death sentences. It noted that Barbados received 21 related recommendations, including to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, with Panama specifically urging legislative measures for complete abolition and a public awareness campaign. Finally, it called on Barbados to finalize its stance against the death penalty and called for technical support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and United Nations member States for Barbados in this endeavour.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

885. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 224 recommendations received, 129 had enjoyed the support of Barbados, and 86 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 9 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

886. The delegation of Barbados welcomed the very constructive engagement, including from its fellow developing country partners, and the support of the UPR Secretariat.

887. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Barbados towards human rights both globally and domestically, referring specifically to the importance of every individual having a life of self-determination, free of harassment and fear, and with access to healthcare, education and the full enjoyment of human rights.

888. Barbados was pleased to see the increased recognition of how the climate crisis, debt burdens and inequalities between states were major impediments to the collective commitment to equal rights for all.

889. The delegation took note of the calls of all partners, especially those of the stakeholders and civil society, and expressed its wish to work together in an open and constructive dialogue.

890. Finally, the delegation called on all partners to work with Barbados to support the improvement of the human rights ecosystem in the country.

**United Arab Emirates**

891. The review of the United Arab Emirates was held on 8 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the United Arab Emirates in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[169]](#footnote-170)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[170]](#footnote-171)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[171]](#footnote-172)

892. At its 33rd meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates (see sect. C below).

893. The outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[172]](#footnote-173) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[173]](#footnote-174)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome

894. The delegation of the United Arab Emirates emphasized the ongoing commitment of the United Arab Emirates to promoting and protecting human rights, deriving from its intrinsic values of justice, tolerance, equality, and respect for others. 323 recommendations were received during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review of the United Arab Emirates, out of which 198 were accepted, with numerous already implemented. The remainder would be executed in the coming years, aligned with the launch of the National Human Rights Plan. The United Arab Emirates took note of 125 recommendations, which would require further study or adaptation of the national legislative environment to meet international standards and agreements, while ensuring alignment with Islamic Sharia and national legislation.

895. The delegation of the United Arab Emirates stated that the thematic issues, basic rights and freedoms, and legislative development formed the bulk of the accepted recommendations, and efforts towards strengthening and developing legislative, legal, institutional frameworks, and national policies were underlined. The United Arab Emirates aimed to augment technical cooperation with the National Human Rights Commission and enhance the functioning of the Permanent Committee for Human Rights. At an institutional level, there were endeavors to bolster cooperation and technical support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to aid national mechanisms. Additionally, the United Arab Emirates meticulously examined all international treaties and agreements for compatibility with its national legislation and policies.

896. An intention to join the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child regarding children's involvement in armed conflicts was announced during the universal periodic review session, and consideration was given to withdrawing some reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The United Arab Emirates also looked forward to strengthening cooperation with United Nations organs, mechanisms, committees, and particularly the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, through various programmes, activities, and workshops, including a database that tracks national recommendations. Efforts to strengthen cooperation with the special procedures system were also highlighted, with invitations extended to the Special Rapporteur on the right to education and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities to visit the United Arab Emirates.

897. Emphasis was also placed on enhancing women’s rights, empowerment, and gender equality, with the Council of Ministers adopting the National Policy for Empowering Women in the United Arab Emirates for 2023-2031. Issues related to worker's rights also garnered attention and support, with the United Arab Emirates prioritizing the protection of workers' rights and ensuring their decent living standards through legislative and regulatory reforms, like the issuance of Federal Decree Law No. 33 of 2021 regarding the organization of labour relations.

898. In terms of combating human trafficking, the United Arab Emirates supported all relevant recommendations, particularly those relating to strengthening legislative frameworks and supporting victims. In this context, the Council of Ministers adopted significant amendments to the Anti-Human Trafficking Law in July, introducing stricter penalties and additional services for victims. Regarding access to justice, the protection of inmates in penal institutions, and the promotion of freedoms related to opinion, expression, and religion, many recommendations were supported. New legislation was introduced, such as the Federal Law No. 9 of 2023 regulating non-Muslim places of worship, aimed at consolidating values of tolerance and coexistence.

899. Addressing environmental protection, food security, and climate change, all relevant recommendations were supported. The United Arab Emirates reiterated its commitment to reducing emissions, achieving climate neutrality by 2050, and enhancing international cooperation in climate action, particularly as it prepares to host the 28th session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28) in November.

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

900. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates, 17 delegations made statements.

901. Nepal expressed appreciation towards the United Arab Emirates for accepting two of its recommendations, specifically acknowledging the establishment of the National Human Rights Institution and workers' rights reforms.

902. Nigeria (video message) praised the United Arab Emirates for its continuous cooperation with the human rights mechanism and highlighted positive developments in national legislation concerning women, as well as the adoption of the national family and family protection policies.

903. Oman appreciated the approach of the United Arab Emirates towards the universal periodic review mechanism, particularly noting efforts to strengthen the rights of vulnerable groups. It expressed gratitude for the State's positive reception of Oman's recommendations.

904. Pakistan commended the United Arab Emirates for accepting most recommendations in its 4th universal periodic review and recognized the nation's progress in human rights and efforts to strengthen national frameworks, mentioning the National Programme for Tolerance and the Gender-Balance Strategy specifically.

905. The Philippines expressing gratitude for accepting recommendations related to labour and migrant worker protection, as well as combating human trafficking, particularly of women and children. It also supported the United Arab Emirates in leading COP28 aiming for vital climate action.

906. Qatar appreciated the commitment of the United Arab Emirates and constructive responses in the universal periodic review process and acknowledged its efforts in human rights. Encouragement was given for consideration of universal periodic review recommendations and for the progress by the United Arab Emirates in human rights.

907. The Russian Federation recognized the attention of the United Arab Emirates to international cooperation in human rights. It commended the responsible approach of the State to collaborating with United Nations human rights mechanisms, appreciating the efforts to enhance national legislation and specifically praising the adoption of laws benefiting elderly persons.

908. Saudi Arabia (video message) expressed appreciation for the position of the United Arab Emirates regarding the universal periodic review report and recommendations and commended its positive interaction with human rights mechanisms and successful completion of the process. Saudi Arabia recommended the Council to adopt the report and urged the State to continue promoting human rights.

909. Senegal recognized the progress by the United Arab Emirates in human rights, specifically legislation advancements between 2019 - 2022. While advocating for the adoption of its report, Senegal wished the United Arab Emirates success in implementing accepted recommendations.

910. Sierra Leone noted with appreciation the acceptance of 198 recommendations. It commended the United Arab Emirates for abolishing the kafala labour system and making ongoing labour reforms, notably altering Federal Law 33 of 2021. It appreciated the efforts to ratify and withdraw reservations to international human rights treaties, while encouraging further engagement with optional protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

911. Singapore commended the State’s engagement and consideration of recommendations, including those from Singapore related to pandemic resilience and the rights of older persons. Singapore encouraged the State to continue promoting and protecting human rights suitable to its national context to ensure sustainable outcomes and well-being for its citizens.

912. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation towards the United Arab Emirates for its constructive engagement in the fourth universal periodic review cycle in May 2023 and acknowledged the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, including one from Sri Lanka. It acknowledged efforts of the State to promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups.

913. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the commitment of the United Arab Emirates to human rights and praised its positive interaction with the universal periodic review mechanism. It commended the acceptance by the United Arab Emirates of 198 recommendations and the pledge to implement significant legislation for promoting and protecting human rights nationally.

914. Tunisia commended the acceptance by the United Arab Emirates of numerous universal periodic review recommendations, particularly those concerning anti-human trafficking strategies, non-Muslims' civil status law, a precise definition of torture, and augmented women's judicial representation. It commended the establishment of a national human rights institution and the enactment of related legislations and strategies.

915. UN Women (video message) praised the United Arab Emirates for its efforts in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, highlighting advancements in leadership representation, legislations for equal pay and parental leave, and gender balance. The presidency by the United Arab Emirates of the upcoming 28th session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was recognized as a commitment to enhancing women's and girls' human rights amid the climate crisis. UN Women affirmed its dedication to work closely with the United Arab Emirates in various areas related to women’s rights and representation.

916. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland praised the involvement of the United Arab Emirates and was pleased that the United Arab Emirates agreed to implement existing laws to ensure the rights of detainees are upheld; and that authorities will investigate promptly and impartially if a complaint about detainee treatment is made. However, disappointment was expressed over the rejection by the United Arab Emirates of recommendations pertaining to freedoms of opinion, expression, and assembly, particularly in the context of the upcoming COP28.

917. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the United Arab Emirates for accepting most recommendations and appreciated its progress in promoting human rights, notably through policies ensuring women's empowerment and child protection.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

918. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

919. United for Human Rights expressed appreciation for children's rights initiatives by the United Arab Emirates, specifically citing the "Wadeema Law" and a family protection policy. It also expressed gratitude for the State’s hosting of the 28th climate summit in November 2023, with hopeful anticipation for effective climate change solutions to emerge from it. It recommended transforming the 28th Climate Conference discussions into actionable commitments via the proposed “United Arab Emirates Action Charter for Climate Protection” and called for documentation of the pioneering climate protection efforts by the United Arab Emirates, urging enhancement of international climate actions that adhere to a human-rights-respecting approach, to promote global justice and equality.

920. The Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited emphasized serious concerns about the suppression by the United Arab Emirates of free speech and civil society despite constitutional promises. Highlighting recent laws that penalize dissent with severe punishments, and citing examples like the UAE 94 group, the organization underscored the Government’s harsh approach towards opposition and reform advocates. In light of the upcoming COP28, questions about genuine civil society participation and discourse arose. The organization stressed legal constraints on unions, political bodies, and public gatherings, adversely affecting expatriate workers, and urged the State to permit significant civil society participation, including criticism.

921. The British Humanist Association (video message) urged the United Arab Emirates to accept Nigeria's recommendation to eliminate discrimination against religious minorities and also safeguard non-religious individuals from discrimination. While the Constitution of the United Arab Emirates protects religious practices, it doesn’t extend these protections to non-religious beliefs and restricts practices to those aligning with customary and public morals. It highlighted the criminalization of "blasphemy" and concerns about the Federal Crime and Punishment Law initiated in 2022. With the United Arab Emirates reserving the death penalty for "serious crimes," some instances underscored the penalty for expressions or critiques. The organization requested the United Arab Emirates to back the recommendation from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to ensure freedoms of opinion, expression, and assembly and to abolish its blasphemy and apostasy laws due to their subjective and inconsistent nature with freedom rights.

922. Advocates for Human Rights (video message) expressed concern about the reinstatement by the United Arab Emirates of the death penalty, highlighting an upswing in death sentences for crimes not classified as "most serious," like drug possession and adultery. It underscored the plight of migrant workers, who are notably overrepresented on death row, and raised concerns over recommendations related to LGBTIQ+ human rights, specifically those that might impact the categorization of "morality" crimes. While appreciating the recommendation from Indonesia on alternative sentencing, the organization called for the abolition of the death penalty in the United Arab Emirates and encouraged the adoption of comprehensive gender sensitization training within legal entities. A request was also made for technical support from OHCHR and United Nations member States to assist officials of the United Arab Emirates in reviving a moratorium on executions.

923. International Service for Human Rights (video message) expressed deep concerns regarding the rejection by the United Arab Emirates of a recommendation to release prisoners who have served their sentences. 60 prisoners face similar predicaments, marking a striking violation of international law, which was condemned by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention in 2013. The organization also expressed apprehensions about the United Arab Emirates dismissing recommendations 147-159, advocating for a secure environment for human rights defenders and ensuring freedom of expression, especially vital in light of the impending COP28 event. With a backdrop of Emirati human rights defenders facing imprisonment, a potent appeal was made for the United Arab Emirates to honor human rights, cease oppressive practices, and implement pivotal recommendations.

924. Amnesty International (video message) expressed profound concern regarding the human rights conditions in the United Arab Emirates, emphasizing the plight of at least 26 prisoners of conscience, alongside others arbitrarily detained since the 2013 mass trial. It articulated dismay at the lack of explicit mention of human rights defenders during reviews and further expressed profound discontentment with the refusal by the United Arab Emirates to agree to recommendations concerning the release of human rights defenders and prohibition of secret detention. It criticized the refusal by the United Arab Emirates to adhere to international human rights Covenants and other international human rights norms, especially considering its upcoming role as host of a significant global climate conference, foreshadowing potential dark clouds on the horizon.

925. Human Rights Watch welcomed the key recommendations from the universal periodic review focused on guaranteeing rights to freedom of expression and association in the United Arab Emirates, but regretted the ongoing violations of these rights, despite assurances by the State. The Emirati authorities were noted to have conducted a sustained assault on human rights and freedoms, enacting repressive laws, policies, and unlawfully detaining human rights defenders, following unfair trials and leading to a complete shutdown of civic space. Costa Rica’s recommendation to guarantee unreserved freedom of expression and ensure that various professional figures can operate without fear of reprisals was acknowledged positively. The United Arab Emirates was identified as utilizing advanced surveillance technologies and legal instruments to silence criticism and has participated in a coalition leading a military campaign in Yemen, marked by unlawful airstrikes. It urged the United Arab Emirates to permit independent in-country research by international human rights organizations and United Nations experts and to allow visits to prisoners in detention facilities in the United Arab Emirates.

926. In a joint statement with the Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation expressed approval for the engagement of the United Arab Emirates with the universal periodic review process, supporting 19 recommendations related to civic space and establishment of the National Commission for Human Rights. However, the organizations voiced concerns over the Commission’s composition, which violated the Paris Principles, and highlighted non-implementation of civic space recommendations from its 3rd universal periodic review. Citing 60 prisoners of conscience from the UAE 94 still being detained and specific cases of harsh treatments, the organizations spotlighted restrictive laws impacting human rights defenders, journalists, and bloggers. The organizations urged the United Arab Emirates, as COP28 host, to release political prisoners and revise restrictive legislation.

927. Villages Unis (United Villages) praised the United Arab Emirates for initiating measures for the law implementation concerning children's rights, such as establishing nine child protection units and mechanisms for executing law procedures. Appreciation was expressed for Ministerial Decree No. 422 of 2018, which enabled the establishment of Child Protection Units, the appointment of child protection specialists, and specific programmes for reporting and registering complaints about children's educational rights violations. It admired Section 32 (3) and (5) of the Child Rights Act and acknowledged the adoption of a family protection policy to safeguard children against all forms of sexual violence, including implementing protection and intervention mechanisms. The Government of the United Arab Emirates was encouraged to continue enhancing legislation to further protect children's rights.

928. Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement commended the approach by the United Arab Emirates in implementing a comprehensive and interconnected system of national policies and strategies that aim to promote and secure human rights and fundamental freedoms. It highlighted a variety of policies, including the UAE Vision 2021, strategies focused on the empowerment and protection of women, policies catering to the elderly and people with disabilities, and strategies safeguarding diverse societal and environmental aspects, like the family protection policy and the National Food Security Strategy 2051. The Government's efforts, notably in empowering vulnerable groups such as women, through the introduction of new laws and strategies like the National Legislation Affecting Women, the 2015-2021 national strategy for women's empowerment and capacity building, and the 2022-2026 gender parity strategy, were acknowledged. It closed by expressing hope that the United Arab Emirates continues its efforts to uplift marginalized and vulnerable groups within society.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

929. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 323 recommendations received, 198 had enjoyed the support of the United Arab Emirates, and 125 had been noted.

930. The delegation noted that the Permanent Committee for Human Rights, in collaboration with all national bodies, mechanisms, the National Commission for Human Rights, and civil society institutions, would work to monitor the implementation of the accepted recommendations and develop the National Human Rights Plan. Furthermore, the committee pledged to submit a mid-term report to the Human Rights Council, outlining steps that had been taken to implement those recommendations. The United Arab Emirates reaffirmed the importance of the universal periodic review mechanism and expressed its eagerness to enhance cooperation with it and various United Nations bodies and mechanisms related to human rights.

**Israel**

931. The review of Israel was held on 9 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Israel in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[174]](#footnote-175)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[175]](#footnote-176)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[176]](#footnote-177)

932. At its 33rd meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Israel (see sect. C below).

933. The outcome of the review of Israel comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[177]](#footnote-178) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[178]](#footnote-179)

**1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome**

934. Israel stated that since its establishment, Israel had endeavoured to foster a democratic society where the rights of all individuals were upheld. The coexistence of a multitude of cultural, religious, racial and ethnic groups was a cornerstone of its society. Israel had done so in the face of serious security challenges, including rampant acts of terrorism, which threatened the lives of its population on a daily basis. Israel extended great efforts to find the delicate and proper balance between its commitments to human rights and its obligation to defend its population.

935. Israel recognized the critical role of international mechanisms in the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level. In that context, Israel was party to seven core United Nations human rights treaties and many other human rights instruments. This reflected Israel’s strong commitment to the important protections established in those conventions, and to their additional monitoring mechanisms. Israel constantly worked to ensure that its legislation, regulations, court decisions and policies gave effect to the rights recognized within them.

936. Israel viewed the universal periodic review process as an important tool in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms but stated that the one-sided and ongoing discriminatory treatment to which Israel was subjected by the Human Rights Council could not be ignored. It emphasized the urgent need for the discriminatory treatment by the Human Rights Council to end.

937. Despite that treatment, Israel had been and would continue to engage with the universal periodic review, with other professional unbiased human rights mechanisms, and with a variety of other international human rights and humanitarian bodies. This was part of its unwavering support for the promotion and protection of human rights, both domestically and globally.

938. Israel was at the forefront of many issues relating to human rights at the multilateral level. It continued to be committed to prevent and eliminate all forms of racism and to promote equality. It had promoted, inter alia, the rights of persons with disabilities, pushing for mainstreaming their inclusion and accessibility, as well as the rights and agency of children, the rights of older persons and the fight against ageism, the rights of LGBTQI people, and the promotion of substantive gender equality.

939. In 2021, Israel had chaired the core group at the World Health Organization regarding its first resolution on the highest attainable standard of health for persons with disabilities, which was guided by a human rights-based approach and promoted the adoption of the social model of disability regarding health. In 2023, it had led a resolution on strengthening rehabilitations in health systems, focusing on rehabilitation as a basic component of universal health coverage. In 2022, Israel had presented its first ever resolution at the Human Rights Council, together with other States, on countering cyberbullying, which had been adopted by consensus.

940. Israel also engaged constantly with many special procedures mandate holders and participated actively in the Human Rights Council’s work.

941. Since the third universal periodic review cycle, all branches of government had continued in their concerted efforts to protect and promote human rights for all populations in Israel.

942. In 2021, Israel had joined the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings, the first country outside of Europe which is not a member of the Council of Europe to do so. In 2018, Israel had ratified the 2014 Protocol to the International Labour Organization Forced Labour Convention of 1930.

943. In 2022, the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, had passed the Social Services for Persons with Disabilities Law, which made explicit reference to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It was passed following consultation with academia, organizations advocating on behalf of persons with disabilities and other relevant non-governmental organizations. It would enter into force in January 2024.

944. In 2020, the Knesset had passed a law establishing the Prohibition of Consumption of Prostitution Services Law. The Law prohibited the consumption of sexual services and had been legislated as part of Israel's ongoing efforts to reduce prostitution and provide assistance and rehabilitation to persons involved in prostitution.

945. Another important legislative measure had been the amendment by the Knesset in 2019 of the Penal Law, defining the motive of racism or hostility towards the public as an aggravating circumstance in a murder offense.

946. Within the process of preparing its national report for its fourth universal periodic review, Israel had made great efforts to consider the views expressed by civil society. Roundtables were held, addressing the safe use of the internet by children, the rights to dignity, identity and privacy of LGBTQI children, sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls, violence against women and girls in the Arab community, and the response of law enforcement authorities to violence against women and girls.

947. Upon receiving the recommendations of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had coordinated the responses to the recommendations with all relevant ministries. Israel was pleased to inform that it had accepted 171 recommendations, in whole or in part, which represented a 15 per cent higher rate of support compared to the previous review.

948. Israel had accepted recommendations to ratify the Lanzarote Convention and the Council of Europe Convention against trafficking in human organs. It had also accepted recommendations to develop and implement public policies and social awareness campaigns to eliminate violence, hate speech, discrimination based on birth, race, religion, minority groups, sexual orientation, or gender identity. Israel had furthermore accepted recommendations on specific issues, including related to freedom of religion and belief, the environment, gender equality, the rights of persons with disabilities, older persons, children, anti-trafficking measures, and violence against women, including economic violence.

949. Israel had shown through the universal periodic review that it had taken seriously many of the recommendations from the previous cycles and had implemented them, as highlighted in its national report and during the interactive dialogue. It had addressed and provided additional substantive information to States who had directed constructive comments and inquiries, striving towards a human rights-based discussion, rather than a politicized debate.

950. Israel sincerely hoped that its engagement with the universal periodic review process had contributed to a deeper understanding by the international community of the challenges it faced, which would perhaps finally lead to long overdue changes in the approach by the Human Rights Council towards Israel.

**2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council on the outcome of the review**

951. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Israel, 18 delegations made statements.

952. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged the efforts taken by Israel to address challenges in the health and education sector, as well as measures taken to improve youth development. It noted the progress made in efforts taken to combat discrimination and gender-based violence and to address issues relating to persons with disabilities.

953. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela urged Israel to, inter alia, recognize the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to a sovereign state with East Jerusalem as its capital, put an end to the illegal detention of Palestinians including the poor detention conditions, and to stop military operations which had led to the loss of innocent life and had remained unpunished.

954. Viet Nam commended the commitment of Israel to advance gender equality and to promote the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. It thanked Israel for having supported the two recommendations made by Viet Nam.

955. Azerbaijan welcomed that Israel had supported the recommendations made by Azerbaijan.

956. Belgium welcomed that Israel had supported the recommendation made by Belgium relating to the envisaged judicial reform. It encouraged Israel to systematically conduct credible and transparent investigations into the excessive use of force by Israeli security forces against civilians, including children. It reiterated its call for Israel to fully cooperate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and guarantee access to the Occupied Palestinian Territory for its local and international staff.

957. Burkina Faso thanked Israel for having supported the recommendations made by Burkina Faso. Burkina Faso encouraged Israel to intensify its efforts to strengthen the respect, protection, realization and promotion of human rights on the ground.

958. Cameroon welcomed and appreciated the efforts made by Israel to accept recommendations, although some remained to be implemented, including regarding participation of persons with disabilities in the labour market and the social inclusion of all components of the population.

959. Chad welcomed the resolute commitment of Israel to strengthen and protect human rights, which had been materialized by, inter alia, the adoption of the law relating to social services provided to persons with disabilities and the establishment of the programme aimed at combating crime and violence.

960. China appreciated that Israel had supported the recommendations made by China. China hoped that Israel would continue to advance socioeconomic development, further improve the living standards of its people, and lay a solid foundation for them to enjoy all human rights.

961. Côte d'Ivoire remained convinced that the effective implementation of supported recommendations by Israel would contribute to promoting the human rights of persons living on its territory. It encouraged Israel to continue to cooperate with United Nations human rights bodies.

962. Czechia welcomed the constructive involvement of Israel in the entire universal periodic review process and appreciated its active cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms and the participation of civil society and academia. It noted the renewed commitment by Israel to address existing challenges in the fight against discrimination, racism and ethnically motivated violence.

963. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea remained concerned about the systematic violations and abuses of human rights in Israel and in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. It urged Israel to fulfil its international human rights obligations, to duly and effectively implement the universal periodic review recommendations, and to overcome its existing shortcomings in the field of human rights.

964. Georgia appreciated the measures taken by Israel for the protection of the rights of children and youth. It also valued the efforts taken by Israel to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities. Georgia encouraged Israel to continue its measures aimed at combating gender-based violence and strengthening the protection of the rights of the child.

965. Hungary highly valued the relentless and continuous efforts by Israel to protect and safeguard children and to ensure equal rights for persons with disabilities, in addition to many more concrete steps taken in the field of human rights.

966. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed its deep concern at human rights and humanitarian law violations by Israel. It noted that Israel had not supported many recommendations.

967. Kazakhstan appreciated the commitment of Israel to continue and intensify its efforts to promote gender equality and combat sexual and gender-based violence. It called on Israel to implement recommendations on ceasing and reversing all settlement activities in the occupied Palestinian territory and the Syrian Golan and to adhere to international humanitarian law.

968. Kenya noted that Israel had supported its recommendation to enhance efforts to establish an independent national human rights institution.

969. Cabo Verde commended Israel on its engagement with international human rights mechanisms. It congratulated Israel for the reforms undertaken to reduce social gaps and to improve human rights, in particular the significant strides towards promoting gender equality and ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities and the elderly.

**3. General comments made by other stakeholders**

970. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Israel, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

971. The Institute for NGO Research (video message) welcomed the support of Israel for recommendations to improve accessibility for persons with disabilities, combat human trafficking and protect children. It stated that Israel could do more to combat discrimination of minority groups and to promote greater freedom of religion. It remained concerned at the continued politicization of the review of Israel.

972. Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man stated that nearly half of the 320 recommendations Israel had received had been rejected, most of which related to the human rights of Palestinians, including those addressing their rights to self-determination and return. It stated that accountability and justice within the Israeli judicial system remained far from reality. Additionally, it noted that Israel had rejected many recommendations calling on Israel to ensure a safe and enabling civil society space and to cooperate with United Nations bodies and experts. It highlighted that Israel had rejected recommendations to revoke the arbitrary outlawing of six Palestinian human rights organisations, including Al-Haq.

973. The International Association of Justice Watch (video message) noted continuous violations of human rights in Palestine, highlighting an increase in violence against Palestinians. It stated that, in 2023, at least 38 Palestinian children had been killed by Israeli forces. It stated that the blockade of Gaza had affected every aspect of people’s lives and had created a health catastrophe. It also called for Israel to be held accountable for all forms of intimidation and violence against Palestinians, including demolition of houses, uprooting or damaging trees, farm products or livestock, and exploitation of their national resources.

974. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council reminded all speakers to address the agenda item at hand, which was item 6 on the universal periodic review. He stated that statements should be contextualized within the relevant universal periodic review adoption. He reminded speakers to adhere to proper terminology when referring to countries and territories.

975. Conscience and Peace Tax International stated that Israel continued to conscript Jewish men and women as soon as they reached the age of 18. There was no automatic right of application to the conscience committee. Conscientious objectors who refused call-up were subjected to a succession of generally lengthening sentences of imprisonment in military prisons.

976. The World Jewish Congress (video message) stated that since the establishment of the State of Israel 75 years ago, much had been achieved. It highlighted the vibrant democracy and strong civil society of Israel. It noted the inclusive society of Israel, including for women, religious and ethnic minorities and LGBTQ persons.

977. Defence for Children International stated that Israeli forces and settlers routinely targeted Palestinian children with violence, including injury from gunfire, torture and individual attacks. It stated that since 2000, over 2,286 Palestinian children had been killed. Since 2007, Palestinian children in the Gaza Strip had suffered from a suffocating closure and regular deadly Israeli military offensives. In the West Bank, children lived under the constant and increasing threat of military incursions, home demolitions, and settler violence. It noted the systematic denial of fair trial rights to arbitrarily detained Palestinian children.

978. BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights stated that since 1948, Israel had denied Palestinian refugees and internally displaced persons their right to reparations, including return, property restitution and compensation. It called on the international community to, inter alia, ensure the implementation of the inalienable right of Palestinian refugees and internally displaced persons to reparations, including return, property restitution, compensation and guarantees of non-repetition.

979. The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies stated that Israel had increased its repressive policies towards civil society. It noted that actions taken by Israel against Palestinian civil society organizations, such as recent terrorist designations and the closure of the offices of six leading human rights organizations were a direct threat to their critical work in documenting violations, seeking accountability, and providing essential services. It urged the international community to call on Israel to revoke terrorist designations against civil society organizations, repeal the Anti-Terrorism Law, cease practices that intimidated human rights defenders, reverse demographic manipulation policies, and repeal all legislation that perpetuated racial discrimination and oppression.

980. Human Rights Watch stated that Palestinians faced unprecedented repression. As of September 2023, Israel held 1,264 Palestinians in administrative detention without trial or charge, the highest number in more than 30 years. Israeli forces had killed more Palestinians in the West Bank in 2023 than in any other year since 2005. It had outlawed prominent Palestinian human rights organizations and maintained the closure of Gaza for more than 16 years, with devastating effect on the more than 2.1 million Palestinians who lived there. It stated that Israel was committing the crime against humanity of apartheid against Palestinians.

981. The Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video message) stated that Israel was the main violator of human rights in recent decades, choosing terror as a method to advance its political and illegal goals. It regretted that the international community had continued to be silent.

982. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council reminded all speakers to address the agenda item at hand, which was item 6 on the universal periodic review. He stated that statements should be contextualized within the relevant universal periodic review adoption.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

983. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 320 recommendations received, 156 had enjoyed the support of Israel, and 154 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 10 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

984. Israel stated that it was thankful for the opportunity to participate in the universal periodic review process and to share its efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights. It thanked those Member States that had engaged with it in a constructive dialogue, with the aim to improve the human rights situation, rather than engaging in a politicized debate.

**Liechtenstein**

985. The review of Liechtenstein was held on 9 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Liechtenstein in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[179]](#footnote-180)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[180]](#footnote-181)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[181]](#footnote-182)

986. At its 34th meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Liechtenstein (see sect. C below).

987. The outcome of the review of Liechtenstein comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[182]](#footnote-183) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[183]](#footnote-184)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome

988. Liechtenstein reiterated its strong commitment towards the universal periodic review. It indicated that 75 States participated in the discussion on Liechtenstein’s fourth universal periodic review report, providing 184 recommendations concerning a variety of areas. After careful considerations of all the recommendations, Liechtenstein accepted to implement 132 recommendations in the course of the upcoming years.

989. Liechtenstein highlighted some important areas as well as some aspects of the rationale for its decisions.

990. Liechtenstein noted the considerable impact of the universal periodic review on its national policy and human rights protection, such as the process of the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, pertaining to the many recommendations calling for the ratification of the Convention. In September 2023, Liechtenstein Parliament debated the necessary legislative amendments in order to comply with the Convention. The second and final reading of these amendments as well as the debate and the decision regarding the ratification of the Convention is planned for parliament’s upcoming November session. This will be an important step given Liechtenstein’s continued commitment to the principle that persons with disabilities must be guaranteed their full enjoyment of human rights without discrimination.

991. Liechtenstein noted that it received many recommendations on strengthening children’s rights in Liechtenstein. It is well known that Liechtenstein attached highest importance to the protection and promotion of children's rights, both nationally and internationally as it is a State party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its three Optional Protocols. During its universal periodic review, Liechtenstein received some recommendations on the abolition of violence against children. It recalled the Children and Youth Act, which ensures the right to “non-violent childrearing” which declares corporal punishment, emotional injuries, and other degrading measures to be impermissible. This prohibition applies to parents, guardians and caregivers alike. There is also a statutory duty to report: any person who has a reasonable suspicion or knowledge of a serious violation or endangerment of the welfare of a child is obliged to report this to the authorities.

992. Liechtenstein informed the Human Rights Council on some recent legislative changes. In May 2022, the Liechtenstein Parliament adopted a provision in its Partnership Act on stepchild adoption by registered partners. The amendments of adoption provisions passed by the Parliament in March 2023, the full equality between same-sex and opposite-sex couples has been achieved. This amendment entered into force in June this year.

993. Liechtenstein noted that it received a multitude of recommendations relate to the equality of women and men in different areas of society, particularly in politics and the economy. In this regard, it highlighted that one of the main topics of the current 2021-2025 Government Programme is the compatibility of family and career. Promoting such compatibility continues to be an important political objective in Liechtenstein – both from a social perspective and the perspective of the business community. Liechtenstein stated that it is continuously implementing measures to promote the compatibility of family and career and to combat role stereotypes. The business community and business associations also continue to be involved in this process, especially with regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

994. Liechtenstein stated that it is deeply committed to conduct an active policy on gender equality and to end violence against women by accepting all relevant recommendations. It highlighted that Liechtenstein ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. Thereby, Liechtenstein is improving the situation of victims and witnesses of violence at home.

995. Liechtenstein confirmed its commitment in the implementation of its commitments on tolerance and discrimination. On the recommendations which call for the establishment of national provisions for a clean, healthy and sustainable environment: Liechtenstein noted those on the understanding that such principles are already guaranteed in Liechtenstein.

996. Liechtenstein fully supported the general aim of human rights action plans. Liechtenstein stated that it established a variety of strategies and policies to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms and already ensures a coherent networking approach for its national actors. Liechtenstein, however, currently does not plan to aggregate all these policies in a single document and elaborate a general human rights action plan.

997. Liechtenstein informed that in 2017, the Law on the Association for Human Rights in Liechtenstein entered into force. This Association is Liechtenstein's National Human Rights Institution and it is set up according to the Paris Principles for National Human Rights Institutions. During its fourth universal periodic review, Liechtenstein received several recommendations to strengthen its independent "National Human Rights Institution". Liechtenstein noted most of them. However, an accreditation with the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) is not within the competence of the State, as Liechtenstein’s national human rights institution acts fully independently. Liechtenstein reiterated its position that it is the responsibility of its independent national human rights institution to decide the speed and urgency of its accreditation process towards GANHRI. However, the Government welcomes and supports the Association’s plans to achieve such an accreditation.

998. As far as the ratification of international human rights instruments is concerned, Liechtenstein clarified that it has not changed its position since the last universal periodic review cycle regarding the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as recommended by several countries. The same applies to the accession to the International Labour Organization, which would represent a precondition for the ratification of specific conventions within the framework of the organization. Furthermore, Liechtenstein stated that it currently focuses on the finalisation of the ongoing ratification process regarding Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and initial reporting, such as the first evaluation round under the Istanbul Convention. Liechtenstein also clarified that it noted the recommendations to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and is not planning to ratify that convention in the near future.

999. Liechtenstein stated that the inclusion of civil society is a longstanding practice. As a result of a relevant universal periodic review recommendation in its first review, it conducted yearly human rights dialogues with its national civil society. These dialogues served not only as an exchange of information on the workings of international fora, but also fostered its cooperation in practical terms. Liechtenstein informed that its next dialogue will be fully dedicated to its universal periodic review outcome and the necessary follow-up and furthermore will be dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The attending organizations will have the opportunity to exchange views on the implementation of the most recent universal periodic review recommendations from 2023.

1000. Liechtenstein concluded by reaffirming its commitment to the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review and fully support the Council’s aim of promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms with the universal periodic review as an important part of this task. Liechtenstein looked forward to continuing its dialogue with the Council.

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council on the outcome of the review

1001. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Liechtenstein, 15 delegations made statements.

1002. Nepal warmly welcomed the support to one recommendation made by Nepal. Nepal took note of the signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and encouraged its timely ratification. It appreciated the efforts made to combat trafficking in persons and eliminating discrimination against migrants. It wished Liechtenstein every success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

1003. Peru welcomed the support to three out of four recommendations made by Peru concerning the promotion and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, the fight to eradicate torture, and the fight against gender stereotypes, especially in the field of education and employment. It regretted that Liechtenstein did not accept the recommendation related to the International Labour Organization. It acknowledged the constructive engagement of the delegation of Liechtenstein during its fourth universal periodic review, which reflected its commitment to the promotion and defense of human rights in its country.

1004. The Russian Federation noted that Liechtenstein has accepted most recommendations, including both recommendations made by it. At the same time, it remained seriously concerned about the increase in discrimination on racial, ethnic and religious grounds. It noted the increasing cases of discrimination against Russians in Liechtenstein, in particular in the banking sector, as well as infringement of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, which are manifested in restricting the broadcasting of the Sputnik news agency and the RT/Russia Today television network. It hoped that the recommendations adopted by Liechtenstein during the universal periodic review will be duly implemented and will make it possible to overcome the existing human rights shortcomings in the country.

1005. Senegal welcomed Liechtenstein's progress in implementing its commitments to the protection and promotion of human rights. Senegal also welcomed the progress made by Liechtenstein in implementing the previous recommendations and its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights at the national and international levels. It additionally commended Liechtenstein's contributions to sustainable development and poverty reduction in the world, as well as its efforts in the area of development assistance.

1006. Tunisia was satisfied that Liechtenstein has accepted most of the recommendations made to it. Tunisia noted the measures and actions taken by the Government to fulfil its commitments to strengthen the human rights system and to harmonize national legislation with relevant international instruments and standards, in particular through the signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.  Tunisia appreciated the measures taken to promote human rights in the world through the increase of official development assistance, especially with regard to combating human trafficking and promoting and developing education.

1007. Sierra Leone thanked Liechtenstein for its valuable engagement with the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review process and noted with appreciation that Liechtenstein has accepted two of its recommendations relating to efforts to combat human trafficking and the application of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. This to Sierra Leone demonstrated Liechtenstein's continued commitment to the protection and promotion of women's rights and gender equality. Recognising the independent nature of the Liechtenstein Association for Human Rights , Sierra Leone encouraged Liechtenstein to support the compliance of the Association with the Paris Principles.

1008. Ukraine strongly supported the Liechtenstein’s ongoing commitment to the universal periodic review process and human rights promotion and protection at the national and global level, as demonstrated through its active participation in the Human Rights Council and its efforts towards strengthening international rule-based order. Ukraine positively noted the efforts undertaken by Liechtenstein towards ensuring compatibility of family and career, closing the gender wage gap, and adopting legislative amendments to strengthen the existing legal framework. Ukraine was pleased with acceptance of all its recommendations and expressed hope for their successful implementation.

1009. The United Republic of Tanzania appreciated the engagement of Liechtenstein with the Working Group on its universal periodic review. It commended Liechtenstein for accepting most of the recommendations. It acknowledged the contribution of Liechtenstein to international humanitarian cooperation. It further noted the progress made in promoting human right by adopting national plans and legislations to ensure, among other things, women empowerment as well as child protection. It encouraged Liechtenstein to continue to take measures to promote and protect human rights.

1010. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It reiterated the recommendation to ratify the International Convention against Enforced Disappearances and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It urged Liechtenstein to implement effective measures in protecting, combating and eradicating violence against women with the adoption of legislation prohibiting and punishing all forms of gender violence, as well as a comprehensive strategy to protect children from all forms of violence. It recommended the adoption of an effective mechanism to facilitate reporting sexual abuse.

1011. Burkina Faso welcomed Liechtenstein's acceptance of 132 out of 184 recommendations addressed to it during its review, including those made by Burkina Faso; on the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as well as to provide the Liechtenstein Human Rights Association with additional human and technical resources. Burkina Faso encouraged Liechtenstein to continue its efforts to continuously strengthen the human rights situation in its territory. Burkina Faso wished Liechtenstein every success in the efficient implementation of the accepted recommendations.

1012. China noted that Liechtenstein achieved some progress on the field of human right. However, it highlighted that the country failed to protect the rights of children, people with disabilities, refugees, migrants and other vulnerable groups. China hoped that Liechtenstein will focus on addressing these problems by effectively guaranteeing the rights of vulnerable groups by ensuring access to housing, education, healthcare and by better promoting the enjoyment of human rights by all.

1013. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed of the acceptance by Liechtenstein of its recommendations. It remained concerned about the ongoing human rights violations in Liechtenstein, including discrimination, hate of speech, racially motivated crimes towards minority groups and trafficking of women and girls for sexual exploitation. It regretted that Liechtenstein noted recommendations on combating all forms of discrimination as well as the recommendation to develop a comprehensive policy and action plan to protect children from all forms of violence. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea encouraged Liechtenstein to fulfil its international human rights obligations.

1014. Indonesia noted Liechtenstein's commitment by accepting four out of five of its recommendations, which are in relation to ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; effectively enforcing the Criminal Code, criminalizing hate speech and discrimination, including on the basis of religion; fulfilling the right of freedom to manifest religion or believe, including to have places of worship; protecting the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers, including from unlawful treatment by law enforcement official. It also welcomed the on-going process by Liechtenstein for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It considered that the ratification will further strengthen Liechtenstein’s commitment to and work in respecting, protecting, and fulfilling human rights of its people.

1015. Libya thanked Liechtenstein for its briefing and for accepting many of the recommendations made, including those made by Libya during the previous review cycle, and commended its commitment to the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and its efforts on the eradication of modern slavery, as well as its continued efforts to combat violence against women and children, which confirms its commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals.

1016. Maldives commended Liechtenstein for its promotion and protection of human rights. It noted with appreciation that Liechtenstein accepted the recommendation made by Maldives to develop and implement a comprehensive policy and a plan of action to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence within the family and at school. Maldives wished the Government of Liechtenstein every success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1017. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Liechtenstein, one other stakeholder made a statement.

1018. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message) expressed concern about arbitrary practices against migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, especially children. Civil society organizations have had difficulties in monitoring the implementation of accepted recommendations due to Liechtenstein's lack of cooperation and the inability to submit its mid-term report in its fourth national report. After being separated from their families, refugee and asylum-seeking children were subjected to prolonged detention in Austrian detention centres with adults, in violation of articles 22 and 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Liechtenstein has not yet acceded to three human rights conventions: the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention on the Protection of Persons with Disabilities, which delays the implementation of the rights contained therein. It called on Council member States to urge Liechtenstein to put an end to violations against child survivors and asylum seekers and called on Liechtenstein to accede to other fundamental human rights treaties.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1019. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 184 recommendations received, 132 had enjoyed the support of Liechtenstein, and 52 had been noted.

1020. Liechtenstein thanked all countries who have participated in the discussion as they demonstrated their strong interest in Liechtenstein’s human rights policy. It committed to forwarding their additional comments, questions and suggestions to the capital where they will be carefully considered.

1021. In its concluding remarks, Liechtenstein considered the universal periodic review proved to be a powerful tool which stimulates debate on human rights issues and most of the recommendations of past reviews have been integrated into existing political processes or have provided impetus for new processes. Liechtenstein reaffirmed again its full commitment to the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review. Both are crucial tools for protecting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**Serbia**

1022. The review of Serbia was held on 10 May 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Serbia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[184]](#footnote-185)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[185]](#footnote-186)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[186]](#footnote-187)

1023. At its 34th meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Serbia (see sect. C below).

1024. The outcome of the review of Serbia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[187]](#footnote-188) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[188]](#footnote-189)

1. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome

1025. The delegation of Serbia stated that, as a country based on the rule of law and social justice and as a member of the United Nations, it was committed to the universal values that constitute the central pillar of the United Nations. This commitment was also reflected in the fact that the Government placed human rights protection among its priorities, strengthening institutional mechanisms in this area. The Ministry for Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue was formed, and it coordinated the universal periodic review process with all relevant actors, ministries and civil society organizations.

1026. The delegation stated that the institutionalized cooperation with United Nations mechanisms for human rights, through the work of the Government Council for monitoring the implementation of United Nations recommendations for human rights, with the continuous strong support of the United Nations Country Team for human rights and the OSCE mission in Serbia, had gained in quality. The work of the Council was upgraded by ensuring a permanent chair to the Platform of Organizations for Cooperation with United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms, thematic sessions that were organized at the initiative of the Platform, as well as reporting that includes civil society opinion on the implementation of United Nations recommendations.

1027. The participation of the Republic of Serbia in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review was the result of comprehensive consultations of the Parliament, the Government, civil society organizations and international organizations, primarily the United Nations Human Rights Team in Serbia and the OSCE Mission, which have provided full support throughout the process.

1028. A large number of countries participated in the process and produced a large number of recommendations, as many as 256. The recommendations were mostly complementary to Serbia’s efforts to further improve the state of human rights. The fact that Serbia had fully accepted 90 per cent of the recommendations was not surprising. Due to the nature of the recommendations, the state delegation was able to declare on the spot that it had accepted as many as 193 recommendations, and later submitted a written statement regarding the remaining 63 recommendations, where 36 recommendations were accepted, 20 were noted, while 7 recommendations were partially accepted.

1029. In respect of the recommendations that have been noted, the Government's assessment was that either they could not be implemented in the form as stated or they required changes to the legal framework, the implementation of which could not be guaranteed within the reporting period. Detailed explanations for each of the noted or partially supported recommendations were provided in the annex of the report. The experience from the third universal periodic review cycle showed that Serbia implemented some of the noted recommendations from that cycle, and such practice will be maintained in the coming period.

1030. On 6 September 2023, the National Assembly adopted the Law on Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Serbia, in cooperation with partners, will develop an Operational Plan for the implementation of the Optional Protocol.

1031. On 28 September 2023, the Government formed the Council for Development and Cooperation with Civil Society, thus strengthening its institutional mechanisms for coordination.

1032. The work of the Government Council for monitoring the implementation of United Nations human rights recommendations was further improved and strengthened, owing to the electronic database for monitoring the implementation of United Nations recommendations provided by OHCHR. The database was updated with the universal periodic review recommendations, which were translated into Serbian, and a two-day training on the database was held for Council members and contact persons with the support of the OHCHR and the United Nations Country Team on human rights in Serbia.

1033. In accordance with the Government's work plan for the period 2023 to 2026, the Council will prepare an annual report on the state of compliance with the recommendations of the United Nations mechanisms, which will lead to more efficient fulfilment of recommendations and improvement of the reporting process.

1034. In order to promote the values enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the culture of human rights, good practices, strengthening intersectoral cooperation and coordinated work, on 27 September, the Council launched a campaign under the motto "75 days for 75 years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

1035. The first in a series of significant activities was the joint session of the two Government Councils - for youth and for monitoring the implementation of the recommendations of United Nations human rights mechanisms, on the topic of human rights culture and the human rights of young people, where all recommendations of United Nations mechanisms related to youth and the field of mental health will be presented.

1036. Serbia is fortunate to be a multinational society. The potential of multiculturalism is an asset of Serbian society and an important factor in building a human rights culture. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was created as a response to all the horrors of the Holocaust and wars as the most senseless form of human action. That is why the days of activism will be dedicated to the Holocaust and the culture of remembrance in general.

1037. Business and human rights will be addressed as a separate topic with partners from the Chamber of Commerce, but also through the exchange of good practices and experiences with countries from the region, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme in Serbia, the German Embassy, and other partners.

1038. The World Mental Health Day will be an opportunity to sign a Memorandum of Cooperation between UNICEF and six ministries, which will define cooperation for the improvement of the mental health support system for adolescents and young people in the Republic of Serbia.

1039. The universal periodic review process will continue to mobilize all government institutions and partners in terms of improving the state of human rights.

1040. Serbia, aware of the existing challenges, remained committed to further progress in the democratization process, fulfilling international obligations and achieving the highest standards, especially in the domain of human rights.

1041. During the consideration of the national report in May, Serbia informed that it was not able to monitor the implementation of international treaties on human rights in one part of its territory - autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija, given that, based on Resolution 1244 of the Security Council of the United Nations, the governance of the province was fully entrusted to the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

1042. It was important for the Council to observe that the Council for Human Rights gained insight into the situation in the field of respect for human rights in the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija, where members of the Serbian people and other non-Albanian communities have been facing numerous problems and challenges in the field of human and minority rights. The delegation emphasized this because it was once again witnessing the consequences of a long-term political crisis and gross violations of the human rights of its citizens in the autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija, which resulted in the loss of human lives in the northern part of the territory of this province.

2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

1043. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Serbia, 17 delegations made statements.

1044. The Russian Federation positively noted Serbia’s adoption of an overwhelming number of recommendations and efforts made to improve national legislation regarding the observance of human rights and freedoms. The Russian Federation expressed concern over the situation in Kosovo, stating that it remained outside the political control of Belgrade. The Russian Federation recommended the adoption of the fourth cycle universal periodic review outcome report on Serbia.

1045. Sri Lanka welcomed Serbia’s acceptance of all three of its recommendations, as well as measures taken in the promotion of labour rights, the status of workers and prevention and suppression of labour exploitation and human trafficking, including children and women. Sri Lanka encouraged Serbia to take further measures to strengthen the legal framework for the protection of rights of migrant workers in line with international standards.

1046. Tunisia appreciated Serbia's acceptance of its recommendations and efforts made to protect the rights of children, especially children belonging to vulnerable social groups, and to improve the situation of persons with disabilities through the relevant strategy. Tunisia further appreciated commitments made by Serbia to strengthen the human rights system, including the adoption of the Gender Equality Act and the Strategy to Combat Violence against Women for the period 2021-2025.

1047. UNFPA (video message) positively noted that many recommendations on eradicating gender-based violence, including domestic violence, rape, conflict-related sexual violence, and child marriage were supported by Serbia. It applauded the country for efforts in ratifying the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, amendments to the Family Law and promoting measures to safeguard sexual and reproductive health and rights.

1048. The United Republic of Tanzania appreciated Serbia’s acceptance of most of the recommendations, including its own. It commended Serbia for the cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and measures taken to reduce poverty and address challenges faced by persons with disabilities.

1049. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (video message) expressed appreciation for Serbia’s open cooperation with the universal periodic review, as well as the steps taken to implement the recommendations accepted during its previous review. It appreciated the acceptance of all the constructive recommendations made during the review, in order to further strengthen successful social programmes in favour of vulnerable groups such as the elderly, women and children.

1050. Viet Nam expressed appreciation for Serbia’s acceptance of its two recommendations on continuing efforts to combat domestic violence and improving the normative framework for the promotion and protection of children’s rights. Viet Nam positively noted the acceptance of a majority of the recommendations received and welcomed Serbia’s strong efforts to advance the promotion and protection of human rights.

1051. Zimbabwe appreciated Serbia’s acceptance of all the recommendations put forward by Zimbabwe on intensifying efforts to abolish child marriage through amendment of the Family Law, instituting measures to strengthen the protection of all victims of gender-based violence and stepping up efforts towards the empowerment of all women, including through access to paid employment and economic activity.

1052. Albania acknowledged Serbia’s acceptance of its recommendations and expressed concern over the situation of ethnic Albanians in Serbia. Albania stated that over 6,000 citizens had been illegally and systematically removed from the Serbian civil register over the last few years, maintaining that this had denied the rights of ethnic Albanians to vote, access healthcare and education, among other services. Albania regretted that its recommendation regarding the investigation of senior suspects of war crimes and reparations for victims did not enjoy the support of Serbia.

1053. Algeria commended efforts undertaken to strengthen Serbia's legislation, particularly with regards to women, children, and persons with disabilities. Algeria commended Serbia's acceptance of recommendations which will enable it to promote human rights at all levels. Algeria appreciated Serbia’s acceptance of its recommendation regarding women's empowerment at an economic level and access to education for all.

1054. Angola encouraged Serbia to continue combating trafficking in persons, adopt a comprehensive strategy to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and strengthen the education system in order to implement access for all children. Angola expressed appreciation for the constructive engagement of Serbia which reflected its commitment to the universal periodic review process.

1055. Brunei Darussalam positively noted Serbia’s acceptance of a majority of the 256 recommendations it received, including the two presented by Brunei Darussalam relating to the promotion of mental health and literacy for all, which demonstrated Serbia’s commitment to the universal periodic review process.

1056. Burkina Faso positively noted Serbia's acceptance of most of the recommendations addressed to it, including the one made by Burkina Faso to adopt a definition of the child in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to guarantee all persons under the age of 18 equal protection in criminal matters. Burkina Faso encouraged Serbia to continue its efforts to protect and promote human rights on its territory, including by redoubling its efforts to eliminate violence against women and children.

1057. China expressed appreciation for Serbia’s efforts in promoting economic and social development and improving people's livelihoods. China commended efforts to promote gender equality, combat hate crime and improve the protection of the rights of children, persons with disabilities, refugees, migrants and minority groups. China encouraged Serbia to continue to promote and protect human rights.

1058. Croatia (video message) welcomed Serbia’s support for numerous recommendations, including those relating to the prosecution of war crimes, cooperation with the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, and on denial and relativisation of genocide and war crimes. Croatia noted, however, that only one of four of its recommendations had been supported by Serbia. It also noted that Serbia rejected all recommendations in relation to reparations or redress for victims.

1059. Hungary welcomed the high number of recommendations accepted by Serbia, including the ones presented by Hungary. Hungary underscored its appreciation for Serbia’s dedication to the protection of the rights of national minorities and commitment to maintaining meaningful cooperation with national minority councils.

1060. Kazakhstan commended efforts to implement the recommendations of the previous cycles and the special attention provided to combating human trafficking, including by training public officials to identify and support potential victims, particularly women and children. Kazakhstan appreciated Serbia’s acceptance of most recommendations, including those made by Kazakhstan.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1061. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Serbia, six other stakeholders made statements.

1062. The International Lesbian and Gay Association highlighted the outcomes of the fourth cycle universal periodic review on Serbia and stated that, out of 23 recommendations related to LGBTI persons, Serbia had noted that six recommendations regarding the adoption and legalization of same-sex unions. It welcomed the acceptance of 14 recommendations on various issues, including the recommendations urging Serbia to adopt a comprehensive law on legal gender recognition and to provide trans and intersex-affirming healthcare in accordance with international human rights standards. It highlighted that, despite these recommendations, the Serbian Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue did not follow through a processes initiated in 2021. It further noted that there was a need for a gender identity law in Serbia to support the legal and medical status of trans and intersex individuals. It recommended the Serbian Government implement the accepted recommendations and expressed eagerness to collaborate on their implementation.

1063. The Human Rights House Foundation commended Serbia for accepting recommendations related to freedom of expression but stressed the importance of their actual implementation. It emphasized that, during the third cycle review, Serbia received 27 recommendations on freedom of expression, 16 of which pertained to the safety of journalists and media workers. It further highlighted that, while Serbia had shown commitment, the safety conditions for journalists have not ameliorated. It expressed concerns about frequent attacks, threats, and insufficient protection mechanisms. It noted that independent media and journalists faced pressures, smear campaigns, and targeting from public officials and pro-government media. It also stated that the Independent Journalists Association of Serbia reported 137 cases of attacks on journalists in 2022. Additionally, it noted that there had been an increasing trend of Strategic Litigation Against Public Participation (SLAPPs) in recent years, with 40 such lawsuits identified in 2021 and 2022. Lastly, it urged Serbia to investigate all journalist-related incidents thoroughly, fortify legal defenses against unwarranted court actions targeting public participation, and bolster the training of judges and lawyers to recognize and counter such abusive proceedings.

1064. FIAN International e.V. (video message) applauded the Human Rights Council's recommendations for Serbia, specifically Honduras' call for Serbia to monitor company operations to lessen negative human rights impacts, especially concerning health and environmental matters. Environmental damage, primarily from thermal power plants emitting excessive sulfur dioxide, threatens the Serbian population's rights, notably the right to a clean environment. However, emissions increased in 2022, with the Government failing to enforce regulations. It urged Serbia to enhance its environmental protection measures, set a definitive timeline for shutting down pollution-causing thermal power plants, aligning strategies with its international obligations for 2030 and 2040. Additionally, it recommended inviting the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment to assess Serbia's current human rights landscape.

1065. The Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration emphasized that conflicts should not prevent the execution of rights-promoting recommendations and underscored the importance of rebuilding trust, empathy, and humanity after conflicts, especially for Serbia, given its past tensions with neighbors. It stressed that the root of many crimes against humanity lies in hateful rhetoric. It praised Serbia for supporting recommendation 131.9 to counter nationalistic hate speech and urged a stronger stand against ethnic intolerance. Emphasis was placed on educating the youth to break the perpetual cycle of violence. It expressed concern over Serbia's stance on reparations, which it believed should be provided according to international law and not based on reciprocity between States. It further stated that both Kosovo and Serbia should independently address their human rights violations. It recognized Serbia's progress but noted the journey ahead, insisting that sustainable peace, though challenging to achieve, was essential.

1066. The Meezaan Center for Human Rights acknowledged Serbia's collaboration with the universal periodic review and commended its steps towards ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and enhancing the status of disabled individuals. However, it expressed concern over the lack of action towards ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It also stated that the recent violent clashes in the region were alarming, but Serbia had committed to revising its Criminal Code and Law on Weapons Ammunition, emphasizing the judiciary's independence, citizens' rights, and the rule of law. It called for a meticulous investigation of the latest attacks, which should encompass all potentially responsible parties, including high-ranking officials. It further noted that, despite the EU's and other nations' efforts to bridge the gap between Serbia and Kosovo, both governments had sidelined these attempts. It highlighted that the unresolved cases of 11,364 missing persons underlined the importance of collaborative regional initiatives. It supported the call for Serbia's troop withdrawal from areas around Kosovo and encouraged Serbia to persist in eliminating violence against civil society and prejudice towards minority groups.

1067. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination highlighted concerns about Serbia's Law on Residence leading to indirect discrimination against ethnic minorities, especially in Albanian-dominated regions. It further noted that, while the policy's language was not overtly discriminatory, its application adversely targeted these communities. It emphasized that the result was that many Albanians in southern Serbia essentially became stateless, lacking essential documents and facing removal from voter lists, undermining their political representation. It noted that the policy lacked transparency, with the Serbian authorities not providing data on affected ethnic groups and barring independent observers from accessing voter lists. Lastly, it urged Serbia to address these human rights and discrimination issues, stressing the necessity for comprehensive investigations and corrective measures.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1068. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 256 recommendations received, 229 had enjoyed the support of Serbia, and 20 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 7 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

1069. The delegation of Serbia expressed appreciation that a large majority of speakers recognized the constructive approach of Serbia in the universal periodic review. The delegation reiterated that Serbia’s acceptance of most recommendations sent an important message that the Government was completely committed to improving human rights in the country.

1070. The delegation stated that the acceptance of these recommendations reflected an awareness of the problems and challenges faced by Serbia, including those that have been identified by some non-governmental organizations regarding the rights of LGBTI persons, journalists, migrants, the environment, and the need to intensify efforts against hate speech.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

1071. At its 34th meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[189]](#footnote-190) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Bangladesh, Bangladesh (also on behalf of Angola, the Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Gambia, Georgia, India (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen), Malawi, Malaysia, Malaysia (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Timor-Leste), Maldives, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Senegal, Spain[[190]](#footnote-191) (on behalf of the European Union), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libya, Philippines, Tunisia, Uganda (via video teleconference), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Sri Lanka (video message), Africa Culture Internationale (video message), Alsalam Foundation (video message), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (video message), Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Center for Global Nonkilling (video message), Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, Colombian Commission of Jurists (video message), Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video message), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (video message), International Support For Human Rights, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), United for Human Rights, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, UPR Info, Villages Unis (United Villages).

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

**France**

1072. At its 30th meeting, on 29 September 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/101 on the outcome of the review of France.

**Tonga**

1073. At its 30th meeting, on 29 September 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/102 on the outcome of the review of Tonga.

**Botswana**

1074. At its 30th meeting, on 29 September 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/103 on the outcome of the review of Botswana.

**Romania**

1075. At its 31st meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/104 on the outcome of the review of Romania.

**Mali**

1076. At its 31st meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/105 on the outcome of the review of Mali.

**Montenegro**

1077. At its 31st meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/106 on the outcome of the review of Montenegro.

**Bahamas**

1078. At its 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/107 on the outcome of the review of the Bahamas.

**Burundi**

1079. At its 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/108 on the outcome of the review of Burundi.

**Luxembourg**

1080. At its 32nd meeting, on 2 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/109 on the outcome of the review of Luxembourg.

**Barbados**

1081. At its 33rd meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/110 on the outcome of the review of Barbados.

**United Arab Emirates**

1082. At its 33rd meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/111 on the outcome of the review of the United Arab Emirates.

**Israel**

1083. At its 33rd meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/112 on the outcome of the review of Israel.

**Liechtenstein**

1084. At its 34th meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/113 on the outcome of the review of Liechtenstein.

**Serbia**

1085. At its 34th meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 54/114 on the outcome of the review of Serbia.

VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

A. General debate on agenda item 7

1086. At the 35th meeting, on 4 October 2023, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

1087. At its 35th and 36th meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[191]](#footnote-192) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Libya[[192]](#footnote-193) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman[[193]](#footnote-194) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Pakistan (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Cuba, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen), Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela[[194]](#footnote-195) (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (via video conference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia (video message), Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: League of Arab States;

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (video message), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, B'nai B'rith (video message), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (video message), Defence for Children International, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme (video message), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Institute for NGO Research (video message), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora (video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org (video message), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian (video message), Jerusalem Institute of Justice (video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (video message), Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (video message), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video message), Servas International, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (video message), The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video message), Union of Arab Jurists (video message), United Nations Watch (video message), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, World Jewish Congress, Youth Parliament for SDG (video message).

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

1088. No draft proposals were considered under agenda item 7.

VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

A. General debate on agenda item 8

1089. At its 36th meeting, on 4 October 2023, and at its 37th meeting, on 5 October 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[195]](#footnote-196) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada[[196]](#footnote-197) (also on behalf of Andorra, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the Republic of Moldova and the United States of America), China, China (also on behalf of Cuba), Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, China, Colombia, the Democratic People´s Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Finland (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Gambia, Georgia, Germany, India, Libya[[197]](#footnote-198) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, Lithuania (also on behalf of Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Vanuatu), Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco[[198]](#footnote-199) (also on behalf of Bahrain, Israel, the United Arab Emirates and the United States of America), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, South Africa[[199]](#footnote-200) (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cote D’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Rwanda Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Spain[[200]](#footnote-201) (on behalf of the European Union), Sudan, Ukraine, Ukraine (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), United States of America, United States of America (also on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), United States of America (also on behalf of Argentina, Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Uruguay[[201]](#footnote-202) (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[202]](#footnote-203) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: International Development Law Organization;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of International Planned Parenthood Federation), Alliance Defending Freedom (video message), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video message), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association MIMAN (video message), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, China Federation of Internet Societies, China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video message), Chunhui Children's Foundation, Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video message), Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom, Human Is Right (video message), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Humanists International (video message), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video message), Institute for NGO Research (video message), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video message), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video message), International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights) (video message), International Muslim Women's Union (video message), International Support For Human Rights, Iraqi Development Organization (video message), iuventum e.V. (video message), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group (video message), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Servas International, Sikh Human Rights Group, United for Human Rights, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Villages Unis (United Villages), World Barua Organization (WBO) (video message), World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress (video message), Youth Parliament for SDG (video message).

1090. At the 37th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cuba and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

1091. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

1092. No draft proposals were considered under agenda item 8.

IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

A. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the various drivers, root causes and human rights impacts of religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence

1093. At the 37th meeting, on 5 October 2023, the High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 53/1, an oral on the various drivers, root causes and human rights impacts of religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence.

1094. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 38th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Gambia, India, Libya[[203]](#footnote-204) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Malawi (via video conference), Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman[[204]](#footnote-205) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Mauritania, Oman, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (video message), Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video conference), Holy See;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Peace;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, League of Arab States;

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video message), Human Rights Information and Training Center (video message), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video message), Institute for NGO Research (video message), Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video message), Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (video message), World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress.

1095. Also at the 38th meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

1096. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Tunisia and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement

1097. At the 38th meeting, on 5 October 2023, the Deputy High Commissioner and a member of the International Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement, Tracie Keesee, each presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/21, reports on the promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and of people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers through transformative change for racial justice and equality[[205]](#footnote-206).

1098. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: the General Director of ILEX-Acción Jurídica, Dayana Blanco Acendra; and a member of the Board of INQUEST, Marcia Rigg.

1099. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement as the State concerned.

1100. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Honduras, Malawi, Paraguay, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Russian Federation, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video conference), State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice, Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Edfu Foundation Inc., Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra (video statement), International Human Rights Internship Program (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Justiça Global (video statement), Minority Rights Group (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group.

1101. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

1102. At the 38th meeting, on 5 October 2023, the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Barbara G. Reynolds, presented the reports of the Working Group[[206]](#footnote-207).

1103. At the 39th meeting, on 6 October 2023, the representatives of Australia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements as the States concerned.

1104. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Honduras, Senegal, South Africa, South Africa (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt, Lesotho, Mozambique, Panama, Peru, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF;

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Edfu Foundation Inc., Global Action on Aging, Human Rights Watch, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (also on behalf of Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), International Service for Human Rights (video statement), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

1105. At the same meeting, the Chair answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent

1106. At the 39th meeting, on 6 October 2023, the Chair of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, Epsy Campbell Barr, presented the report of the Permanent Forum[[207]](#footnote-208).

1107. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Honduras, Paraguay, South Africa, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Brazil, Israel, Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda (via video teleconference), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNFPA;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Edfu Foundation Inc., Elizka Relief Foundation (video message), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES (video message), Servas International, Union of Arab Jurists (video message).

1108. At the same meeting, the Chair answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. General debate on agenda item 9

1109. At the 39th meeting, on 6 October 2023, the Permanent Representative of Djibouti to the United Nations Office at Geneva, and Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, presented, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its thirteenth session[[208]](#footnote-209).

1110. At its 39th and 40th meetings, on the same day, and its 41st meeting, on 9 October 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[209]](#footnote-210) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Czechia (also on behalf of Austria and Slovakia) (video message), European Union[[210]](#footnote-211) (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, India, Libya[[211]](#footnote-212) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[[212]](#footnote-213) (also on behalf of Croatia, the Gambia, India, Kyrgyzstan and Mexico), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Pakistan (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, China, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the United Arab Emirates), South Africa, Spain[[213]](#footnote-214) (on behalf of the European Union), Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[214]](#footnote-215) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Portugal (also on behalf of Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Mozambique and Timor-Leste), Russian Federation (video message), Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda (via video conference), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNESCO (video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Tawasul Wa Al Ekah Human Organization (video message), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Amnesty International, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights (video message), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (video message), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video message), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Association MIMAN, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video message), Association PANAFRICA (video message), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video message), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video message), China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video message), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC) (video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video message), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video message), Elizka Relief Foundation, Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video message), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video message), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Human Rights Information and Training Center (video message), Humanists International (video message), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for NGO Research (video message), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video message), Interfaith International (video message), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora (video message), International Service for Human Rights (video message), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, Legal Analysis and Research Public Union (video message), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism (video message), Prahar (video message), Rawsam Human Development Center (video message), Servas International (video message), Sikh Human Rights Group, The Regional Center for the Welfare of Ageing Persons in Cameroon, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, World Jewish Congress, Youth Parliament for SDG (video message).

1111. At the 40th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

1112. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

A world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1113. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf the Group of African States), introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.8/Rev.1, sponsored by Brazil and Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf the Group of African States), and co-sponsored by Albania, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Finland, France, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Samoa, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden and Thailand joined the sponsors.

1114. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, France, Paraguay, South Africa and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

1115. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1116. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/25).

1117. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, Norway, Switzerland and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Mandate of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

1118. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.14/Rev.1, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Panama and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

1119. At the same meeting, the representative of China made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1120. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1121. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

1122. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/26).

1123. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Dominican Republic and El Salvador joined the sponsors.

From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1124. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.31, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and the Philippines joined the sponsors.

1125. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Cuba and South Africa, made general comments on the draft resolution.

1126. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1127. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Finland, Luxembourg, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1128. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

*Against*:

Czechia, France, Germany, Montenegro, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Belgium, Finland, Georgia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Nepal, Romania

1129. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 33 to 7, with 7 abstentions (resolution 54/27).

1130. After adoption of the draft resolution, Ecuador and El Salvador joined the sponsors.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the findings of the reports of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Ukraine

1131. At the 41st meeting, on 9 October 2023, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 53/30, an oral update on the findings of the periodic reports of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

1132. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1133. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Sweden[[215]](#footnote-216) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta;

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Bar Association (video message), iuventum e.V. (video message), Public Organization "Public Advocacy" (video message), United Nations Watch, Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga" (video message).

1134. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the team of international experts on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1135. At the 41st meeting, on 9 October 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 51/36, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the team of international experts on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[[216]](#footnote-217).

1136. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights; Minister of Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Albert Fabrice Puela; Special Representative of the Secretary General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bintou Keita; Member of the Team of International Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bessolé Rene Bagoro; Executive Secretary of the Gender and Women's Rights Network "GEDROFE", Fifi Baka Mule.

1137. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 42nd meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Eritrea, France, Luxembourg, Malawi, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden[[217]](#footnote-218) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Botswana, Egypt, Mauritania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video message);

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Collectif des Associations Contre l'Impunité au Togo (C.A.C.I.T.) (video message), Elizka Relief Foundation (video message), Franciscans International, Interfaith International (video message), International Service for Human Rights (video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, The Next Century Foundation (video message).

1138. At the 42nd meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan

1139. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 October 2023, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division at OHCHR provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/43, presented an oral update of OHCHR on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan.

1140. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1141. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Costa Rica, Eritrea, France, Luxembourg, Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Kenya (video message), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c)  Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF;

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video message), Elizka Relief Foundation (video message), Interfaith International (video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video message).

1142. At the same meeting, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division at OHCHR answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on the interim report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti

1143. At the 44th meeting, on 10 October 2023, , the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 51/36, an interactive dialogue on the interim report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Haiti[[218]](#footnote-219).

1144. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights; Independent Human Rights Expert on Haiti, William O’Neill (via video teleconference).

1145. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Haiti made a statement as the State concerned.

1146. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway[[219]](#footnote-220) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kenya (video message), Malta, New Zealand, Peru, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video message);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Office for the Protection of Citizens (Haiti) (video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Every Casualty Worldwide (video message), Human Rights Watch, International Human Rights Internship Program (video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

1147. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

1148. At the 42nd meeting, on 9 October 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Vitit Muntarbhorn, presented his report[[220]](#footnote-221).

1149. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

1150. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 43rd meeting, on 10 October 2023, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Cuba, France, India, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic[[221]](#footnote-222) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Timor-Leste), Luxembourg, Qatar, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video message);

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Earthjustice, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video message), Save Cambodia (video message).

1151. At the 43rd meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

1152. At the 43rd meeting, on 10 October 2023, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Isha Dyfan, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/38, her report[[222]](#footnote-223).

1153. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

1154. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Eritrea, France, Qatar, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Mauritania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Le conseil universel des droits de l'homme, Minority Rights Group (video message), National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

1155. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1156. At the 43rd meeting, on 10 October 2023, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/37, his report[[223]](#footnote-224).

1157. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1158. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Eritrea, France, Luxembourg, Norway[[224]](#footnote-225) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Ireland, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video message), Defence for Children International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video message), United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation.

1159. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

F. General debate on agenda item 10

1160. At the 44th meeting, on 10 October 2023, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division at OHCHR presented the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia[[225]](#footnote-226), the report of the High Commissioner on Georgia[[226]](#footnote-227), and the report of the High Commissioner on Yemen[[227]](#footnote-228), all submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

1161. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cambodia, Georgia and Yemen made statements as the States concerned.

1162. Also at the same meeting, on the same day, and at the 45th meeting, on 11 October 2023, Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria (via video teleconference), Azerbaijan[[228]](#footnote-229) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Belarus[[229]](#footnote-230) (also on behalf of Cambodia, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Sri Lanka), Benin, Burkina Faso[[230]](#footnote-231) (also on behalf of Angola, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Jamaica, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu), China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, European Union[[231]](#footnote-232) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Georgia, Japan, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), Finland, France, France (also on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Gambia, Georgia, India, Libya[[232]](#footnote-233) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman[[233]](#footnote-234) (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Spain[[234]](#footnote-235) (on behalf of the European Union), Sudan , Thailand[[235]](#footnote-236) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Timor-Leste[[236]](#footnote-237) (also on behalf of Cuba, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Singapore and Vanuatu) (video message), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[237]](#footnote-238) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Mauritius, Mozambique (also on behalf of Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Portugal), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video message);

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Public Defender's Office (Georgia);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asociacion HazteOir.org (video message), Association Miman, Baha'i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Elizka Relief Foundation (video message), Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue (video message), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Human Rights Watch) (video message), Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video message), Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Information and Training Center (video message), Human Rights Research League (video message), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video message), Interfaith International (video message), International Career Support Association (video message), International Support For Human Rights, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video message), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), Maloca Internationale, Prahar (video message), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (also on behalf of Akshar Foundation, "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)) (video message), Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie - Sicurezza Sociale e Ecozoofila, Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Barua Organization (WBO) (video message).

1163. At the 45th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Israel, the Russian Federation and the State of Palestine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

1164. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Thailand, also on behalf of Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and Türkiye, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.9, sponsored by Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand and Türkiye and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Argentina, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Fiji, Georgia, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam and Yemen joined the sponsors.

1165. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1166. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/28).

1167. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mauritius, Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights

1168. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Libya, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.28, sponsored by Libya, on behalf of the Group of Arab States. Subsequently, Senegal joined the sponsors.

1169. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the State concerned.

1170. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1171. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), China and the United States of America 01945-11-15made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1172. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/29).

1173. After adoption of the draft resolution, Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Penitentiary system, security and justice: enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building to protect human rights in Honduras

1174. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Honduras introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.29, sponsored by Honduras and co-sponsored by Belgium, Chile, Ecuador, France, Luxembourg, Romania and Spain. Subsequently, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Cyprus, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America joined the sponsors. Subsequently, Oman withdrew its co-sponsorship.

1175. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Qatar (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

1176. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1177. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/30).

1178. After adoption of the draft resolution, Austria, Botswana, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic

1179. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.32, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by France and Türkiye. Subsequently, Monaco, Norway, the Republic of Korea and Thailand joined the sponsors.

1180. At the same meeting, the representative of France made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1181. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1182. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1183. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America 01945-11-15made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

1184. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/31).

1185. After adoption of the draft resolution, Costa Rica, Finland and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

1186. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Somalia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.33, sponsored by Somalia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Belgium, Luxembourg, North Macedonia and Türkiye. Subsequently, Albania, Australia, Denmark, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovenia, Thailand, Ukraine and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

1187. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

1188. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1189. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/32).

1190. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Establishment of a regional office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for the Caribbean Community

1191. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of the Bahamas, also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.35/Rev.1, sponsored by Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Subsequently, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

1192. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Mexico and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

1193. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1194. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/33).

1195. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Ireland, Japan, the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Türkiye and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1196. At the 48th meeting, on 12 October 2023, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.38, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Albania, Belgium, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Türkiye joined the sponsors.

1197. At the same meeting, the representative of France made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1198. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

1199. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution.

1200. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America 01945-11-15made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

1201. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 54/34).

1202. After adoption of the draft resolution, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Italy, Slovenia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia

1203. At the 49th meeting, on 13 October 2023, the representative of Japan introduced draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.22, sponsored by Japan and co-sponsored by Andorra and Ukraine. Subsequently, Albania and Senegal joined the sponsors.

1204. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

1205. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and China made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

1206. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

1207. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution as orally revised.

1208. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America 01945-11-15made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1209. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 54/36).

1210. After adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Algeria

Argentina

Bangladesh

Belgium

Benin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Cameroon

Chile

China

Costa Rica

Côte d'Ivoire

Cuba

Czechia

Eritrea

Finland

France

Gabon

Gambia

Georgia

Germany

Honduras

India

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malawi

Malaysia

Maldives

Mexico

Montenegro

Morocco

Nepal

Pakistan

Paraguay

Qatar

Romania

Senegal

South Africa

Sudan

Ukraine

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Viet Nam

States **Members** of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan

Albania

Armenia

Andorra

Angola

Antigua and Barbuda

Australia

Austria

Azerbaijan

Bahamas

Bahrain

Barbados

Belarus

Brazil

Botswana

Brunei Darussalam

Bulgaria

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Cabo Verde

Cambodia

Canada

Central African Republic

Chad

Colombia

Croatia

Cyprus

Denmark

Djibouti

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

Estonia

Ethiopia

Ghana

Greece

Guatemala

Guinea

Jamaica

Japan

Jordan

Haiti

Hungary

Iceland

Indonesia

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iraq

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Jamaica

Japan

Jordan

Kenya

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of

Korea, Republic of

Kuwait

Lao, People's Democratic Republic

Latvia

Lebanon

Lesotho

Liechtenstein

Libya

Madagascar

Mali

Malta

Marshall Islands

Mauritania

Mauritius

Moldova, Republic of

Monaco

Mozambique

Myanmar

Namibia

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Niger

Nigeria

North Macedonia

Norway

Oman

Panama

Peru

Philippines

Poland

Portugal

Russian Federation

Rwanda

Samoa

Saudi Arabia

Serbia

Sierra Leone

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

South Sudan

Spain

Sri Lanka

Sweden

Switzerland

Syrian Arab Republic

Tanzania, United Republic of

Thailand

Timor-Leste

Togo

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia

Türkiye

Uganda

Uruguay

Vanuatu

Venezuela (Bolivian Republic Of)

Yemen

Zambia

Zimbabwe

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See

State of Palestine

United Nations

Department of Peace Operations

Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affaires

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

United Nations Office of Geneva

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Maritime Organization

Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Children’s Fund

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Food Programme

World Health Organization

World Meteorological Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union

European Union

Inter Parliamentary Union

International Development Law Organization

League of Arab States

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

University of Peace

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross

Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta

Non-governmental organizations

“ECO-FAWN”( Environnement Conservation Organization-Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature)

ABC Tamil Oli

ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together

Action Canada for Population and Development

Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs

Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie

Action Sri Lanka

Advocates for Human Rights

Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization

Africa Culture Internationale

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development

African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies

AJIS Association Jeunesse Insertion Solidarite

AKAHATÁ Equipo de Trabajo en Sexualidad y Géneros Asociación Civil

Akshar Foundation

Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work

Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights

Al Tawasul Wa Al Ekah Human Organization

Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation

Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man

Alliance Creative Community Project

Alliance Defending Freedom

Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines

Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés

Alsalam Foundation

American Association of Jurists

American Society of International Law

Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc

Amnesty International

Anciens Esclaves Nouveaux Citoyens

Anglican Consultative Council

Anti-Slavery International

Apostolic Ministerial International Network (AMIN)

Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL)

ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights

Arigatou International

Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The

Asian Dignity Initiative

Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development

Asian Legal Resource Centre

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)

Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association)

Asociacion Espanola para El Derecho International (AEDIDH)

Asociacion HazteOir.org

Associated Country Women of the World

Association "Paix" pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l'injustice

Association apprentissage sans frontieres

Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul

Association camerounaise pour la prise en charge de la personne agée (ACAMAGE)

Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse

Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole

Association Culturelle Des Tamouls en France

Association de Défense et de Promotion des Droits de l’Homme (ADEAGE)

Association des étudiants tamouls de France

Association Droit et Talents de Femmes

Association Dunenyo

Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism

Association for the Prevention of Torture

Association for Women's Rights in Development

Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes

Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes

Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration

Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit

Association MIMAN

Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults

Association of World Citizens

Association PANAFRICA

Association Paix pour la lute contre la Contrainte et l’injustice

Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi

Association pour l'Éducation et la Santé de la Femme et de l'Enfant (AESFE)

Association Pour La Diffusion Des Droits De L'homme Dans L'universite De Lyon

Association pour la Défense des Droits de Développement Durable et du Bien-être Familial (ADBEF)

Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC »

Association Pour la Solidarité Internationale

Association pour le Droit de l’Homme et Le Développement Durable

Association pour les Victimes Du Monde

Association Thendral

Association Un Monde Avenir

Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII

Aula Abierta

Avocats Sans Frontières

B'nai B'rith

Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Baha'i International Community

Be Positive Association

Beijing Changier Education Foundation

Beijing Children’s Legal Aid and Research Center

Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

Bischofliches Hilfwerk Miserer e.v

British Humanist Association

Brussels For Human Rights And Development

Brussels International Center for Research and Human Rights

Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)

Catholic International Education Office

Center for Global Nonkilling

Center for International Environmental Law

Center for Justice and International Law

Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The

Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Information des Peuples Autochtones (doCip)

Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement.

Centre Europe - tiers monde

Centre for Adivasee Studies & Peace

Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment

Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy

Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR

Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme

Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil

Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The

Child Development Foundation

Child Rights Connect

China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC)

China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges

China Federation of Internet Societies

China Foundation for Human Rights Development

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)

China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)

Chinese Association for International Understanding

Christian Solidarity International (CSI)

Christian Solidarity Worldwide

Chunhui Children's Foundation

CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue)

Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement

CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation

Club Ohada Thies

Collectif des Associations Contre l'Impunité au Togo (C.A.C.I.T.)

Colombian Commission of Jurists

Comision Juridica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos - Capaj

Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil

Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)

Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches

Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)

Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul

Conectas Direitos Humanos

Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)

Consortium for Street Children, The

Consultoría Para Los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience

Cordoba Peace Institute – Geneva

Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho Justicia y Sociedad

Corporación Colectivo de Abogados Jose Alvear Restrepo

Cultural Survival

Defence for Children International

Dianova International

Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture

Earthjustice

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project

Edfu Foundation Inc.

Edmund Rice International Limited

Education Prénatale - Information

Egypt Peace for Development and Human Rights

Elizka Relief Foundation

Etudiants Pour Une Societe Durable Paris

European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme

Every Casualty Worldwide

Federacion de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promocion de los Derechos Humanos

Federal Lezghin National and Cultural Autonomy

Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland

Federation for Women and Family Planning

Federation of Cuban Women

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

FIAN International e.V.

Fitilla

Fondation des Oeuvres pour la Solidarité et le Bien Etre Social - FOSBES ONG

Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement

Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue

Franciscans International

Freedom House

Freedom Now

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social

Fundation Vida

Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra

Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)

Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale

Global Action on Aging

Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network

Global Forum for Media Development

Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health

Global Srilankan Forum United Kingdom

Global Welfare Association

Globethics.net Foundation

Grupo Intercultural Almaciga

Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) limited

Guinee Humanitaire

Health and Environment Program (HEP)

Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light

HelpAge International

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Human Is Right

Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS"

Human Rights House Foundation

Human Rights Information and Training Center

Human Rights Now

Human Rights Research League

Human Rights Solidarity Organization

Human Rights Watch

Humanists International

IBON.International Foundation Inc.

IDPC Consortium

Iepe - Instituto de Pesquisa e Formacao Indigena

Il Cenacolo

India Water Foundation

Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee

Indigenous World Association

Ingenieurs du Monde

INHR

Initiative d'opposition contre les discours extrémistes

Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement

Institute for Human Rights

Institute for NGO Research

Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety

Institute of Sustainable Development

Instituto Brasileiro de Analises Sociais e Economicas (IBASE)

Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH

Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.)

Interfaith International

International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)

International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists.

International Association of Justice Watch

International Bar Association

International Bridges to Justice

International Buddhist Relief Organization

International Career Support Association

International Catholic Child Bureau

International Commission of Jurists International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas

International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)

International Council of Women

International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights

International Educational Development, Inc.

International Federation for Human Rights Leagues

International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic other Minorities

International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)

International Federation of Journalists

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres

International Federation on Ageing

International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora

International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA)

International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)

International Human Rights Commission Relief Fund Trust

International Human Rights Internship Program

International Indian Treaty Council

International Institute for Promotion and Development of Dynamic Peace Ideas

International Lesbian and Gay Association

International Longevity Centre Canada

International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)

International Muslim Women's Union

International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse

International Organization for Educational Development

International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)

International PEN

International Planned Parenthood Federation

International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims

International Service for Human Rights

International Society for Peace and Safety

International Studies Association

International Support for Human Rights

International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs

International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of Genocide

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations

International-Lawyers.Org

Iran Autism Association

Iran Human Rights Documentation Center

Iranian Elite Research Center

Iranian Thalassemia Society

Iraqi Development Organization

Islamic Human Rights Commission

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco

Iuventum e.V.

Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian

Japan Society for History Textbook

Jerusalem Institute of Justice

Jeunes en action pour le développement durable

Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule

Jssor Youth Organization

Jubilee Campaign

Justice for Iran, Ltd

Justiça Global

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V.

Law Council of Australia

Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada

Le Conseil International Pour Les Droits De L’Homme

Le Conseil Universel des Droits De L’Homme

Le Pont

Legal Action Worldwide

Legal Analysis and Research Public Union

Les Caribous Libérés

Ligue pour la solidarité congolaise

Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s.

Lutheran World Federation

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association

Make Mothers Matter

Maloca Internationale

Mandela Center Internationalglobal

Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute

Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association

Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients

Meezaan Center for Human Rights

Mijoro Mandroso (Mi.Ma.)

MINBYUN - Lawyers for a Democratic Society

Minority Rights Group

Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group

Mouvement International d’Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants

Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples

Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali

National Association of Vocational Education of China

National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”

National Union of Somali Journalists (NUSOJ)

Nazra For Feminist Studies

Network of Women's Non-governmental

Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran

New Humanity

Non c'è pace senza giustizia

O.N.G. Derechos Digitales

ONG Hope International

Open Society Institute

Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal

Organisation camerounaise pour la protection de l'arbre

Organisation Futur Rayonnant

Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains

Organisation Mauritanienne pour la lutte contre l'extrémisme et pour l'appui à l'unité Nationale

Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

Organization For Immigrants Peace And Federal Development

Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization (PRWSWO)

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)

Pan American Development Foundation

Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation

Patriotic Vision

Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students)

Peace Brigades International

Peace Track Initiative

Penal Reform International

Physicians for Human Rights

Plan International, Inc.

Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism

Pompiers Humanitaires

Prahar

PRATYEK

Privacy International

Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES

Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development

Public organization “Public advocacy”

Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative

Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan

Rawsam Human Development Center

Rebirth Charity Society

Redress Trust

Refugees International (RI)

Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme

Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International

Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie

Right Livelihood Award Foundation

Roshum

Save Cambodia

Save the Children International

Servas International

Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association

Shaik Taher Azzawi Charity Organization

Shimin Gaikou Centre (Citizens' Diplomatic Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)

Shivi Development Society

Sikh Human Rights Group

Simon Wiesenthal Center

Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)

Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos

Society for Development and Community Empowerment

Society for Threatened Peoples

Soka Gakkai International

Soroptimist International

Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Causus (ASC),Inc

Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem (OSMITH)

Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality

Stichting Global Human Rights Defence

Swedish Association for Sexuality Education

Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund

Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

Tamil Uzhagam

The Conflict and Environment Observatory

The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)

The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders

The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan

The Next Century Foundation

The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development

The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd

The Regional Center for the Welfare of Ageing Persons in Cameroon

Tourner La Page

Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie - Sicurezza Sociale e Ecozoofila

Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)

UNESCO Etxea (UNESCO Centre Basque Country)

Union of Arab Jurists

Union of Northwest Human Rights Organization

United Church of Christ - Board for World Ministries

United for Human Rights

United Nations Association of China

United Nations Watch

United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation

Universal Rights Group

Village Suisse ONG

Villages Unis (United Villages)

Virtual Activism Incorporated

VIVAT International

Virtual Activism Incorporated

Voie éclairée des enfants démunis (V.E.D.)

Všį "Žmogaus teisių apsauga"

Widows Rights International

Women for Women’s Human Rights-New ways

Women's Board Educational Cooperation Society

Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling

Women's Federation for World Peace International

Women's Human Rights International Association

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Women's Spirit (Ruach Nashit) – Financial Independence for Women Survivors of Violence

World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace

WomenNC-NC Committee for CSW/CEDAW

World Barua Organization (WBO)

World Circle of the Consensus:Self-sustaining People, Organizations and Communities (SPOC)

World Evangelical Alliance

World Federation of Ukrainian Women's

Organizations

World Jewish Congress

World Lebanese Cultural Union, Inc.

World Muslim Congress

World Vision International

World Welfare Association

Y30

Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN)

Youth Parliament for SDG

Zomi Innkuan USA Inc

National Human Right Institutions

Canadian Human Rights Institutions

Comisionado National de los Derechos Humanos -Honduras

Commission consultative des Droits de L’Homme - Luxembourg

Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits De L’Homme France

Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits De L’Homme France

Commission Nationale des Droits de L’Homme - Mali

Commission Nationale des Droits de L’Homme –Mauritanie

Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de L’Homme du Burundi

Ethiopian Human Rights Commission

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

National Human Rights Commission - Mongolia

National Human Rights Commission - Morocco

National Human Rights Commission - Nigeria

National Human Rights Commission - Qatar

National Juman Rights Commission - the Republic of Korea

Office for The Protection of Citizens - Haiti

Public Defender's Office - Georgia

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

Annex II

Agenda

Item 1. Organizational and procedural matters.

Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General.

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Annex III

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| A/HRC/54/L.45 | 5 | | Idem | |
| A/HRC/54/L.46 | 5 | | Idem | |
| A/HRC/54/L.47 | 3 | | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.17/Rev.1 | |
| A/HRC/54/L.48 | 3 | | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/54/L.34 | |
| A/HRC/54/L.49 | 3 | | Idem | |
| A/HRC/54/L.50 | 3 | | Idem | |
| A/HRC/54/L.51 | 3 | | Idem | |
| A/HRC/54/L.52 | 3 | | Idem | |

| *Documents issued in the national institutions series* | | |
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| *Symbol* | *Agenda item* |  |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/54/NI/1 | 3 | Written submission by the Canadian Human Rights Commission |
| A/HRC/54/NI/2 | 3 | Written submission by the Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia |
| A/HRC/54/NI/3 | 7 | Written submission by the Independent Commission for Human Rights of the State of Palestine |
| A/HRC/54/NI/4 | 3 | Written submission by the Danish Institute for Human Rights |

| *Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series* | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Symbol* | *Agenda item* |  |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/1 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/2 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/3 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/4 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/5 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/6 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/7 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/8 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Fundacion Vida - Grupo Ecologico Verde, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/9 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/10 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/11 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/12 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/13 | 2 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/14 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/15 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/16 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/17 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/18 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/19 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/20 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, International Bar Association, Lawyers for Lawyers, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/21 | 4 | Exposé écrit présenté par Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/22 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/23 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/24 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Community Human Rightsand Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/25 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/26 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/27 | 8 | Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/28 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/29 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/30 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/31 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/32 | 4 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/33 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/34 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/35 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/36 | 4 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/37 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/38 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/39 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/40 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/41 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/42 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Alliance Creative Community Project, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/43 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/44 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/45 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Action Sri Lanka, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Tamil Uzhagam, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/46 | 9 | Exposición escrita presentada por Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/47 | 4 | Exposición conjunta escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas especiales |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/48 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/49 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/50 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indian Council of Education, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/51 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indian Council of Education, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/52 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/53 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/54 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/55 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/56 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/57 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/58 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/59 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/60 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/61 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/62 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/63 | 4 | Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/64 | 5 | Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/65 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/66 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/67 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/68 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/69 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/70 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/71 | 10 | Joint written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/72 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Federation on Ageing, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/73 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Changier Education Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/74 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Japan Society for History Textbook, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/75 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Japan Society for History Textbook, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/76 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Information and Training Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/77 | 4 | Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/78 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/79 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/80 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/81 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/82 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/83 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/84 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/85 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/86 | 3 | Written statement submitted by AGE Platform Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/87 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", Vši "Žmogaus teisiu apsauga", non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/88 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, Japan Society for History Textbook, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/89 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, Japan Society for History Textbook, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/90 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/91 | 3 | Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/92 | 3 | Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/93 | 3 | Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/94 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/95 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/96 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/97 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/98 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/99 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/100 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/101 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/102 | 9 | Exposé écrit présenté par Africa Culture Internationale, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/103 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/104 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Chunhui Children's Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/105 | 2 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/106 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/107 | 2 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/108 | 4 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/109 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/110 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/111 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/112 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/113 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/114 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/115 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Institute of Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/116 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/117 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/118 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/119 | 5 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/120 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/121 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/122 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/123 | 4 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/124 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/125 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/126 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/127 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/128 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/129 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/130 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/131 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/132 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/133 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/134 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/135 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/136 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/137 | 8 | Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/138 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Imam Ali Charity Institution, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/139 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Imam Ali Charity Institution, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/140 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Imam Ali Charity Institution, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/141 | 7 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/142 | 9 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/143 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/144 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/145 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/146 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/147 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por Fundación Abba Colombia, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/148 | 10 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/149 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/150 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/151 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Changier Education Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/152 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Changier Education Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/153 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Changier Education Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/154 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Changier Education Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/155 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/156 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/157 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/158 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/159 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/160 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/161 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/162 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/163 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Bachehaye Asemane Kamran Rehabilitation Institute, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, Family Health Association of Iran, Humanitarian Ambassadors NGO, Imam Ali Charity Institution, Iran Autism Association, Iranian Thalassemia Society, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charit |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/164 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/165 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/166 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/167 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/168 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/169 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/170 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/171 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Africa Culture Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/172 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/173 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/174 | 4 | Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Reseau de Formation et de Recherche sur les Migrations Africaines (REFORMAF), African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Espace Afrique International, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du st |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/175 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/176 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/177 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/178 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/179 | 3 | Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/180 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/181 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/182 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/183 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Servas International, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/184 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/185 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, Association Droit et Talents de Femmes, Center for Africa Development and Progress, Ligue pour la solidarité congolaise, Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie - Sicurezza Sociale e Ecozoofila, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/186 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/187 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/188 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/189 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/190 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/191 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/192 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/193 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/194 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/195 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Foundation for Human Rights Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/196 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/197 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/198 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/199 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/200 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/201 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/202 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/203 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Bahrain Jurists Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/204 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/205 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/206 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/207 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/208 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/209 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/210 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/211 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/212 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/213 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/214 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/215 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/216 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/217 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association Nationale des Echanges Entre Jeunes, December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat, International Association Against Torture, Plataforma Mulheres em Acção, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les p |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/218 | 3 | Written statement submitted by HelpAge International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/219 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/220 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/221 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/222 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/223 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/224 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/225 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/226 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/227 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/228 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/229 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/230 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/231 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Alliance of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Graduate Women International (GWI), Tandem Project, The, UFER- Unis pour l'Equité et la Fin du Racisme/ UFER - United for Equity and Ending Racism, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/232 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/233 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/234 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/235 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care, Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/236 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/237 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/238 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/239 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/240 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/241 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/242 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/243 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/244 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/245 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Bahrain Jurists Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/246 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/247 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/248 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/249 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/250 | 4 | Written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/251 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/252 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/253 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/254 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/255 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/256 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/257 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/258 | 6 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/259 | 3 | Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/260 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/261 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/262 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por Asociación Cubana de Producción Animal, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/263 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Human Rights International Association, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Society for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/264 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association Lutte Contre La Violence Faite Aux Femmes, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/265 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/266 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/267 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo, Lazarus Union, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Aalem for Orphan and Vulnerable Children,Inc., ABC Tamil Oli, ACEH Les compagnons solidaires Action terre d'Afr |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/268 | 3 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/269 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Shimin Gaikou Centre (Citizens' Diplomatic Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/270 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/271 | 8 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/272 | 4 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/273 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/274 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/275 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/276 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/277 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, International Alliance of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Graduate Women International (GWI), Tandem Project, The, UFER- Unis pour l'Equité et la Fin du Racisme/ UFER - United for Equity and Ending Racism, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/278 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights League of the Horn of Africa, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/279 | 2 | Written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/280 | 9 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/281 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/282 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/283 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/284 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/285 | 4 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/286 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/287 | 4 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/288 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/289 | 4 | Written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/290 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie - Sicurezza Sociale e Ecozoofila, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/291 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/292 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/293 | 7 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/294 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/295 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/296 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/297 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/298 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/299 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/300 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/301 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/302 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by International Federation on Ageing, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, Amnesty International, Association for Women's Career Development in Hungary, Association of Former International Civil Servants for Development, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen, Fondation pour un Centre pour le Développement Socio-Eco-Nomique, Institute for Multicultural Counseling |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/303 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/304 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/305 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/306 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/307 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/308 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Africa Culture Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/309 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/310 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/311 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/312 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/313 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/314 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Peace Track Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/315 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, Japan Society for History Textbook, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/316 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/317 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/318 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/319 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Soroptimist International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/320 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/321 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/322 | 7 | Exposición escrita presentada por Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/323 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Association caritative étudiante pour la jeunesse, ABC Tamil Oli, Action Sri Lanka, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Thendral, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Le Pont, Tamil Uzhagam, Tamil-Style, Tourner La Page, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/54/NGO/324 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Centre Europe - tiers monde, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |

Annex IV

Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fourth session

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

Gehad MADI (Egypt)

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

Cecilia BAILLIET (Argentina)

Special Rapporteur on minority issues

Nicolas LEVRAT (Switzerland)

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

Ben SAUL (Australia)

Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

Graeme REID (South Africa)

Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members

Beatriz MIRANDA GALARZA (Ecuador)

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

Heba HAGRASS (Egypt)

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, member from African States

Laura NYIRINKINDI (Uganda)

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, member from Asia-Pacific States

Haina LU (China)

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, member from Eastern European States

Ivana KRSTIC (Serbia)

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, member from Western European and other States

Claudia FLORES (United States of America)

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, member from Eastern European States

Jovana JEZDIMIROVIC RANITO (Serbia)

Annex V

Advisory Committee members elected by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-fourth session and date of expiry of their terms of membership

| *Member* | *Date of expiry of term of membership* |
| --- | --- |
| Riva Ganguly Das  (India) | 30 September 2026 |
| Buhm-Suk Baek  (Republic of Korea) | 30 September 2026 |
| Patrycja Sasnal  (Poland) | 30 September 2026 |
| Jewel G. L. Major  (Bahamas) | 30 September 2026 |
| Catherine Van de Heyning  (Belgium) | 30 September 2026 |
| Joseph Gérard Angoh  (Mauritius) | 30 September 2026 |
| Nadia Amal Bernoussi  (Morocco) | 30 September 2026 |

1. The proceedings of the fifty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived webcasts of the Council sessions at http://media.un.org. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. A/HRC/54/86 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. A/HRC/54/L.5 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. PRST/54/1 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A/HRC/54/2 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. A/HRC/54/20. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. A/HRC/54/21. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. A/HRC/54/60. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
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23. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. A/HRC/54/19. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
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35. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. A/HRC/54/24, A/HRC/54/24/Add.1, A/HRC/54/24/Add.2, A/HRC/54/24/Add.3 and A/HRC/54/24/Add.4 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. A/HRC/54/32, A/HRC/54/32/Add.1, A/HRC/54/32/Add.2 and A/HRC/54/32/Add.3 [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. A/HRC/54/23, A/HRC/54/23/Add.1 and A/HRC/54/23/Add.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. A/HRC/54/26, A/HRC/54/26/Add.1, A/HRC/54/26/Add.2, A/HRC/54/26/Add.3, A/HRC/54/26/Add.4 and A/HRC/54/26/Add.5 [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. A/HRC/54/51, A/HRC/54/51/Add.1 and A/HRC/54/51/Add.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. A/HRC/54/30, A/HRC/54/30/Add.1 and A/HRC/54/30/Add.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. A/HRC/54/28, A/HRC/54/28/Add.1 and A/HRC/54/28/Add.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. A/HRC/54/22, A/HRC/54/22/Add.1, A/HRC/54/22/Add.1/Corr.1, A/HRC/54/22/Add.2, A/HRC/54/22/Add.3, A/HRC/54/22/Add.4 and A/HRC/54/22/Add.5. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. A/HRC/54/25, A/HRC/54/25/Add.1, A/HRC/54/25/Add.2, A/HRC/54/25/Add.3 and ​A/HRC/54/25/Add.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. A/HRC/54/29, A/HRC/54/29/Add.1 and A/HRC/54/29/Add.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. A/HRC/54/27, A/HRC/45/27/Add.1 and A/HRC/54/27/Add.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. A/HRC/54/31, A/HRC/54/31/Add.1, A/HRC/54/31/Add.2 and A/HRC/54/31/Add.3. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. A/HRC/54/35. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
65. A/HRC/54/82, A/HRC/54/83 and A/HRC/54/84. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
66. A/HRC/54/27, A/HRC/45/27/Add.1 and A/HRC/54/27/Add.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
67. A/HRC/54/42. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
68. A/HRC/54/4, A/HRC/54/33, A/HRC/54/34, A/HRC/54/36, A/HRC/54/37, A/HRC/54/38, A/HRC/54/39, A/HRC/54/40, A/HRC/54/43, A/HRC/54/44, A/HRC/54/45, A/HRC/54/46, A/HRC/54/48, A/HRC/54/50, A/HRC/54/50/Add.1, A/HRC/54/50/Add.2, A/HRC/54/53 and A/HRC/54/81. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
69. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
70. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
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77. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
78. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
79. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. Subsequently, the representative of Qatar stated that its delegation had intended to vote in favour of the amendment. [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
80. The delegations of Cuba and Viet Nam did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
81. The delegations of Cuba and Viet Nam did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
82. The delegations of Cuba and Viet Nam did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
83. The delegations of Cuba and Viet Nam did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
84. The delegation of Maldives did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
85. The delegation of Maldives did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
86. The delegation of Maldives did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
87. The delegation of Maldives did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
88. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
89. A/HRC/54/55. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
90. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
91. A/HRC/54/58. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
92. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
93. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
94. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
95. A/HRC/54/57. [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
96. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
97. A/HRC/54/59. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
98. A/HRC/54/54. [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
99. A/HRC/54/56. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
100. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
101. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
102. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
103. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
104. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
105. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
106. A/HRC/54/52, A/HRC/54/63, A/HRC/54/64. [↑](#footnote-ref-107)
107. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
108. A/HRC/54/61. [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
109. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
110. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
111. A/HRC/54/47 and A/HRC/54/70. [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
112. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
113. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
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118. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
119. https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/54/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
120. A/HRC/WG.6/43/FRA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
121. A/HRC/WG.6/43/FRA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
122. A/HRC/WG.6/43/FRA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
123. A/HRC/54/5. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
124. See also A/HRC/54/5/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
125. A/HRC/WG.6/43/TON/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
126. A/HRC/WG.6/43/TON/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
127. A/HRC/WG.6/43/TON/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
128. A/HRC/54/6. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
129. See also A/HRC/54/6/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
130. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BWA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
131. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BWA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
132. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BWA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
133. A/HRC/54/9. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
134. See also A/HRC/54/9/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
135. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ROU/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
136. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ROU/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
137. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ROU/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
138. A/HRC/54/7. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
139. See also A/HRC/54/7/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
140. A/HRC/WG.6/43/MLI/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
141. A/HRC/WG.6/43/MLI/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
142. A/HRC/WG.6/43/MLI/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
143. A/HRC/54/8. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
144. See also A/HRC/54/8/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
145. A/HRC/WG.6/43/MNE/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
146. A/HRC/WG.6/43/MNE/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
147. A/HRC/WG.6/43/MNE/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
148. A/HRC/54/14. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
149. See also A/HRC/54/14/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
150. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BHS/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
151. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BHS/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
152. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BHS/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
153. A/HRC/54/10. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
154. See also A/HRC/54/10/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
155. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BDI/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
156. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BDI/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
157. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BDI/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
158. A/HRC/54/11. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
159. See also A/HRC/54/11/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
160. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
161. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
162. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LUX/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
163. A/HRC/54/12. [↑](#footnote-ref-164)
164. See also A/HRC/54/12/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-165)
165. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BRB/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-166)
166. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BRB/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-167)
167. A/HRC/WG.6/43/BRB/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-168)
168. A/HRC/54/13. [↑](#footnote-ref-169)
169. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ARE/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-170)
170. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ARE/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-171)
171. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ARE/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-172)
172. A/HRC/54/15. [↑](#footnote-ref-173)
173. See also A/HRC/54/15/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-174)
174. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ISR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-175)
175. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ISR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-176)
176. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ISR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-177)
177. A/HRC/54/16. [↑](#footnote-ref-178)
178. See also A/HRC/54/16/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-179)
179. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-180)
180. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-181)
181. A/HRC/WG.6/43/LIE/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-182)
182. A/HRC/54/17. [↑](#footnote-ref-183)
183. See also A/HRC/54/17/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-184)
184. A/HRC/WG.6/43/SRB/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-185)
185. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ SRB /2. [↑](#footnote-ref-186)
186. A/HRC/WG.6/43/ SRB /3. [↑](#footnote-ref-187)
187. A/HRC/54/18. [↑](#footnote-ref-188)
188. See also A/HRC/54/18/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-189)
189. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-190)
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204. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-205)
205. A/HRC/54/66 and A/HRC/54/69. [↑](#footnote-ref-206)
206. A/HRC/54/67, A/HRC/54/67/Corr.1, A/HRC/54/67/Add.1 and A/HRC/54/67/Add.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-207)
207. A/HRC/54/68. [↑](#footnote-ref-208)
208. A/HRC/54/65. [↑](#footnote-ref-209)
209. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-210)
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215. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-216)
216. A/HRC/54/76 and A/HRC/54/73. [↑](#footnote-ref-217)
217. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-218)
218. A/HRC/54/79. [↑](#footnote-ref-219)
219. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-220)
220. A/HRC/54/75 and A/HRC/54/75/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-221)
221. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-222)
222. A/HRC/54/78 and A/HRC/54/78/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-223)
223. A/HRC/54/77. [↑](#footnote-ref-224)
224. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-225)
225. A/HRC/54/72. [↑](#footnote-ref-226)
226. A/HRC/54/80. [↑](#footnote-ref-227)
227. A/HRC/54/74. [↑](#footnote-ref-228)
228. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-229)
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