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**Human Rights Council**

**Forty-seventh session**

21 June-14 July 2021

Agenda item 1

**Organizational and procedural matters**

 Report of the Human Rights Council on its forty-seventh session

*Vice-President and Rapporteur*: Monique T.G. **van Daalen** (Netherlands)

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 Part One

 Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its forty-seventh session

**I.** Resolutions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 47/1 | Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/2 | Situation of human rights in Eritrea | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/3 | Civil society space: COVID-19: the road to recovery and the essential role of civil society | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/4 | Menstrual hygiene management, human rights and gender equality | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/5 | Realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/6 | The right to education | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/7 | The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/8 | Elimination of harmful practices related to accusations of witchcraft and ritual attacks | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/9 | Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/10 | Human rights and international solidarity | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/11 | The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/12 | The human rights of migrants | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/13 | Situation of human rights in the Tigray region of Ethiopia | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/14 | Human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/15 | Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls with disabilities | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/16 | The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/17 | Impact of arms transfers on human rights | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/18 | Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/19 | Situation of human rights in Belarus | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/20 | The Social Forum | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/21 | 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 | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/22 | Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/23 | New and emerging digital technologies and human rights | 13 July 2021 |
| 47/24 | Human rights and climate change | 14 July 2021 |
| 47/25 | Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights | 14 July 2021 |
|  |  |  |

 II. Decisions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 47/101  | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Federated States of Micronesia | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/102 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Lebanon | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/103 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Mauritania | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/104 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Saint Kitts and Nevis | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/105 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Australia | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/106 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Saint Lucia | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/107 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Nepal | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/108 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Oman | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/109 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Austria | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/110 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Rwanda | 8 July 2021 |
| 47/111 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Georgia | 9 July 2021 |
| 47/112 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sao Tome and Principe | 9 July 2021 |
| 47/113 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Nauru | 9 July 2021 |
| 47/114 | Strengthening documentation within the Human Rights Council | 12 July 2021 |
| 47/115 | Commencement of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review | 13 July 2021 |

 Part Two
Summary of proceedings

 I. Organizational and procedural matters

 A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its forty-seventh session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 21 June to 14 July 2021. 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 forty-seventh session was held on 7 June 2021.

3. The forty-seventh session consisted of 39 meetings over 17 days (see paragraph 22 below).

4. In accordance with PRST/OS/13/1, adopted on 6 December 2019, and PRST/OS/14/1, adopted on 7 December 2020, no general debates were held during the forty-seventh session.

5. At the 18th meeting, on 1 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered the Bureau’s recommendation to decide on the question of holding the interactive dialogues with the High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur on their oral presentations on Myanmar, as mandated in Council resolution 46/21 and in the absence of representatives of the concerned country, through the use of the “e-Recorded votes” module of the e-deleGATE platform as there was no consensus among the States members of the Council on the question.

6. At the same meeting, the Council approved the proposed extraordinary modalities for electronic voting, using the “e-Recorded votes” module on the e-deleGATE platform, on the Bureau’s recommendation to decide on the question of holding the interactive dialogues on Myanmar.

7. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Austria, China, Mexico, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay made statements on the recommendation.

8. At the same meeting, a recorded vote was taken on the question before the Council: Should the Council hold the two interactive dialogues on Myanmar at this 47th session? The voting was as follows:

*In favor:*

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Somalia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan

 *Against:*

Bahamas, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Fiji, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 *Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte D’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay

9. The Human Rights Council decided to hold the two interactive dialogues on Myanmar at the forty-seventh session as scheduled by 26 votes to 7, with 14 abstentions.

10. At the 30th meeting, on 9 July 2021, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the late President of Haiti, Jovenel Moïse.

11. Due to extraordinary modalities of the forty-seventh session, participation in person was limited and majority of statements were made by video teleconference (see chapter I, section D), unless indicated otherwise in this report. The non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and national human rights institutions with “A” status were invited to submit pre-recorded video statements for all debates.

 B. Attendance

12. 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

13. At the 1st meeting, on 21 June 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the forty-seventh session with the understanding that the holding of the interactive dialogues on Myanmar is still subject to further consideration by the Bureau and the Council.

14. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to postpone the consideration of the report of the Universal Periodic Review of Myanmar to the forty-eigth session of the Council, based on the expressed agreement by or in the absence of objections from the States.

15. At the 18th meeting, on 1 July 2021, the Human Rights Council decided to hold the two interactive dialogues on Myanmar at the forty-seventh session as scheduled (see chapter I, section A).

 D. Organization of work

16. At the 1st meeting, on 21 June 2021, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the extraordinary modalities adopted by the Council at its organizational meeting on 7 June 2021, similar to those applied at the forty-sixth regular session in view of the COVID-19 pandemic. The measures included enabling the delivery of statements by pre-recorded video messages, the virtual exercise of the right of reply and the participation of special procedure mandate holders, members of investigative mechanisms and panellists via video messages and video teleconference.

17. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for inscription on the lists of speakers for all interactive dialogues and panel discussions, which was opened on 15 June 2021, and the online system for inscription on the lists of speakers for UPR outcomes adoptions, which was opened on 21 June 2021. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.

18. Also at the same meeting, the President referred to the modalities concerning 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 of 24 hours.

19. At the 19th meeting, on 2 July 2021, the Human Rights Council decided, due to unforeseen technical circumstances with the e-deleGATE platform, to extend the deadline for tabling of draft proposals to Monday, 5 July 2021 at 1 pm, with the understanding that there would be no possibility to extend the tabling of resolutions beyond that date.

20. At the 5th meeting, on 23 July 2021, the President outlined the speaking time limit for panel discussions, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

21. At the 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the President outlined the speaking time modalities for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State under review, 20 minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and 20 minutes for other stakeholders. The speaking time limit would be one minute and 30 seconds for all speakers.

22. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the President outlined the standard procedure for voting as in previous sessions of the Council.

23. During the forty-seventh session, the speaking time limit for 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

24. The Human Rights Council held 39 fully serviced meetings during its forty-seventh session.[[1]](#footnote-2)

25. The list of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report.

 F. Visits

26. At the 3rd meeting, on 22 June 2021, the Attorney General of Ethiopia, Gedion Timothewos, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video statement).

 G. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

27. At the 39th meeting, on 14 July 2021, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the seven vacancies for special procedure mandate holders.

28. At the same meeting, the representative of China (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, Cambodia, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syria Arab Republic, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) made a general comment on the list of proposed mandate holders.

29. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed seven special procedure mandate holders in accordance with paragraph 53 of Council resolution 5/1 (see annex IV).

 H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Strengthening documentation within the Human Rights Council

30. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Egypt, also on behalf of Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines and Senegal, introduced draft decision A/HRC/47/L.28/Rev.1, sponsored by Egypt, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines and Senegal, and co-sponsored by Eswatini, Iraq, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand and Yemen. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

31. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Cuba, Indonesiaand the Philippines made general comments on the draft decision.

32. 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 decision.

33. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft decision without a vote (decision 47/114).

34. After adoption of the draft resolution, Honduras and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 Human rights implications of the COVID-19 pandemic

35. At the 39th meeting, on 14 July 2021, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft President’s statement A/HRC/47/L.21.

36. 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 President’s statement.

37. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the Russian Federation made general comments on the draft President’s statement. The representative of the Russian Federation expressed disagreement with the draft President’s statement.

38. Also at the same meeting, consequently, the President withdrew her statement.

 I. Adoption of the report of the session

39. At the 39th meeting, on 14 July 2021, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its forty-seventh session.

40. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/47/2) ad referendum and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

41. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Azerbaijan, Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Switzerland, Turkmenistan and the United States of America made statements as observer states on the adopted resolutions.

42. At the same meeting, the representative of China and the observer for International Service for Human Rights made statements on the session.

43. 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. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

44. At the 1st meeting, on 21 June 2021, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/141, an oral update on her annual report (A/HRC/47/54).

45. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd and 4th meetings, on 22 June 2020, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (video statement), Armenia (video statement), Austria (video statement), Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Belarus[[2]](#footnote-3) (also on behalf of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, China, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Russian Federation, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Canada[[3]](#footnote-4) (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) (video statement), China (video statement), China (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syria Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) (video statement), China (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cameroon, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nepal, the Congo, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) (video statement), China (also on behalf of Belarus, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) (video statement), Costa Rica[[4]](#footnote-5) (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Palau, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) (video statement), Côte d’Ivoire (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Czechia (video statement), Denmark, Egypt[[5]](#footnote-6) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Eritrea, Fiji (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), Haiti[[6]](#footnote-7) (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, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia) (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia (video statement), Italy, Japan (video statement), Marshall Islands (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), Mexico (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg) (video statement), Netherlands (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Norway[[7]](#footnote-8) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italia, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Palau, Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Vanuatu) (video statement), Pakistan (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Republic of Korea (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Russian Federation (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) (video statement), Senegal (video statement), Sudan, Ukraine (video statement), Timor-Leste[[8]](#footnote-9) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) (in person statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, North Macedonia, Malawi and Montenegro) (video statement), Uruguay (video statement), Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru) (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Burundi (in person statement), Cabo Verde (in person statement), Cambodia (video statement), Canada (video statement), Chad, Chile (video statement), Colombia (video statement), Costa Rica, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Estonia (video statement), Ethiopia, Finland (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Greece (video statement), Hungary (video statement), Iceland (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Jordan, Kazakhstan (video statement), Kuwait (video statement), Kyrgyzstan (video statement), Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia (video statement), Lebanon, Lesotho (in person statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Luxembourg, Maldives, Mali, Malta (video statement), Mauritius, Morocco (video statement), Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway (video statement), Panama (video statement), Portugal (video statement), Qatar (video statement), Republic of Moldova (video statement), Sierra Leone, Slovakia (video statement), Slovenia (video statement), South Africa, Spain (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Sweden (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand (video statement), Timor-Leste (in person statement), Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Vanuatu, Viet Nam (video statement), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Habitat International Coalition, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, World Peace Council, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les peuples, Right Livelihood Award Foundation), Amnesty International, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Earthjustice, Foundation for GAIA, Franciscans International, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Human Rights Watch, International Federation of Human Rights Leagues, Soka Gakkai International), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, FIAN International e.V., International Commission of Jurists, Peace Brigades International, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom and World Organisation Against Torture), Human Rights Watch, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) (also on behalf of Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Child Rights Connect, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Disability Alliance and International Women’s Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Federation of Human Rights Leagues, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project and Human Rights Watch), Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom.

46. At the 4th meeting, on 22 June 2021, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

47. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Cambodia, China, Colombia, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, India (video statement), Iraq (video statement), Israel, Japan, Morocco (video statement), Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

48. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan and Morocco made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 B. Interactive dialogue on report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on State response to pandemics

49. At the 1st meeting, on 21 June 2021, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 44/2, an oral update on her report on State response to pandemics (A/HRC/47/23).

50. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 2nd meeting, on the same date, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Azerbaijan[[9]](#footnote-10) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Honduras), Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), China, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syria Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine,) (video statement), Côte d’Ivoire (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, El-Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Denmark (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay), Egypt[[10]](#footnote-11) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Estonia[[11]](#footnote-12) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Fiji (video statement), Germany (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Indonesia (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), Japan, Libya, Mauritania (video statement), Mauritius[[12]](#footnote-13) (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Cabo Verde, Cuba, Fiji, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Singapore and Vanuatu), Mexico (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan (video statement), Paraguay[[13]](#footnote-14) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Philippines (video statement), Poland, Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal (video statement), Sudan, Togo (video statement), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Uruguay (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Barbados (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Chad, Chile (video statement), Colombia (video statement), Costa Rica, Croatia (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Jordan, Kazakhstan (video statement), Kenya, Kuwait (video statement), Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Montenegro (video statement), Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Qatar (video statement), Republic of Moldova (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Africa, Switzerland (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand (video statement), Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia (video statement), Uganda (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Zimbabwe;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (video statement), European Union (video statement), International Development Law Organization (video statement);

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: National Human Rights Commission of India, National Human Rights Council of Morocco;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH (also on behalf of Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI and Gestos Soropositividade Comunicação e Gênero), International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of Human Rights Watch), iuventum e.V., Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), Minority Rights Group, Universal Rights Group, World Evangelical Alliance.

51. At the 2nd meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

 C. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

53. At the 2nd meeting, on 21 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 44/1, his report (A/HRC/47/21).

54. At the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a statement as the State concerned.

55. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 3rd meeting, on 22 June 2021, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria (video statement), Cameroon, China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), Netherlands, Norway[[14]](#footnote-15) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden) (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Somalia (video statement), Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti (video statement), Ethiopia, Ireland (video statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Jubilee Campaign.

56. At the 2nd meeting, on 21 June 2021, the representative of Ethiopia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

57. At the 3rd meeting, on 22 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 D. Reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

58. At the 4th meeting, on 22 June 2021, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/191, the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/HRC/47/22).

59. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/2, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua.

60. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Nicaragua made statements as the States concerned.

61. At the 21st meeting, on 5 July 2021, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented thematic reports of the High Commissioner and her office submitted under agenda items 3 and 6.

62. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the Officer-in-Charge of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/30, the High Commissioner’s oral update on cooperation with Georgia (in person statement), prepared under agenda item 10.

63. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia made statements as the State concerned.

 E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

64. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.11, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Ecuador.

65. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Bangladesh made general comments on the draft resolution.

66. 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.

67. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Japan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of China disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

68. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/1).

69. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana joined the sponsors.

 Situation of human rights in Eritrea

70. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Slovenia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.14, sponsored by Slovenia, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Iceland and the Marshall Islands joined the sponsors.

71. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a general comment on the draft resolution.

72. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made a statement as the State concerned.

73. 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.

74. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil (video statement), China, the Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

75. Also 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, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Against:*

Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Senegal, Togo, Uzbekistan

76. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 21 votes to 13, with 13 abstentions (resolution 47/2).

77. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

 Situation of human rights in the Tigray region of Ethiopia

78. At the 36th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of Slovenia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1, sponsored by Slovenia, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, 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 withdrew its original co-sponsorship.

79. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/47/L.29 and A/HRC/47/L.67 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

80. Also at the same meeting, the representative of China introduced amendments A/HRC/47/L.30, A/HRC/47/L.31 and A/HRC/47/L.32 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1.

81. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela introduced amendments A/HRC/47/L.66 and A/HRC/47/L.68 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1.

82. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea introduced amendments A/HRC/47/L.69, A/HRC/47/L.70, A/HRC/47/L.71, A/HRC/47/L.72, A/HRC/47/L.73, A/HRC/47/L.74, A/HRC/47/L.75, A/HRC/47/L.76, A/HRC/47/L.77, A/HRC/47/L.78 and A/HRC/47/L.79 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1.

83. Amendment A/HRC/47/L.30 was sponsored by China and co-sponsored Ethiopia and Somalia. Amendments A/HRC/47/L.31 and A/HRC/47/L.32 were sponsored by China and co-sponsored by Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. Amendments A/HRC/47/L.66 and A/HRC/47/L.68 were sponsored by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and co-sponsored by China, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia. Subsequently, China withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Amendments A/HRC/47/L.69, A/HRC/47/L.70, A/HRC/47/L.71, A/HRC/47/L.72, A/HRC/47/L.73, A/HRC/47/L.74, A/HRC/47/L.75, A/HRC/47/L.76, A/HRC/47/L.77, A/HRC/47/L.78 and A/HRC/47/L.79 were sponsored by Eritrea and co-sponsored by Ethiopia. Subsequently, Somalia joined the sponsors.

84. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1.

85. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States) and Eritrea made general comments on the draft resolution, as well as on the proposed amendments.

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

87. 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.

88. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.30. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Libya, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Indonesia, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

89. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.30 by 19 votes to 14, with 14 abstentions.

100. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.31. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Nepal, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

101. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.31 by 18 votes to 18, with 11 abstentions.

102. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.32. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

103. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.32 by 20 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions.

104. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.66.

105. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.66. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Indonesia, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

106. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.66 by 21 votes to 12, with 14 abstentions.

107. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.68.

108. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.68. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

109. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.68 by 20 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions.

110. At the same meeting, the representative of France made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.69.

111. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.69. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Namibia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

112. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.69 by 18 votes to 13, with 16 abstentions.

113. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.70. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

114. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.70 by 20 votes to 11, with 16 abstentions.

115. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.71. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

116. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.71 by 20 votes to 13, with 14 abstentions.

117. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.72.

118. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.72. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Gabon, India, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

119. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.72 by 19 votes to 10, with 18 abstentions.

120. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.73. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

121. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.73 by 19 votes to 11, with 17 abstentions.

122. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.74.

123. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.74. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

124. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.74 by 19 votes to 10, with 18 abstentions.

125. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.75. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

126. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.75 by 19 votes to 14, with 14 abstentions.

127. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.76. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

128. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.76 by 19 votes to 13, with 15 abstentions.

129. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.77. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

130. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.77 by 19 votes to 11, with 17 abstentions.

131. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.78. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

132. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.78 by 19 votes to 11, with 17 abstentions.

133. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.79.

134. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.79. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Russian Federation, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

135. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.79 by 20 votes to 11, with 16 abstentions.

136. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, China, Cuba, India, Japan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1.

137. 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, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Against:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Namibia, Philippines, Russian Federation, Somalia, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Sudan, Uzbekistan

138. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions (resolution 47/13).

139. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

140. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, the Philippines, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments and statements in explanation of vote after the vote on all the resolutions adopted under agenda item 2. In the statement, the representative of the Russian Federation disassociated the member State from the consensus on the adopted resolution 47/1.

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

 A. Panel discussions

 High-level panel discussion on the multisectoral prevention of and response, including the global response, to female genital mutilation

141. At the 5th meeting, on 23 June 2021, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 44/16, its high-level panel on the multisectoral prevention of and response, including the global response, to female genital mutilation.

142. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement) and the Minister for Women, National Solidarity, Family and Humanitarian Action of Burkina Faso, Helène Marie Laurence Ilboudo (on behalf of the President of Burkina Faso, Roch Marc Christian Kaboré), made opening statements for the panel. The Director of End FGM European Network, Anna Widegren, moderated the discussion.

143. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (video statement); the Director of the UNFPA Geneva Office; the Commissioner for Social Affairs of the African Union Commission, Amira Elfadil Mohammed Elfadil (video statement); and the Commissioner at the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) of Indonesia, Bahrul Fuad (video statement).

144. 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: Belgium[[15]](#footnote-16) (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie) (video statement), Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Egypt[[16]](#footnote-17) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Egypt[[17]](#footnote-18) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), Norway[[18]](#footnote-19) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden) (video statement), Portugal[[19]](#footnote-20) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Egypt (video statement), Ghana (video statement), Iraq (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Defence for Children International, International Planned Parenthood Federation.

145. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria (video statement), Italy, Namibia (video statement), Senegal (video statement), Sudan (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Kenya, Monaco, Niger, South Africa, Switzerland (video statement), United Republic of Tanzania;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Genève pour les droits de l’homme: formation internationale, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme.

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

 Panel discussion on the tenth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

147. At the 14th meeting, on 29 June 2021, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 44/15, a panel discussion on the tenth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

148. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Former Special Representative of the Secretary-General on human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises made opening statements for the panel.

149. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Dante Pesce (in person statement); the General Secretary of the International Trade Union Confederation, Sharan Burrow (video statement); the First Vice Chair of the International Chamber of Commerce, María Fernanda Garza (video statement); and the Global Director of Indigenous Peoples Rights International, Joan Carling (video statement).

150. 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: Argentina (video statement), Azerbaijan[[20]](#footnote-21) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Honduras), Bahrain (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Brazil (video statement), Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Chile[[21]](#footnote-22) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru) (video statement), Germany (video statement), Norway[[22]](#footnote-23) (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Palau, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Ukraine and the State of Palestine) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Honduras (video statement), Peru (video statement), Uganda (video statement);

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: German Institute for Human Rights;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Service for Human Rights, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression and Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), International Service for Human Rights.

151. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh (video statement), Libya (video statement), Netherlands (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland (video statement), Mongolia (video statement), Portugal (video statement), Sweden (video statement), Thailand (video statement);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Development Programme (video statement);

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Council of Morocco;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies).

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

 Panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights by older persons

153. At the 15th meeting, on 30 June 2021, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 44/7, a panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights by older persons.

154. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (in person statement) and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (in person statement) made opening statements for the panel.

155. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, Claudia Mahler (video statement); the Director of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development, Saleemul Huq (video statement); the Senior Environment Researcher, Human Rights Watch, Katharina Rall; and the Expert on issues of climate change and indigenous peoples in Africa, Handaine Mohamed.

156. 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: Azerbaijan[[23]](#footnote-24) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Honduras), Bahamas (also on behalf of Fiji, Haiti, Maldives, Singapore), Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ecuador[[24]](#footnote-25) (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), European Union[[25]](#footnote-26) (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Lichtenstein, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, Seychelles, the Sudan, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine), Germany (video statement), Slovenia[[26]](#footnote-27) (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Montenegro, Namibia, Portugal, Singapore, Tunisia and Uruguay), Viet Nam[[27]](#footnote-28) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), Viet Nam[[28]](#footnote-29) (also on behalf of Bangladesh and the Philippines) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Luxembourg (video statement), Qatar (video statement);

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

(d) Observer for national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse.

157. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Fiji (video statement), Marshall Islands (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Maldives, Mauritius (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Mozambique (video statement), Slovenia (video statement), Timor-Leste, United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Earthjustice, Foundation for GAIA, Franciscans International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH), Genève pour les droits de l’homme: formation internationale, Global Initiative on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Soka Gakkai International), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

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

 Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

159. An annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women was held on 5 and 6 July 2021, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 6/30. The annual full-day discussion was divided into two panel discussions.

160. At the 21st meeting, on 5 July 2021, the Human Rights Council held the first panel discussion on the theme “Violence against women and girls with disabilities”.

161. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Human Rights Advisor for the International Disability Alliance, Jarrod Clyne, moderated the discussion (in person).

162. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Vice-Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Ana Peláez Narváez; the Chairperson of the Union of People with Disabilities “Ravenstvo” (Equality), Gulmira Kazakunova (video statement); and the Chairperson of the Indonesian Association of Women with Disabilities, Maulani Rotinsulu.

163. 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: Australia[[29]](#footnote-30) (also on behalf of Indonesia, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Turkey) (video statement), Azerbaijan[[30]](#footnote-31) (on behalf of the European Union and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Honduras), Egypt[[31]](#footnote-32) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Fiji (video statement), Finland[[32]](#footnote-33) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Canada (video statement), Israel (video statement), Monaco;

(c) Observer for national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Lesbian and Gay Association, Save the Children International (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect).

164. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the first panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Poland (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium (video statement), New Zealand (video statement), Qatar (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Turkey;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children’s Fund (video statement), United Nations Population Fund (video statement);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Edmund Rice International Limited, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Sikh Human Rights Group.

165. At the same meeting, the panellists of the first panel answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

166. At the 23rd meeting, on 6 July 2021, the Human Rights Council held the second panel discussion on the theme “Gender-equal socioeconomic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic”.

167. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (in person statement), made an opening statement for the panel and the Minister for Women and Gender Equity of Chile, Mónica Zalaquett Said, addressed the Council (video statement).

168. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Regional Director for Asia-Pacific of UN Women (video statement); a Feminist and development practitioner, Maria Alesi (video statement); and the Government Commissioner for Gender Equality Policy of Ukraine and the Vice-Chairperson of the Gender Equality Commission of the Council of Europe, Kateryna Levchenko (video statement).

169. 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: Bahamas (also on behalf of [Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago](https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/43/SP/37725_47_9df191e0_079a_49ba_a658_9eda6d520112.docx)), Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Lithuania[[33]](#footnote-34) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Malaysia[[34]](#footnote-35) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), Netherlands (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Rwanda[[35]](#footnote-36) (on behalf of States members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Slovenia[[36]](#footnote-37) (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia) (video statement), Spain[[37]](#footnote-38) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Montenegro (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect, Defence for Children International, Save the Children International, Terre des Hommes International Federation and World Vision International).

170. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the second panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: China (video statement), Mauritania (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Barbados (video statement), Ecuador, Israel (video statement), Kazakhstan (video statement), Luxembourg (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), United Arab Emirates (video statement);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Development Programme (video statement);

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: International Development Law Organization (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling, Federation for Women and Family Planning, International Planned Parenthood Federation.

171. At the same meeting, the panellists of the second panel answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 Quadrennial panel discussion on promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal

172. At the 25th meeting, on 7 July 2021, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 43/18, a quadrennial panel discussion on promoting human rights through sport and the Olympic ideal.

173. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel (in person statement) and the following addressed the Council: the President of the International Olympic Committee, Thomas Bach (video statement); and the Chief Executive Officer of the Tokyo 2020, Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, Toshiro Muto (video statement).

174. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Member of the Russian National Paralympic Sitting Volleyball Team and Honoured Master of Sports, Elizaveta Kunstmann; the athlete, author, activist and Board Chairperson of 261 Fearless, Inc., Kathrine Switzer; the Chief Executive of the NGO “Fight for Peace”, Jenny Oklikah; and the Olympic gold and bronze medallist in sailing (2004 and 2008 Summer Olympic Games), Sofia Bekatorou.

175. 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: Armenia (video statement), Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), China (video statement), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Greece[[38]](#footnote-39) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, North Macedonia, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Uzbekistan) (in person statement), Japan (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Qatar (video statement);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights Now, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme.

176. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Indonesia, Nepal (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Israel (video statement), Kenya, South Africa;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Population Fund (video statement);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Geo Expertise Association, Ingenieurs du Monde, iuventum e.V..

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

 B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

 Special Rapporteur on adequate housing

178. At the 4th meeting, on 22 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Balakrishnan Rajagopa, presented his reports (A/HRC/47/43 and Add.1-2).

179. At the 6th meeting, on 23 June 2021, the representative of New Zealand made a statement as the State concerned.

180. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 6th meeting, on 23 June 2021, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), China, Fiji (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan, Russian Federation (video statement), Ukraine (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Azerbaijan, Cambodia (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Finland (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Thailand (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), United States of America (video statement), State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (video statement);

(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 (by video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Edmund Rice International Limited, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), iuventum e.V., Prahar, Society for Threatened Peoples.

181. At the 6th meeting, on 23 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

182. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Algeria, Armenia and Morocco made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

183. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria and Morocco made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

184. At the 5th meeting, on 23 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Tlaleng Mofokeng, presented her reports (A/HRC/47/28 and Add.1–2).

185. At the same meeting, the representative of Fiji made a statement as the State concerned.

186. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 7th meeting, on 24 June 2021, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Brazil (also on behalf of Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Japan, Mozambique, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Thailand and Uruguay), Bulgaria (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), China, Cuba (video statement), Egypt[[39]](#footnote-40) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Eritrea, Estonia[[40]](#footnote-41) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), France, India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan, Paraguay[[41]](#footnote-42) (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Republic of Korea (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal, Sudan (video statement), Togo (video statement), Ukraine (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Azerbaijan, Belgium (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Chad, Costa Rica, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Israel (video statement), Jordan (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Maldives (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Panama (video statement), Portugal (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand (video statement), Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), United Arab Emirates (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children’s Fund (video statement), United Nations Population Fund (video statement), UN Women (video statement);

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union (video statement), International Development Law Organization (video statement);

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, IDPC Consortium, iuventum e.V., Minority Rights Group, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFS.

187. At the 6th meeting, on 23 June 2021, the representatives of China and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

189. At the 7th meeting, on 24 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

190. At the 8th meeting, on 24 June 2021, the representative of Armenia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

191. At the 6th meeting, on 23 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales, presented his report (A/HRC/47/30).

192. 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: Armenia (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), China, China (also on behalf of Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burundi, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Egypt, El Salvador, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Peru) (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan, Philippines (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal, Sudan (video statement), Sweden[[42]](#footnote-43) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Chad, Chile (video statement), Colombia (video statement), Costa Rica (video statement), Croatia (video statement), Cyprus (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), El Salvador (video statement), Ethiopia, Greece (video statement), Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Luxembourg (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Mali, Malta (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Niger, Nigeria, Paraguay, Portugal (video statement), South Sudan, Sri Lanka (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, Uganda (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement), Yemen (video statement);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children’s Fund, UN Women (video statement);

(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 (by video message);

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Greek National Commission for Human Rights, Office of the Ombudsman (Spain);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Foundation for GAIA, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, 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, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les peuples, Mouvement International d’Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, New Humanity, VIVAT International and World Union of Catholic Women’s Organizations), Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Defence for Children International, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers and Peace Brigades International), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme, World Organisation Against Torture.

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

194. At the 8th meeting, on 24 June 2021, the representatives of Brazil, Greece and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the right to education

195. At the 7th meeting, on 24 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Koumbou Boly Barry, presented her report (A/HRC/47/32) (in person statement).

196. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 9th meeting, on 25 June 20201, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Bulgaria (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), China, Cuba (video statement), Czechia (video statement), Egypt[[43]](#footnote-44) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Finland[[44]](#footnote-45) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), France, Gabon, India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Nigeria[[45]](#footnote-46) (also on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iraq, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Niger, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine), Pakistan, Republic of Korea (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal, Sudan (video statement), Ukraine (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Azerbaijan, Botswana (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Croatia (video statement), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti (video statement), Egypt (video statement), El Salvador, Georgia (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Israel (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Maldives (video statement), Mauritius (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Paraguay, Portugal (video statement), Qatar (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), United Arab Emirates (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Yemen (video statement), Holy See (video statement);

(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: Association apprentissage sans frontieres, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Edmund Rice International Limited, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES), International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Association apprentissage sans frontieres, Catholic International Education Office and Institut International de l’Écologie Industrielle et de l’Économie Verte, Soka Gakkai), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES), Rutgers (also on behalf of Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Association for Women’s Rights in Development, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Plan International, Inc., Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality and Swedish Association for Sexuality Education).

197. At the 7th meeting, on 24 June 2021, and at the 9th meeting, on 25 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

198. At the 10th meeting, on 25 June 2021, the representatives of China and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

199. At the 8th meeting, on 24 June 2021, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Obiora C. Okafor, presented his report (A/HRC/47/31).

200. 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: Bangladesh (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, the Comoros, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Fiji, Guinea, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen) (video statement), China (also on behalf of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Fiji (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Malawi, Namibia (video statement), Pakistan, Philippines (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Sudan (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic[[46]](#footnote-47) (also on behalf of Belarus, China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Chad, Djibouti (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Jordan (video statement), Madagascar (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Maldives (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Nigeria, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited, Foundation for GAIA, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 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, Mouvement International d’Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, VIVAT International and World Union of Catholic Women’s Organizations), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, China Foundation for Human Rights Development, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Elizka Relief Foundation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, International Humanist and Ethical Union, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), United Nations Association of China.

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

202. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria and Morocco made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

204. At the 9th meeting, on 25 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, presented her report (A/HRC/47/37) (in person statement).

205. 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: Armenia (video statement), Austria (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cameroon, China, Fiji (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Malawi, Marshall Islands (video statement), Norway[[47]](#footnote-48) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden) (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal, Sudan (video statement), Togo, Ukraine (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Azerbaijan, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus (video statement), Djibouti (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Iraq (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Mali, Morocco (video statement), Serbia (video statement), South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Vanuatu (video statement), Yemen (video statement);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union (video statement), International Development Law Organization (video statement);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action of Human Movement (AHM), Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man), Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil, Franciscans International (also on behalf of VIVAT International, Genève pour les Droits de l’Homme - Formation Internationale), Iraqi Development Organization, iuventum e.V., Le Pont, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA).

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

207. At the 10th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Indonesia and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity

208. At the 9th meeting, on 25 June 2021, the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Victor Madrigal-Borloz, presented his report (A/HRC/47/27).

209. 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: Argentina (also on behalf of Chile and Uruguay) (video statement), Austria (video statement), Brazil (also on behalf of Colombia) (video statement), Costa Rica[[48]](#footnote-49) (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Czechia (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), Italy, Luxembourg[[49]](#footnote-50) (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands) (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Slovenia[[50]](#footnote-51) (also on behalf of Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland) (video statement), Sweden[[51]](#footnote-52) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), Ukraine (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Uruguay (video statement), Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia (video statement), Canada (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Greece (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Israel (video statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Malta (video statement), Montenegro (video statement), Portugal (video statement), South Africa, Spain (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org, Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros, British Humanist Association, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International, ARTICLE 19 – International Centre Against Censorship, The, International Commission of Jurists, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL), Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL.

210. At the 10th meeting, on the same day, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

211. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

 Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

212. At the 10th meeting, on 25 June 2021, the Chairperson of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Melissa Upreti, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/47/38 and Add.1) (video statement).

213. At the same meeting, the representative of Romania made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Brazil (video statement), China, Cuba (video statement), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden) (video statement), France, India (video statement), Indonesia, Italy, Japan (video statement), Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Netherlands (video statement), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation (video statement), Sudan (video statement), Togo (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola (video statement), Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Belgium (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Ecuador, Georgia (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Israel (video statement), Kenya, Luxembourg (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Panama (video statement), Peru (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Slovenia (video statement), South Africa, Switzerland (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), United Arab Emirates (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, British Humanist Association, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Center for Global Nonkilling, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, EDMUND RICE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement International d’Apostolat des Milieux Sociaux Indépendants, VIDES International – International Volunteerism on Women, Education and Development amd VIVAT International), International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH)), Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect, Defence for Children International, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Rutgers and Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality), Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

215. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide

216. At the 11th meeting, on 28 June 2021, the Special Advisor Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide Alice Wairimu Nderitu, presented her report (A/HRC/47/60) (in person statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), France, Indonesia, Malawi, Netherlands (video statement), Netherlands (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay) (video statement), Pakistan (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Ukraine (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Cambodia (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Israel (video statement), Luxembourg (video statement), Montenegro (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Romania (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: British Humanist Association, Center for Global Nonkilling, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH)), Justiça Global, Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada, Minority Rights Group, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, Universal Rights Group.

218. At the same meeting, the Special Adviser answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

219. At the 12th meeting, on 28 June 2021, the representatives of Brazil, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

220. At the 11th meeting, on 28 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonović, presented her reports (A/HRC/47/26 and Add.1) (in person statement).

221. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 13th meeting, on 29 June 2021, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Austria (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso (video statement), Chile[[52]](#footnote-53) (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay) (video statement), Chile[[53]](#footnote-54) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) (video statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Denmark (video statement), Egypt[[54]](#footnote-55) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Fiji (video statement), France, Gabon, India (video statement), Indonesia, Italy, Japan (video statement), Libya (video statement), Malawi, Marshall Islands (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg) (video statement), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines (video statement), Republic of Korea (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal, Sudan (video statement), Sweden[[55]](#footnote-56) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Angola (video statement), Australia (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Canada (video statement), Costa Rica, Croatia (video statement), Cyprus (video statement), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Greece (video statement), Guyana (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Israel (video statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Luxembourg (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Maldives (video statement), Malta (video statement), Mauritius (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Nigeria, North Macedonia (video statement), Panama (video statement), Paraguay, Peru (video statement), Republic of Moldova (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Africa, Spain (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), Thailand (video statement), Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, United Arab Emirates (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Yemen (video statement), Holy See (video statement);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, National Human Rights Council of Morocco;

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Advocates for Human Rights, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Human Rights Now, International Commission of Jurists, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Rutgers, Society for Threatened Peoples.

222. At the 12th meeting, on 28 June 2021, the representatives of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the second right of reply.

224. At the 13th meeting, on 29 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

225. At the 12th meeting, on 28 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Diego García-Sayán, presented his report (A/HRC/47/35).

226. 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: Armenia (video statement), Bahrain (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon (also on behalf of the Group of African States), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Fiji (video statement), France, Germany, India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Malawi, Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan, Peru[[56]](#footnote-57) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay) (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Poland (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Botswana (video statement), Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt (video statement), El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel (video statement), Jordan (video statement), Kazakhstan (video statement), Kyrgyzstan (video statement), Lithuania (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Maldives (video statement), Morocco, Peru (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union (video statement), International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (video statement);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resource Centre, Avocats sans Frontières Québec, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Franciscans International, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund), International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers for Lawyers and Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada), International Commission of Jurists, Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of International Bar Association), Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) and International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers for Lawyers), Peace Brigades International, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH) (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V.).

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

228. Also at same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Colombia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

 Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

230. At the 12th meeting, on 28 June 2021, the Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Dante Pesce, presented the report of the Working Group (A/HRC/47/50) (in person statement).

231. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 14th meeting, on 29 June 2021, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China (video statement), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), France, India (video statement), Indonesia, Italy, Japan (video statement), Libya (video statement), Malawi, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), United States of America[[57]](#footnote-58) (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay) (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Belgium (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland (video statement), Peru (video statement), South Africa, Switzerland (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: German Institute for Human Rights;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Institute for Policy Studies, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), FIAN International e.V. and Friends of the Earth International), China International Council for the Promotion of Multinational Corporations, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), Conectas Direitos Humanos, ESCR-Net - International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Inc., Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, International Organization of Employers, Peace Brigades International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme, Sikh Human Rights Group;

232. At the 12th meeting, on 28 June 2021, the representatives of China, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

233. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the second right of reply.

234. At the 14th meeting, on 29 June 2021, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

235. At the same meeting, the representatives of made statements Brazil, China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

 Special Rapporteur on trafficking

237. At the 13th meeting, on 29 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, Siobhán Mullally, presented her report (A/HRC/47/34) (video statement).

238. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 15th meeting, on 30 June 2021, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Australia[[58]](#footnote-59) (also on behalf of Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Norway, Senegal, Spain, Sweden and Timor-Leste) (video statement), Bahamas, Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Bulgaria (video statement), Cameroon, China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Egypt[[59]](#footnote-60) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Fiji (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Italy, Libya (video statement), Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan, Philippines (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Sweden[[60]](#footnote-61) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Cambodia, Chad, Croatia (video statement), Cyprus (video statement), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Greece (video statement), Hungary (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Israel (video statement), Jordan (video statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Luxembourg, Malaysia (video statement), Mali, Malta (video statement), Montenegro (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Paraguay, Republic of Moldova (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Serbia (video statement), Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Uganda (video statement), United Arab Emirates (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES), Edmund Rice International Limited, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l’homme, Franciscans International, Jubilee Campaign, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, VIVAT International.

239. At the 15th meeting, on 30 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

240. At the 16th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Indonesia made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

241. At the 16th meeting, on 30 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter, presented his reports (A/HRC/47/36 and Add.1–2) (in person statement).

242. At the same meeting, the representative of the European Union made a statement as the party concerned (video statement).

243. 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: Armenia (video statement), Bahamas, Bangladesh (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cameroon, China, China (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Egypt[[61]](#footnote-62) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), France, India (video statement), Indonesia, Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan, Peru[[62]](#footnote-63) (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay) (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Senegal, Sudan (video statement), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Kenya, Luxembourg (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Mali, Morocco (video statement), Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Paraguay, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement), Yemen (video statement);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Consortium for Street Children, The, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, FIAN International e.V. (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Conselho Indigenista Missionário - CIMI, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH) and World Organisation Against Torture), Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Instituto Brasileiro de Analises Sociais e Economicas (IBASE), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Lutheran World Federation, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Sikh Human Rights Group, VIVAT International (also on behalf of EDMUND RICE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED).

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

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

 Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

246. At the 16th meeting, on 30 June 2021, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Morris Tidball-Binz, presented his reports (A/HRC/47/33 and Add.2).

247. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria made a statement as the State concerned.

248. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 17th meeting, on 1 July 2021, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cameroon, China (video statement), China (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) (video statement), Cuba, Fiji (video statement), France, Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Pakistan (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Sweden[[63]](#footnote-64) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (in person statement), Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belgium (video statement), Chad, Chile (video statement), Colombia (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia (video statement), United States of America (video statements);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND) (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Franciscans International, International Harm Reduction Association, International Service for Human Rights and World Organisation Against Torture), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), Jubilee Campaign, Justiça Global, Redress Trust, World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), FIAN International e.V., International Bar Association, Peace Brigades International, Réseau International des Droits Humains RIDH).

249. At the 17th meeting, on 1 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

250. At the 18th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Brazil, Ethiopia and Morocco made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

251. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria and Morocco made statements in exercise of the second right of reply.

252. At the 21st meeting, on 5 July 2021, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in exercise of a right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

253. At the 17th meeting, on 1 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, presented his reports (A/HRC/47/24 and Add.1–3) (in person statement).

254. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 18th 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: Armenia (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Czechia (also on behalf of Indonesia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico and the United States of America) (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Lithuania[[64]](#footnote-65) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Poland (video statement), Russian Federation (also on behalf of Belarus, China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) (video statement), Sudan (video statement), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Uruguay (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Barbados (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Chad, Colombia (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland (video statement), Israel (video statement), Kazakhstan (video statement), Kenya, Lebanon, Liechtenstein (video statement), Luxembourg (video statement), Maldives (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Niger, Romania (video statement), South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland (video statement), Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), United States of America (video statement), Vanuatu (video statement);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Development Programme (video statement);

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union (video statement), International Development Law Organization (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of Association for Progressive Communications), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Progressive Communications, Child Rights Connect (also on behalf of Defence for Children International, Plan International, Inc. and Save the Children International), Colombian Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists), Freedom Now, Peace Brigades International (also on behalf of Réseau International des Droits Humains), Réseau Européen pour l’Égalité des Langues, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH) (also on behalf of Center for Justi ce and International Law, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Service for Human Rights, World Organisation against Torture (OMCT)), Right Livelihood Award Foundation (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les peuples).

255. At the 18th meeting, on 1 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

256. At the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

257. At the 19th meeting, on 2 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Irene Khan, presented her report (A/HRC/47/25) (in person statement).

258. 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: Armenia (video statement), Austria (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay) (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cameroon, China (video statement), China (also on behalf of Belarus, the Congo, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) (video statement), Cuba, Czechia (video statement), Fiji, Finland[[65]](#footnote-66) (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Netherlands (video statement), Pakistan (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Poland (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Sudan (video statement), Sweden[[66]](#footnote-67) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), Ukraine (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania (video statement), Algeria, Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Barbados (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Canada (video statement), Chile (video statement), Colombia (video statement), Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Ethiopia, Georgia (video statement), Ghana (video statement), Greece (video statement), Honduras (video statement), Iraq, Ireland (video statement), Israel (video statement), Kazakhstan (video statement), Lebanon, Liechtenstein (video statement), Luxembourg (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), Maldives (video statement), Montenegro (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Nigeria, North Macedonia (video statement), Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Singapore (video statement), Slovakia (video statement), South Sudan, Switzerland (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), Uganda (video statement), United Republic of Tanzania (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of Access Now, Amnesty International, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights House Foundation, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists and International Service for Human Rights), Association for Progressive Communications, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development), Freemuse - The World Forum on Music and Censorship, International Federation of Journalists, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les peuples (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Habitat International Coalition, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) and Right Livelihood Award Foundation), Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (FIDH) and Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), World Evangelical Alliance.

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

260. At the 20th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Brazil, China and Morocco made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

261. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria and Morocco made statements in exercise of the second right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members

262. At the 18th meeting, on 1 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, Alice Cruz, presented her report (A/HRC/47/29).

263. 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: India (video statement), Japan (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, India, Israel, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Ethiopia, Israel (video statement), Morocco (video statement), Portugal (video statement), Viet Nam;

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

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

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

(f) Observer for non-governmental organizations: Association pour l’Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Center for Organisation Research and Education, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal, The International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations (ILEP), The Task Force for Global Health Inc.

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

 Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

265. At the 19th meeting, on 2 July 2021, the Chairperson of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, Elina Steinerte, presented the report of the Working Group (A/HRC/47/40) (video statement).

266. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 20th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria (video statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), France, Indonesia, Latvia[[67]](#footnote-68) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Libya (video statement), Pakistan, Philippines (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Switzerland[[68]](#footnote-69) (also on behalf of Albania, Greece, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal and Uruguay), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Cyprus, Egypt (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia (video statement), Panama (video statement), Portugal (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Singapore (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (also on behalf of Corporación Centro de Estudios de Derecho Justicia y Sociedad), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Conectas Direitos Humanos, IDPC Consortium (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, International Harm Reduction Association and Penal Reform International), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (also on behalf of IDPC CONSORTIUM and Penal Reform International), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme.

267. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

269. At the 20th meeting, on 2 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, Joseph Cannataci, presented his reports (A/HRC/46/37 and Add.1–6).

270. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, France, Germany, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements as the States concerned.

271. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 21st meeting, on 5 July 20021, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Bahamas, Brazil (also on behalf of Austria, Germany, Liechtenstein and Mexico) (video statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Germany (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Latvia[[69]](#footnote-70) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Malawi, Nepal (video statement), Pakistan, Russian Federation (video statement), Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Lebanon, Liechtenstein (video statement), Malta (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), Viet Nam, Holy See (video statement);

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Australian Human Rights Commission;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Alliance Defending Freedom, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Geo Expertise Association, International Commission of Jurists, Sikh Human Rights Group, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association).

272. At the 21st meeting, on 5 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Civil society space: COVID-19: the road to recovery and the essential role of civil society

273. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Ireland, also on behalf of Chile, Japan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.1, sponsored by Chile, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Armenia, Fiji, Iceland, the Marshall Islands, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

274. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), France, Japan, the Netherlands, the Philippines and Uruguay made general comments on the draft resolution.

275. 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.

276. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statements, the representatives of China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) disassociated the member States from the consensus on the draft resolution.

277. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/3).

278. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Mali and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors.

 Menstrual hygiene management, human rights and gender equality

279. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Cameroon, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.2, sponsored by Cameroon, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Fiji and Monaco. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Suriname, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Yemen joined the sponsors.

280. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and France made general comments on the draft resolution.

281. 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.

282. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/4).

283. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Honduras, India, Panama, Sri Lanka and Thailand joined the sponsors.

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

284. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representatives of the United Arab Emirates (video statement) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.3, sponsored by the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and Yemen. Subsequently, Algeria withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Bahrain (on behalf of the [Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf](http://www.gcc-sg.org/en-us/AboutGCC/MemberStates/Pages/Home.aspx)), Brazil, China, Costa Rica, France, Iceland, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, the United States of America and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

285. At the same meeting, the representative of Armenia made a general comment on the draft resolution.

286. 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.

287. At the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Senegal made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the member State from the consensus on the paragraph 7 of the draft resolution.

288. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/5).

289. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Uganda joined the sponsors.

 The right to education

290. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.4/Rev.1, sponsored by Portugal, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, the Bahamas, Colombia, Libya, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, South Africa, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

291. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines made a general comment on the draft resolution.

292. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

293. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/6).

294. After adoption of the draft resolution, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Israel, Kazakhstan, Mali, Mongolia, the Niger and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights

295. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Morocco, also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.5, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United States of America and Yemen. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Canada, Colombia, Egypt (on behalf of the Group of Arab Group), Estonia, Georgia, Iceland, Nepal, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Thailand, Uruguay and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors.

296. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan made a general comment on the draft resolution.

297. 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.

298. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/7).

299. After adoption of the draft resolution, Andorra, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Kazakhstan and Maldives joined the sponsors.

 Elimination of harmful practices related to accusations of witchcraft and ritual attacks

300. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Cameroon, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.9, sponsored by Cameroon, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Belgium, Japan, Luxembourg and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

301. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a general comment on the draft resolution.

302. 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.

303. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

304. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 478/).

305. After adoption of the draft resolution, Israel and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

306. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Honduras, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.10/Rev.1, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Subsequently, Honduras withdrew its original co-sponsorship.

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 as orally revised.

308. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of Armenia disassociated the member State from the consensus on the ninth and fourteenth preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution.

309. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (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:*

Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Abstaining:*

Brazil, Mexico, Uruguay

310. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 30 votes to 14, with 3 abstentions (resolution 47/9).

 Human rights and international solidarity

311. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.16, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Namibia, the Philippines, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. Subsequently, Algeria, China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Eswatini, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

312. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

313. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (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*:

Argentina, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against*:

Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Abstaining*:

Mexico

314. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 32 votes to 14, with 1 abstention (resolution 47/10).

315. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Indonesia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Sri Lanka and Uganda joined the sponsors.

 The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights

316. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of China introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.24, sponsored by China, and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Eswatini, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Malaysia, the Russian Federation, Somalia, Tunisia and Yemen joined the sponsors.

317. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, Cuba, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made general comments on the draft resolution.

318. 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.

319. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Japan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

320. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Austria (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*:

Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against*:

Austria, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Abstaining*:

Armenia, Bahamas

321. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 31 votes to 14, with 2 abstention (resolution 47/11).

322. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bahrain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Indonesia, Maldives, Mali and Mauritius joined the sponsors.

 The human rights of migrants

323. At the 35th meeting, on 12 July 2021, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.26, sponsored by Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Luxembourg, Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Haiti, the Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Panama and Somalia joined the sponsors. Thereafter, Cameroon withdrew its co-sponsorship.

324. 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.

325. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 4712/).

326. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia, Mali, Norway and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 Human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS

327. At the 36th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of Colombia, Mozambique, Portugal and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.15, sponsored by Brazil, Colombia, Mozambique, Portugal and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Namibia, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Slovakia and Slovenia. Subsequently, Namibia withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Angola, Australia, Cameroon, France, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Panama, Somalia, Uruguay and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors. Thereafter, Cameroon withdrew its co-sponsorship.

328. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/47/L.33, A/HRC/47/L.34, A/HRC/47/L.35, A/HRC/47/L.36, A/HRC/47/L.37, A/HRC/47/L.38, A/HRC/47/L.39, A/HRC/47/L.40, A/HRC/47/L.41 and A/HRC/47/L.42 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.15.

329. Amendments A/HRC/47/L.33, A/HRC/47/L.34, A/HRC/47/L.35, A/HRC/47/L.36, A/HRC/47/L.37, A/HRC/47/L.38, A/HRC/47/L.39, A/HRC/47/L.40, A/HRC/47/L.41 and A/HRC/47/L.42 were sponsored by the Russian Federation.

330. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.15.

331. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a general comment on the draft resolution, as well as on the proposed amendments.

332. 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.

333. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.33.

334. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.33. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

China, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

335. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.33 by 27 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions.[[70]](#footnote-71)

336. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.34.

337. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.34. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Armenia, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

338. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.34 by 24 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions.[[71]](#footnote-72)

339. At the same meeting, the representative of Uruguay made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.35.

340. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.35. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

341. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.35 by 25 votes to 7, with 12 abstentions.[[72]](#footnote-73)

342. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.36.

343. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.36. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

344. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.36 by 27 votes to 6, with 11 abstentions.[[73]](#footnote-74)

345. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.37.

346. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.37. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Indonesia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

347. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.37 by 24 votes to 10, with 11 abstentions.[[74]](#footnote-75)

348. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.38. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Eritrea, Indonesia, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Gabon, Libya, Malawi, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

349. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.38 by 27 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions.[[75]](#footnote-76)

350. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.39.

351. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.39. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

China, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

352. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.39 by 25 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions.[[76]](#footnote-77)

353. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechia made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.40.

354. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.40. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

China, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

355. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.40 by 26 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions.[[77]](#footnote-78)

356. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.41.

357. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.41. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

China, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

358. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.41 by 26 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions.[[78]](#footnote-79)

359. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.42.

360. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Brazil, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.42. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

China, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

361. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.42 by 28 votes to 5, with 11 abstentions.[[79]](#footnote-80)

362. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Eritrea, Namibia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Senegal made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.15. In the statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraphs 13, 15 and 16 of the draft resolution. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraphs 12, 13, 15 and 16 of the draft resolution.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

China, Eritrea, Gabon, Libya, Russian Federation

364. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 42 votes to none, with 5 abstentions (resolution 47/14).

365. After adoption of the draft resolution, Andorra, Botswana, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Lithuania and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

 Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls with disabilities

366. At the 37th meeting, on 14 July 2021, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.18/Rev.1, sponsored by Canada, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Armenia, the Bahamas, Belize, Cameroon, Colombia, Hungary, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Nepal, Palau, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Tunisia, Uganda and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors. Thereafter, Cameroon withdrew its co-sponsorship.

367. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada orally revised the draft resolution.

368. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendment A/HRC/47/L.64 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.18/Rev.1 as orally revised had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

369. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/47/L.57 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/ L.18/Rev.1 as orally revised.

370. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced amendment A/HRC/47/L.65 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/ L.18/Rev.1 as orally revised.

371. Amendment A/HRC/47/L.57 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt and Iraq joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/47/L.65 was sponsored by Saudi Arabia and co-sponsored by Egypt. Subsequently, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eswatini, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mauritania, Nigeria, the Russian Federation and Zambia joined the sponsors.

372. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/47/ L.18/Rev.1 as orally revised.

373. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Denmark, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

374. 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.

375. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.57.

376. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.57. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Nepal, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

377. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.57 by 22 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions.[[80]](#footnote-81)

378. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.65.

379. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.65. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Togo, Uzbekistan

380. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.65 by 23 votes to 13, with 9 abstentions.[[81]](#footnote-82)

381. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Senegal made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.18/Rev.1 as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Bahrain disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twenty-seventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 7(i) and 8(h) of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Bangladesh disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twenty-second and twenty-seventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 7(i), 8(c) and 8(h) of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twenty-second and twenty-seventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 7(i), 8(c) and 8(i) of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twenty-third, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 7(i) and 8 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

382. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 47/15).

383. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Honduras, Kazakhstan and Mongolia joined the sponsors.

 The promotion, protection and enjoyment of human rights on the Internet

384. At the 37th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representatives of Sweden and Tunisia, also on behalf of Brazil, Nigeria and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.22, sponsored by Brazil, Nigeria, Sweden, Tunisia and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Germany and Uruguay withdrew their original co-sponsorships. Subsequently, Argentina, Armenia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Greece, Iceland, Japan, Libya, Maldives, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Somalia, Switzerland and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

385. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendments A/HRC/47/L.51, A/HRC/47/L.52 and A/HRC/47/L.53 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.22 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

386. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Japan, Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

387. 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.

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

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

*In favour*:

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

*Abstaining*:

Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

390. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 43 votes to none, with 4 abstention (resolution 47/16).

391. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

 Impact of arms transfers on human rights

392. At the 37th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of Peru, also on behalf of Ecuador, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.27, sponsored by Ecuador and Peru, and co-sponsored by Albania, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Mexico, Paraguay, Switzerland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Austria, the Bahamas, Colombia, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Panama and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

393. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational States of), India and Uruguay made general comments on the draft resolution. In the statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on the fourteenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

394. 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.

395. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

396. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/17).

397. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Cyprus and El Salvador joined the sponsors.

 New and emerging digital technologies and human rights

398. At the 38th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of the Republic of Korea, also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.12/Rev.1, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, France and the Netherlands withdrew their original co-sponsorships. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Japan, Libya, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Panama, the Republic of Moldova and Sweden joined the sponsors.

399. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendments A/HRC/47/L.54, A/HRC/47/L.55 and A/HRC/47/L.56 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.12/Rev.1 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

400. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Germany, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

401. 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.

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

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

*In favour*:

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

*Abstaining*:

China, Eritrea, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

404. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 44 votes to none, with 3 abstention (resolution 47/23).

405. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali and the Netherlands joined the sponsors.

 Human rights and climate change

406. At the 39th meeting, on 14 July 2021, the representative of Bangladesh, also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam, and co-sponsored by Chile, Ecuador, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay and Qatar. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bhutan, Maldives, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Somalia, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

407. At the same meeting, the representative of Bangladesh orally revised the draft resolution.

408. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/47/L.43, A/HRC/47/L.45 and A/HRC/47/L.48 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 as orally revised had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

409. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/47/L.44, A/HRC/47/L.46, A/HRC/47/L.47, A/HRC/47/L.49 and A/HRC/47/L.50 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 as orally revised.

410. Amendments A/HRC/47/L.44, A/HRC/47/L.46, A/HRC/47/L.47, A/HRC/47/L.49 and A/HRC/47/L.50 were sponsored by the Russian Federation.

411. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 as orally revised.

412. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of India, Mexico, the Marshall Islands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments. In the statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on the paragraph 15 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

413. 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.

414. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Philippines, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.44. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Russian Federation

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia, Uzbekistan

415. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.44 by 30 votes to 1, with 13 abstentions.[[82]](#footnote-83)

416. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Philippines, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.46. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

China, Russian Federation

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Uzbekistan

417. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.46 by 29 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.[[83]](#footnote-84)

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

*In favour:*

China, Russian Federation

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Uzbekistan

419. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.47 by 27 votes to 2, with 15 abstentions.[[84]](#footnote-85)

420. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.49.

421. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Philippines, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.49. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Eritrea, Russian Federation

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Uzbekistan

422. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.49 by 26 votes to 2, with 16 abstentions.[[85]](#footnote-86)

423. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Philippines, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.50. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

China, India, Russian Federation

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Uzbekistan

424. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.50 by 24 votes to 3, with 17 abstentions.[[86]](#footnote-87)

425. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Eritrea, Pakistan and the Russian Federation made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 as orally revised.

426. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Russian Federation

427. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 46 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 47/24).

428. After adoption of the draft resolution as orally revised, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Mali and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 Preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights

429. At the 39th meeting, on 14 July 2021, the representative of Colombia, also on behalf of Estonia and New Zealand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.23/Rev.1, sponsored by Colombia, Estonia and New Zealand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, the Bahamas, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Nepal, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the United States of America and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors.

430. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/47/L.58, A/HRC/47/L.59, A/HRC/47/L.60, A/HRC/47/L.61 and A/HRC/47/L.62 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.23/Rev.1.

431. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Egypt, introduced amendment A/HRC/47/L.63 to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.23/Rev.1.

432. Amendments A/HRC/47/L.58, A/HRC/47/L.59, A/HRC/47/L.60 and A/HRC/47/L.61 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt, Eswatini and Iraq joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/47/L.62 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/47/L.63 was sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Eswatini, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mauritania, Nigeria and Zambia joined the sponsors.

433. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/47/ L.23/Rev.1.

434. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution, as well as on the proposed amendments.

435. 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.

436. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.58.

437. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Denmark, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.58. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Togo

438. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.58 by 22 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions.[[87]](#footnote-88)

439. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.59.

440. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Denmark, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.59. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Togo, Uzbekistan

441. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.59 by 22 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions.[[88]](#footnote-89)

442. At the same meeting, the representative of Germany made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.60.

443. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Denmark, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.60. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Togo, Uzbekistan

444. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.60 by 21 votes to 12, with 11 abstentions.[[89]](#footnote-90)

445. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.61.

446. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Denmark, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.61. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Togo, Uzbekistan

447. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.61 by 21 votes to 12, with 11 abstentions.[[90]](#footnote-91)

448. At the same meeting, the representative of France made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.62.

449. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Denmark, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.62. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bahrain, China, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Togo, Uzbekistan

450. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.62 by 24 votes to 10, with 10 abstentions.[[91]](#footnote-92)

451. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/47/L.63.

452. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Denmark, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/47/L.63. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Malawi, Namibia, Togo, Uzbekistan

453. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/47/L.63 by 21 votes to 13, with 11 abstentions.[[92]](#footnote-93)

454. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Eritrea, Mauritania, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Senegal made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.23/Rev.1. In the statement, the representative of Bahrain disassociated the member State from the consensus on the sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 5, 12 and 14 of the draft resolution. In the statement, the representative of Bangladesh disassociated the member State from the consensus on the sixteenth, seventeenth and nineteenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 7(i), 8(c) and 8(i) of the draft resolution. In the statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the member State from the consensus on the nineteenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 5, 12 and 14 of the draft resolution. In the statement, the representative of the Russian Federation disassociated the member State from the consensus on the nineteenth preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 1, 5, 12, 13 and 14 of the draft resolution. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the member State from the consensus on the seventeenth, eighteenth and twentieth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 3, 5, 12, 13 and 14 of the draft resolution.

455. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/25).

456. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Costa Rica, Honduras, Israel and Malta joined the sponsors.

457. At the same meeting, the representatives of Gabon, Indonesia, Nepal, Sudan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments and statements in explanation of vote after the vote on all the resolutions adopted under agenda item 3.

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

 A. Interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

458. At the 22nd meeting, on 5 July 2021, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 42/20, the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (A/HRC/47/55) (in person statement).

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

460. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 23rd meeting, on 6 July 2021, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (video statement), Austria (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) (video statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Czechia (video statement), Eritrea, France, Germany (video statement), Japan (video statement), Netherlands (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Colombia (video statement), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Georgia (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein (video statement), Luxembourg (video statement), New Zealand (video statement), Nicaragua (video statement), Portugal (video statement), Spain (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Sweden (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Center for Justice and International Law, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Freedom House, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of Center for Justice and International Law).

461. At the 23rd meeting, on 6 July 2021, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made final remarks as the State concerned (in person statement).

462. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks (in person statement).

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

463. At the 24th meeting, on 6 July 2021, the Chairperson of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/22, an oral update (video statement).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Bahrain (video statement), Brazil (video statement), China (video statement), Croatia[[93]](#footnote-94) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Costa Rica and Liechtenstein) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Czechia (video statement), Estonia[[94]](#footnote-95) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), Italy, Japan (video statement), Netherlands (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Cyprus (video statement), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Greece (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Israel (video statement), Jordan (video statement), Kuwait (video statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Malta (video statement), Nicaragua, Qatar (video statement), Romania (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), Turkey, United Arab Emirates (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Baptist World Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Jubilee Campaign and World Evangelical Alliance), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Christian Solidarity Worldwide, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Human Rights Council, Jubilee Campaign, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, World Vision International (also on behalf of Save the Children International).

466. At the same meeting, the member of the Commission of Inquiry, Hanny Megally, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

467. At the 24th meeting, on 6 July 2021, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Greece and Turkey made statements in exercise of a right of reply.

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

 C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the High Commissioner on the human rights situation in Myanmar

469. At the 24th meeting, on 6 July 2021, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/21, an oral update on the human rights situation in Myanmar (in person statement).

470. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 25th meeting, on 7 July 2021, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh (video statement), Bulgaria (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), India (video statement), Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Marshall Islands (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), Netherlands (video statement), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Sweden[[95]](#footnote-96) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), Ukraine (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland (video statement), Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia (video statement), Maldives (video statement), Romania (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, Spain (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of The Law Society), Support Centre for Food Development (SCFD).

471. At the 25th meeting, on 7 July 2021, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

472. At the 26th meeting, on 7 July 2021, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

 D. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

473. At the 22nd meeting, on 5 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Anaïs Marin, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 44/19, her report (A/HRC/47/49) (in person statement).

474. 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: Austria (video statement), Bulgaria (video statement), Czechia (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), Japan (video statement), Lithuania[[96]](#footnote-97) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Netherlands (video statement), Poland (video statement), Poland (also on behalf of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) (in person statement), Republic of Korea (video statement), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Canada (video statement), Estonia (video statement), Finland (video statement), Greece (video statement), Iceland (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Latvia (video statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Lithuania (video statement), Luxembourg (video statement), New Zealand (video statement), Republic of Moldova (video statement), Romania (video statement), Slovakia (video statement), Slovenia (video statement), Spain (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights House Foundation, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers for Lawyers, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation Against Torture.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

476. At the 26th meeting, on 7 July 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas H. Andrews, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/21, an oral progress report and an oral update on the situation of human rights in Myanmar.

477. 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: Austria (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Czechia (video statement), France, Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Libya (video statement), Lithuania[[97]](#footnote-98) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Malawi, Marshall Islands (video statement), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Republic of Korea (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia (video statement), Canada (video statement), Jordan (video statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Malaysia (video statement), New Zealand (video statement), Singapore (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), Timor-Leste, Turkey, United States of America (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Baptist World Alliance, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Law Council of Australia, The Next Century Foundation.

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

 E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

479. At the 38th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Qatar, Turkey and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.6, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Qatar, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Iceland, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

480. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), made a general comment on the draft resolution.

481. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

482. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, the Russian Federation, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Gabon, Germany, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Somalia, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Against:*

Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Uzbekistan

484. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 26 votes to 6, with 15 abstentions (resolution 47/18).

485. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Costa Rica, Greece and Honduras joined the sponsors.

 Situation of human rights in Belarus

486. At the 38th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of Slovenia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.13, sponsored by Slovenia, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, 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, Iceland, the Marshall Islands, San Marino and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

487. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a general comment on the draft resolution.

488. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the State concerned.

489. 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.

490. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Eritrea, Japan, the Russian Federation, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of Japan disassociated the member State from the consensus on the paragraph 17 of the draft resolution.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

*Against:*

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, Philippines, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan

492. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 21 votes to 7, with 19 abstentions (resolution 47/19).

493. After adoption of the draft resolution, Costa Rica and Honduras joined the sponsors.

 V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

 A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

494. At the 25th meeting, on 7 July 2021, the Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Surya Deva, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 17/4 and 44/15, the report of the Forum on Business and Human Rights on its ninth session, held from 16 to 18 November 2020 (A/HRC/47/50).

 B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 The Social Forum

495. At the 38th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.17, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Namibia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. Subsequently, Algeria, the Bahamas, Eswatini, Greece, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Qatar, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

496. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Plurinational States of Bolivia made a general comment on the draft resolution.

497. 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.

498. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 47/20).

499. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bangladesh, Botswana, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia, Mali, Mauritius and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 VI. Universal periodic review

500. 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 thirty-seventh session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 18 January to 8 February 2021.

501. At its 1st meeting, on 21 June 2021, the Human Rights Council decided to postpone the consideration of the outcome of the review of Myanmar to the 48th session of the Council.

502. 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

503. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President’s statement PRST/8/1, the following section 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 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.[[98]](#footnote-99)

**Federated States of Micronesia**

504. The review of the Federated States of Micronesia was held on 18 January 2021 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 Federated States of Micronesia 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;[[99]](#footnote-100)

(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.[[100]](#footnote-101)

(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.[[101]](#footnote-102)

505. At its 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia (see sect. C below).

506. The outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[102]](#footnote-103) 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.[[103]](#footnote-104)

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

507. The head of the delegation, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Federated States of Micronesia, Brendy Carl (video statement), thanked the President of the Human Rights Councilfor the opportunity to address the Council on behalf of the Federated States of Micronesia regarding its third universal periodic review. He also thanked the members of the troika, Cameroon, Mexico and Nepal, as well as all the recommending countries during the Working Group session.

508. He noted that for the country, every human life, regardless of age, gender, race, religion, culture or ideology, was equally important and precious; therefore, the Federated States of Micronesia highlighted the importance of collaborative work and inclusion of the Sustainable Development Goals in its work and in the development of its universal periodic review, as well as in recommendation responses.

509. The Federated States of Micronesia had appraised all the recommendation that were given to it by Member States and will work towards addressing them within the context of its resources and capacity.

510. The Federated States of Micronesia recognized and values the universal periodic review process as it had captured and reflected the principles important to its nation and had confirmed the significance of every human life and all human rights regardless of age, gender, religion, race, culture or ideology.

511. He noted that, like every other nation, state, island and atoll worldwide, the country experienced the challenges posed by climate change impacts and risks, which were being exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In line with these issues and challenges, the Federated States of Micronesia welcomed any opportunities to dialogue with any recommending country and development partners towards support and assistance on further realization of the universal periodic review’s recommendations.

512. It was stated that as such, the Federated States of Micronesia was committed to work with partners and stakeholders in order to ensure that its universal periodic review and its recommendations, such as, those regarding the National Human Rights Institution and State Family Protection Laws were enacted. He confirmed that these and other recommendations will be implemented in a holistic way in conjunction with national, state and municipal strategic action plans, project proposals, work plans and in the country daily life so that the Federated States of Micronesia can continue to live sustainably on its islands forever.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

513. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia, 13 delegations made statements.

514. The Russian Federation (video statement) thanked the delegation of the Federated States of Micronesia for providing written information on the recommendations made to the country. It noted that the overwhelming majority of them, including Russian ones, had been accepted by the Federated States of Micronesia. It appreciated some changes in the human rights situation in the country, in particular, the accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted that some unresolved problems remained in the human rights and stated that the Government needed to take steps in that direction.

515. Tunisia (video statement) valued efforts made to promote and protect human rights, such as the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or the adoption of the Trafficking in Persons Act. It also noted positively the development of the legislative framework for environmental protection and policies to address disasters and the effects of climate change, in addition to the measures taken by the Federated States of Micronesia to advance women’s rights, among other human rights areas.

516. The United Nations Population Fund (video statement) commended the Federated States of Micronesia for prioritizing gender equality, ensuring safe and dignified lives and improved health of women, girls, adolescents and youth, including their sexual and reproductive health and rights. It encouraged the Federated States of Micronesia to implement the recommendations of the Health Facility Readiness and Service Availability Assessment report in order to advance the Government’s ICPD25 Commitment to universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights.

517. Vanuatu (video statement) congratulated the Federated States of Micronesia for its acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including the recommendations made by Vanuatu on ratifying the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. It noted the acceptance of the recommendation to align its legislation to the right to an adequate standard of living, by promoting access to drinking water and sanitation.

518. Viet Nam (video statement) commended the Federated States of Micronesia for its strong dedication to women’s rights, gender equality, and the elimination of violence against women and girls, including addressing gender-based violence. Viet Nam acknowledged many challenges faced by the Federated States of Micronesia because of climate change. Viet Nam remained committed to supporting the Federated States of Micronesia’s efforts to combat the impact of climate change for full enjoyment of human rights by its people.

519. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the Federated States of Micronesia’s efforts to improve the quality of life of its population, even in the context of the pandemic, through care programmes for low-income households, the elderly, and victims of gender-based violence, providing cash and food benefits. It encouraged the Federated States of Micronesia to continue consolidating its successful social policies, especially in favour of the most vulnerable sectors, with the solidarity and cooperation of the community of nations.

520. China (video statement) appreciated the efforts made by the Federated States of Micronesia to promote economic and social development, by taking active measures to address climate change, combat human trafficking, promote the people’s right to development, health and education, and protect the rights of women, children, and people with disabilities. China thanked the Federated States of Micronesia for accepting China’s recommendations and wished it to have further achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights.

521. Cuba (video statement) was pleased that the Federated States of Micronesia had accepted one of the recommendations made by Cuba. Cuba encouraged the Federated States of Micronesia to continue strengthening measures to prevent and confront human trafficking, and to protect the victims of this crime, particularly women and girls, as well as actions to combat discrimination for any reason. Cuba expressed its spirit of solidarity in the face of the common challenges as small island developing States.

522. Fiji (video statement) extended its gratitude to the Federated States of Micronesia for accepting its four recommendations on acceding to the Convention against Torture; the development and implementation of climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks; strengthening access to health care for all; and strengthening domestic violence legislation. Fiji commended the Federated States of Micronesia for the steps taken in the universal periodic review outcome to advance its human rights journey.

523. India (video statement) noted that it was commendable that as many as 141 out of 154 recommendations had been accepted by the Federated States of Micronesia. It expressed that it reflected the strong commitment that the Federated States of Micronesia attached to the universal periodic review process and to the implementation of its human rights obligations. India appreciated that the Federated State of Micronesia had accepted all the three recommendations made by India.

524. Indonesia appreciated the constructive engagement of the Federated States of Micronesia with the universal periodic review process. It noted that the Federated States of Micronesia had accepted the majority of the recommendations received during the third universal periodic review cycle, including all the recommendations made by Indonesia. Indonesia noted that the implementation of those recommendations would further strengthen the human rights infrastructure in the Federated States of Micronesia.

525. Nepal (video statement) appreciated the Federated States of Micronesia for accepting most of the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review cycle, including all three recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as well as the adoption of the Climate Change Act and its mainstreaming with other sectors of development in the Federated States of Micronesia.

526. New Zealand (video statement) commended the Federated States of Micronesia’s commitment to work towards the establishment of a National Human Rights Institution. It was encouraged by the Federated States of Micronesia’s acceptance of the need to work towards ratification of key international human rights treaties and applauded progress made to protect the rights of women. New Zealand reiterated its commitment to supporting the Federated States of Micronesia to combat the effects of climate change.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

527. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia, two other stakeholders made statements.

528. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) noted that the Federated States of Micronesia had shown commendable progress in safeguarding human rights, through the protection and strengthening of the institutions that support human rights. It commended the Federated States of Micronesia for paying special attention to the mainstreaming of gender in national and State programmes, and for putting in place a coordinator on the issue of violence against women. The World Jewish Congress noted that the Federated States of 542. Micronesia had demonstrated its respect for human rights and founding principles of the United Nation, by supporting the promotion and protection of human rights in the international arena, among others, through an outstanding voting record in United Nations bodies and mechanisms. It also called upon the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia to join the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and to adopt its working definitions of Antisemitism and of Holocaust Denial and Distortion to further institutionalise and fight for human rights and against discrimination on all societal levels.

529. The Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement) applauded the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia for the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It appreciated that the Federated States of Micronesia called for support from the recommending State, Armenia, for such ratification. It suggested that such call for help be extended to all States willing to ratify the Convention and to all States wanting to see the Convention universally ratified. It also suggested the support from the Special Adviser of the Secretary General of the United Nations on the Prevention of Genocide.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

530. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 154 recommendations received, 141 had enjoyed the support of the Federated States of Micronesia, and 13 had been noted.

531. During the concluding remarks, Chief of Law/Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Leonito Bacalando Jr., stated that the delegation wished to convey, once again, their sincere appreciation to the Human Rights Council for its cooperation during the universal periodic review process.

532. The Federated States of Micronesia had valued the universal periodic review as a constructive opportunity to improve its national human rights protection and institutions. It was stated that the country fully supports the universal periodic review as it would reinforce its national commitment to catalysing its customary practices and traditions of protecting the sanctity of life, individual freedoms, and pursuit of happiness, and the further protection of individual rights guaranteed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

533. The delegation also wished to convey how the universal periodic review gave the opportunity to have a national dialogue as a nation, and examine the country’s human rights law, regulation and policies, and be able to identify areas to improve.

534. It was noted that it was undeniable that the Federated States of Micronesia was not immune to challenges and vulnerabilities associated with human rights protection, including in particular, institutional weaknesses. On this note, the country was working very hard in order to remove or to minimize these weaknesses and vulnerabilities; and for this reason, the Federated States of Micronesia wished to propose to its partners increased level of collaboration and capacity building assistance that was fitting to its national experiences—the kind of assistance that strengthened its cultural practices and way of life that valued human life, preservation and conservation of the country’s natural environment, and its survival as a people and as a culture.

535. The Federated States of Micronesia recognized the importance of the universal periodic review as a tool to achieve its Sustainable Development Goals and Targets, in particular the Sustainable Development Goal 5: to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; the Sustainable Development Goal 13: to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; the Sustainable Development Goal 16: to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies; and the Sustainable Development Goal 17: to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

536. To conclude, the Federated States of Micronesia took the opportunity to convey its most sincere appreciation and gratitude to its partners and all Member States who had offered their constructive observations and volunteered assistance and support to the country in order to suitably position itself and be able to implement the valuable recommendations made during this third universal periodic review cycle. In the spirit of capacity building and partnership building, the Federated States of Micronesia was committed to following up on those recommendations based on its levels of acceptance thereof.

 Lebanon

537. The review of Lebanon was held on 18 January 2021 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 Lebanon 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;[[104]](#footnote-105)

(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;[[105]](#footnote-106)

 (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.[[106]](#footnote-107)

538. At its 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Lebanon (see sect. C below).

539. The outcome of the review of Lebanon comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[107]](#footnote-108) 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.[[108]](#footnote-109)

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

540. Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Salim Baddoura (in person statement), highlighted Lebanon’s difficult and delicate circumstances due to the unprecedented political, financial and economic crisis, and the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, which had limited its ability to respond to challenges in the best way.

541. Lebanon mentioned that it was also suffering from a stifling refugee crisis, due to hosting more than a million displaced Syrians and hundreds of thousands of Palestinian refugees, in addition to refugees from other countries, which contributes to the further deterioration of the general situation, and to the burden of the host community.

542. The head of the delegation informed that Lebanon remained determined to strive to fulfill its international obligations, particularly those related to human rights. Lebanon expressed its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism, considering it as an essential lever in the process of developing and strengthening the human rights situation. Lebanon has entered the various stages of its universal periodic review in its third cycle, upholding this conviction, as well as its firm respect for the human rights conventions to which it has acceded, and the mechanisms emanating from them. The delegation stated that Lebanon continued to cooperate and interact with these mechanisms in a transparent manner to serve human rights.

543. After studying the recommendations issued during its third universal periodic review, Lebanon has chosen to accept the recommendations that it believed could be implemented before the next universal periodic review in 2026. Among the recommendations that Lebanon decided to note or to partially support, there are what Lebanon considers important and worthy of its efforts, but without being able to be certain that these efforts will be able to overcome obstacles, in the near future.

544. The head of the delegation explained that Lebanon’s partial support to five recommendations (281 to 285), related to the sponsorship system for foreign workers, meant that the executive authorities were convinced of the importance of these recommendations, and will continue to strive with the other branches of the government, notably the judiciary to implement them.

545. Lebanon, despite not being a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, has adhered, in practice, to the 1951 Convention even if it has not ratified it.

546. Lebanon, despite not signing the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, is committed to improving the conditions of migrants under the current system. The Ministry of Labour had drawn up a “standard employment contract” that expanded the rights and guarantees to migrant workers, but it was challenged before the State Consultative Council by the recruitment agencies of domestic workers, and work was suspended. However, Lebanon will spare no effort to address this issue.

547. The Lebanese Constitution stipulates equality between the Lebanese, respect for all their political and civil rights, and guarantees their basic freedoms, especially freedom of thought and belief, freedom of religion, freedom of opinion and expression, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of private property, which are freedoms that the Lebanese people adhere to and have become part of its culture, which it refuses to give up.

548. Lebanon has been synonymous with freedom of thought and expression for decades. This freedom finds its extent in political life, and in various partisan and union activities as well as in popular demands, and it can also be found in artistic and creative works, in the media space, and in various academic activities.

549. Convinced of the importance of economic and social rights, the Lebanese Government is adamant on introducing the necessary legislation and measures, in order to improve the living conditions of the Lebanese, which have deteriorated greatly due to the deepening crisis.

550. Noteworthy is the positive and constructive role played by civil society organizations in Lebanon, as it was a support and partner of the legislative and executive authorities, in issuing a large number of legislations during the past years, and this is further evidence of the space of freedom that exists in Lebanon, which civil society enjoys.

551. Lebanon is working on updating the "National Human Rights Plan" through a transparent participatory process, which includes representatives of all relevant government agencies, Parliament, and Lebanese civil society bodies.

552. On 4 August 2020, Lebanon witnessed a huge explosion that completely destroyed the port of Beirut, and caused massive material damage in various parts of the city, especially in the neighborhoods adjacent to the port. The explosion caused a large number of deaths and injuries, and displaced many civilians. In the face of the scale of the disaster, the Lebanese State announced from the beginning its determination to conduct transparent investigations, which would lead to accountability and to the sanctioning of the culprits whoever they are, regardless of the form or degree of their involvement.

553. It has been noted as well, that the Beirut Bar Association has submitted seven hundred judicial complaints pertaining to the victims of the explosion and all the victims and their families. It should be noted that specialized technical teams belonging to some friendly countries such as France and the United States have examined the location of the explosion to assist in the investigation and a re-enactment of the crime scene is envisaged in the future.

554. An effective fight against corruption is an indispensable passage for the success of the reform efforts in the country. Lebanon had acceded to the United Nations Convention against Corruption earlier, which led to the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Commission, according to a law issued by Parliament. Recently, there has been positive progress in this context, represented by the holding of elections within the Lebanese judicial body, to choose the two judges who will preside over this body, which is expected to begin its work on a very soon date. And last week, the House of Representatives passed the “Public Procurement Regulation Law”, which will certainly contribute to efforts to combat corruption and enhance transparency.

555. On the issue of underage marriage, it should be noted that there are serious discussions between the various stakeholders in this file to discuss the possibility of adopting a law in the House of Representatives prohibiting the marriage of underage girls. Also, it is important to highlight the efforts made by all Lebanese sects in this regard, which led to the amendment of many of their internal laws related to personal status, in terms of raising the minimum age for marriage.

556. On the subject of criminalizing marital rape, the amendment approved by the House of Representatives to the Domestic Violence Law recognizes that marital rape constitutes a form of domestic violence. There is also a bill currently being discussed in Parliament, on the criminalization of marital rape. Also, it should be noted that the Ministry of Social Affairs has developed a comprehensive guide that includes guidance for workers in the social field to assist victims of gender-based violence, in partnership with Lebanese civil society and the Embassy of the Kingdom of Sweden in Beirut.

557. The Lebanese authorities are strongly determined to preserve Lebanon’s unique formula, the basic freedoms it holds, and the human rights values at its core. Lebanon will seek to develop and modernize them, and it is currently working on updating the “National Human Rights Plan”, through a transparent participatory process, that includes representatives from all relevant government agencies, Parliament, and Lebanese civil society bodies.

558. In conclusion, the head of the delegation extended its thanks and appreciation to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights for the support it provided to the Lebanese State, specifically to the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up, during the process of preparing Lebanon’s third national report.

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

559. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lebanon, 13 delegations made statements.

560. Iraq (video statement) had stated that, despite the challenges, Lebanon was making efforts that should be commended. Iraq called on the international community to support Lebanon in achieving its endeavors aimed at promoting and respecting human rights in it.

561. Israel showed its disappointment that Lebanon had chosen to reject all its recommendations during the universal periodic review, as Lebanon did not recognize the existence of Israel, despite it is a United Nations Member State since 1949. It recommended that Lebanon stop defending the multiple and horrendous human rights abuses carried out by Hezbollah and to take into consideration the recommendations from the international community for the well-being of the Lebanese people.

562. Kuwait (video statement) appreciated Lebanon’s acceptance of many recommendations that contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights and the Lebanese economy and the provision of support to enable Lebanon to alleviate the burdens of asylum and displacement resulting from Israel’s occupation of the Arab territories.

563. Libya (video statement) commended the efforts made by Lebanon to improve the human rights situation and implement many of the recommendations made to it, despite the economic and financial challenges it is facing and coinciding with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

564. Mauritania (video statement) highly appreciated Lebanon’s keenness to consolidate the values of equality and equal opportunities at the level of civil, political, economic and social rights, and its earnest endeavor to consolidate the concept of human rights, which reflects this brotherly country’s interest in promoting and protecting human rights and safeguarding public freedoms.

565. Morocco welcomed the efforts made by Lebanon in terms of adherence to various international conventions, as well as for the implementation of the resulting provisions, in a concerted and coordinated manner with civil society.

566. Nepal (video statement) took note of the measures taken by Lebanon towards the protection of migrant workers, including domestic workers. It also appreciated the continuation of moratorium on death penalty in Lebanon.

567. Oman (video statement) thanked Lebanon for its positive interaction with the Sultanate’s recommendations.

568. Pakistan (videos statement) commended on Lebanon’s acceptance of most of the universal periodic review recommendations, including on the establishment of a national human rights institution. It hoped that Lebanon would overcome all its economic problems for the benefit of its people. It recommended the Council to adopt the report of Lebanon.

569. The Philippines (video statement) recognized Lebanon´s committed efforts to further strengthen human rights promotion and protection in the country and acknowledged, in particular, the strides taken to continuously advance the rights and welfare of women and children.

570. Qatar (video statement) commended the strong determination of Lebanon to continue its efforts to improve the human rights situation in this brotherly country, to continue cooperating with the Human Rights Council, and to take further measures that enhance Lebanon’s fulfilment of its obligations under the human rights conventions to which it is a party.

571. The Russian Federation (video statement) commended Lebanon’s constructive cooperation with the treaty bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council, and its efforts to receive refugees from Syria. It also noted the efforts of Lebanon to implement the National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights and to establish the National Human Rights Commission.

572. Saudi Arabia (video statement) thanked Lebanon for its clearest position on the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. It listened carefully to Lebanon’s viewpoint on the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Working Group, which reflected the spirit of cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

573. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lebanon, 10 other civil society stakeholders made statements.

574. Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort(video statement)stated that Lebanon did not accept any of the recommendations relating to the abolition of the death penalty. Lebanon has a de facto moratorium since 2004 but judges continue to hand down death sentences. The death penalty is for some 20 offences, including offences that cannot be considered belonging to the category of the most serious crimes within the meaning of international law. Today, Lebanon has 82 death row inmates, including one woman. The abolition of the death penalty contributes to strengthening human rights.

575. The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (video statement) stated that Lebanon’s discriminatory legislation, the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic affected Palestinian refugees. Lebanon did not accept recommendations to ratify the Convention and Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees or recommendations related to the promotion of access to means of subsistence and facilitation of access to employment by removing discriminatory restrictions in all professional fields. Palestinian refugees continue to suffer from horrific housing conditions.

576. The Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (video statement) was concerned that Lebanon did not support recommendations to protect and promote the rights of women and girls, migrant workers, refugees, and LGBTQI+ persons. There is a need for increased and equal representation of women in the public and political spheres. Furthermore, Lebanon still ranks amongst the top countries for military spending and is a significant importer of small arms exposing women and girls to risks of violence. It urged Lebanon to take the necessary measures to implement United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons.

577. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, in a joint statement with Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Catholic International Education Office, and Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) expressed concern about violence against women and girls and forced child marriages. It encouraged Lebanon to implement recommendations 150.214 and 221 effectively. Lebanese children pay a fee when they enrol in school and procure the necessary textbooks and supplies themselves. The school is not accessible to children whose families do not have the means to cover these costs. The quality of education and the school infrastructure remains insufficient in proportion to school-age children.

578. The International Commission of Jurists (video statement) was concerned about attacks against certain investigative authorities, including their removal from their oversight role over the investigation into the Beirut port blast, and the high-level criminal negligence and corruption cases. It called for the establishment of an independent and impartial investigative mechanism to probe the port blast. It referred to the military’s role in the recent arrest and detention and the referral to the military court prosecution of dozens of civilians arising from anti-government protests in Tripoli.

579. The Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (video statement) stated thatLebanon was going through the most severe crisis in its history. The Lebanese pound lost 90 per cent of its value and food prices rose by 400 per cent. Instead of responding to the protesters’ demands on October 17, 2019, the Government used rubber bullets and random arrests against the protesters. There is a scarcity of food, medical and fuel supplies in Lebanon due to the corrupt ruling system. The Government has failed to implement the universal periodic review recommendations of 2010 and 2016.

580. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) was concerned about Lebanon’s lack of progress concerning abolishing the death penalty. Lebanon has had a de facto moratorium on the death penalty since 2004. However, Lebanese courts continue to issue death sentences and there are more than 82 individuals under the death sentence. Lebanon has amended its Criminal Code to outlaw torture. However, military courts continue to allow forced confessions as evidence, despite a 2017 anti-torture law prohibiting its use.

581. CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement) stated that the Lebanese authorities had used excessive force against peaceful protesters whenever they have demonstrated and had attacked journalists. Security forces used excessive force and violence against protesters in August 2020 when the demonstrators called for an end to corruption and independent investigations into the 4 August 2020 blast. Members of the LGBTI community are regularly subjected to harassment and persecution through vague and discriminatory laws. Freedom of expression and media freedoms continue to deteriorate in Lebanon.

582. Human Rights Watch (video statement) stated that Lebanon had rejected repealing its criminal defamation laws and removing the jurisdiction of the inherently unfair military courts over civilians. Lebanon had also rejected recommendations on promoting equal rights for men and women, prohibiting discrimination based on gender and sexual orientation, banning child marriage, and abolishing the death penalty. It has documented a range of procedural and systemic flaws in the domestic investigation into the August 4 explosion in Beirut’s port that renders Lebanon incapable of credibly delivering justice.

583. Amnesty International stated that Lebanon had failed to investigate claims of torture adequately. Since 2019, peaceful protesters have been arbitrarily arrested and subjected to torture and ill-treatment. The domestic investigation for the August 4 explosion carries inherent and systemic flaws that would effectively obstruct its ability to deliver on the State’s responsibility to provide redress. Lebanon did not commit to abolishing the abusive Kafala system and ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as well as rejected abolishing the death penalty and lifting reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

584. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 297 recommendations received, 179 enjoy the support of Lebanon, and 93 have been noted. Additional clarification has been provided on another 25 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

585. In his final statement, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Salim Baddoura (in person statement), stated that Israel, the occupying power that commits crimes against Palestinian people on daily basis, is flagrantly derogating from the technical nature of the universal periodic review by trying to politicize it.

586. Lebanon believes that such meetings should be conducted on the basis of calm and constructive dialogue.

587. The Lebanese delegation underlined that it did not participate in the universal periodic review for the purpose of being lectured by an occupying force that has a long history of occupying parts of Lebanon, killing its citizens, destroying their homes and displacing them.

588. The delegation stated that Lebanon does not want to be drawn into polemics that do not fit this international forum, and condemned the Israeli allegations against the Lebanese people. It also rejected all the accusations against the Lebanese Hezbollah, and denounced its labeling of terrorism.

589. Hezbollah is a major Lebanese component that represents a segment of the Lebanese people and is participating in the Government and parliament.

590. Hezbollah has a key role in resisting the threats and attacks of the Israeli occupation on the Lebanese territory.

591. The delegation of Lebanon listened to all the recommendations related to economic and social rights, the rights of foreign workers, the rights of women and children, the situation of refugees and the fight against corruption. These recommendations will be of interest to the Lebanese authorities.

592. Lebanon is working to create more space for democratic expression and is working to uncover the recent crimes and punish the perpetrators.

593. The delegation thanked the President of the Human Rights Council, many states that participated constructively in the interactive dialogue of the review of Lebanon, the troika – Bulgaria, Indonesia and the Plurinational State of Bolivia – and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, translators and technicians.

594. The delegation was hopeful that, when times come for the next universal periodic review of Lebanon, the country would have recovered from its current hardships and the efforts of the Government to improve the situation of human rights would have succeeded.

 Mauritania

595. The review of Mauritania was held on 19 January 2021 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 Mauritania 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;[[109]](#footnote-110)

 (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;[[110]](#footnote-111)

 (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.[[111]](#footnote-112)

596. At its 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Mauritania (see sect. C below).The outcome of the review of Mauritania comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[112]](#footnote-113) 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.[[113]](#footnote-114)

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

597. The delegation of Mauritania (in person statement) expressed appreciation for the constructive dialogue during its review on 19 January 19 2021, by the 37th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. On this occasion, Mauritania received a total of 266 recommendations. Following a participatory approach that led to engagement with all stakeholders, including civil society organizations, Mauritania was able to accept 201 recommendations and noted 65 recommendations, with an acceptance rate of 75 per cent of the 266 recommendations. Most of the accepted recommendations have already been implemented or are in the process of being implemented.

598. The recommendations not accepted by the Government are those that are not in line with the Constitution. This is the case with the recommendations relating to the abolition of the death penalty, to the decriminalization of homosexuality and consensual sexual relations between persons of the same sex, and to the decriminalization of apostasy, mockery and sexual abuse and the punishment of adultery. However, the country continues to apply a moratorium on the death penalty and has done so for decades. Foreigners and non-Muslims are free to practice their religion in Mauritania in accordance with national laws and moral values.

599. With regard to improving the legislative framework in the field of human rights, the country has agreed to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness status as well as the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education.

600. Mauritania has also strengthened its legal arsenal to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination as well as the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.

601. Work is also underway, in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Mauritania, to develop a national strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights.

602. Regarding the strengthening of the national human rights commission, the country has accepted all recommendations made in this regard. The authorities are also working to strengthen the courts in the fight against slavery and have set up a national mechanism to prevent and combat torture.

603. Regarding the promotion of civil and political rights, the country adopted, at the beginning of this year, a new law regulating the civic space of associations and consecrating the freedom of assembly by adopting a system of declaration of creation of associations instead of a system of prior authorization.

604. In the field of the fight against human trafficking, Mauritania has accomplished remarkable work. The Government adopted Law 2020-017 on the prevention and punishment of trafficking in human beings and the protection of victims. The authorities have just completed the study of four phenomena of human trafficking: forced child begging and forced labour, early marriage and forced prostitution. They will intensify campaigns to raise awareness and disseminate laws against human trafficking, slavery and discrimination in order to renounce these behaviours and ensure effective application of the laws.

605. In early June 2021, the Government, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Mauritania, organized a roundtable on the implementation of Law 031/2015, which criminalizes slavery and related practices. The objective was to identify the progress made in the field of law enforcement as well as the most important obstacles hindering its effective implementation, in addition to formulating recommendations and proposals to address them.

606. With regard to the fight against discrimination, the implementation of the national strategy to strengthen social cohesion and fight against racial discrimination, in particular against the most vulnerable groups, through a national programme, takes into account all the recommendations made in this area.

607. Measures have already been taken to implement some of the recommendations accepted in this context, in particular on setting up the National Observatory for the Rights of Women and Girls by Decree 140-2020, the implementation of the national gender institutionalization strategy, the access of women to decision-making positions and the implementation of economic programmes aimed at empowering them in all areas.

608. To implement the remaining recommendations, necessary measures will be taken, including the adoption of a new law to combat violence against women and girls, criminalizing and punishing rape and laying the legal and procedural foundations for effective protection of women and girls against all forms of physical, verbal, sexual and psychological violence. Programmes to improve women’s access to reproductive health services and to promote women’s leadership in business, procurement and property ownership will be intensified.

609. With regard to the promotion of the rights of the child, the country will develop policies aimed at increasing the enrollment rate of girls, children with disabilities and children in rural areas, and assess the national action plan to eliminate the child labour. The recommendations of a recent study aimed at eliminating the phenomenon of forced child begging will be implemented.

610. The Government has recently taken important steps to promote the rights of people with disabilities, including health insurance for people with special needs and the monthly cash transfer for children with multiple disabilities.

611. On Friday 27 May 2021, under the tutelage of the President of the Republic, Mohamed Ould Cheikh El-Ghazouani, the Government officially launched the comprehensive health insurance programme for 100,000 vulnerable families, i.e. more than 15 per cent of citizens.

612. In the same context, the Government has recently taken important measures that contributed to the realization of economic and social rights, especially for vulnerable groups, including: the implementation of a national programme for the rehabilitation of agricultural land and construction and rehabilitation of dams; the development of microfinance in rural areas with the aim of accessing basic services and financial resources, at a lower cost, for the benefit of the rural population; the economic inclusion of people with disabilities through the financing of micro-projects that generate income and jobs for economic empowerment; stepping up the fight against malnutrition among women and children; increasing the basic pension by 100 per cent for all retirees; doubling the pension of retired widows and their health insurance benefits; the 30 per cent increase in the wages of health care workers and the generalization of the risk premium.

613. A national action plan will be developed to implement the 201 accepted recommendations, which will be the focus of the Government’s work over the next four years in the area of human rights. The measures for implementing these recommendations will also be included in the five-year national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights and the sectoral action plans.

614. Mauritania counts on the support of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the country, including technical assistance in the development of an action plan to implement the recommendations of the treaty bodies, special procedures and the universal periodic review.

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

615. The National Human Rights Commission of Mauritania (in person statement) noted that the Commission is a constitutional and an independent A status body responsible for overview of human rights in Mauritania. It encouraged Mauritania to implement the recommendations it had accepted and accelerate the implementation particularly on the issue of human rights defenders. It noted the setting up of the National Observatory for the Rights of Women and Girls. It called for the acceleration of the selection of the members of the Observatory. With regard to human trafficking, the Commission noted the adoption of Law No. 2020-017 of 6 August 2020 on the prevention and repression of human trafficking and the protection of victims, and recommended the effective implementation of this law.

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

616. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mauritania, 13 delegations made statements.

617. Côte d’Ivoire was convinced that the ongoing cooperation of Mauritania with the United Nations human rights mechanisms will contribute to an effective improvement of the human rights situation in the country, including the harmonization of the national human rights framework with international instruments on the rights of women and on racial discrimination.

618. Cuba was pleased that Mauritania has accepted the recommendations made by Cuba, regarding actions of social benefit within the framework of national development programmes, as well as policies for the empowerment and active participation of women.

619. Djibouti (video statement) welcomed additional information provided by Mauritania on efforts and commitments in terms of protection and promotion of human rights. It commended Mauritania for accepting a large number of the recommendations received and particularly the acceptance of the two recommendations presented by Djibouti.

620. Egypt (video statement) commended the efforts made by the Government of Mauritania to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework. It expressed its appreciation for the acceptance of the two recommendations made by Egypt.

621. Ethiopia appreciated the large number of recommendations accepted by Mauritania, including the two offered by Ethiopia on mobilizing adequate resources for effective implementation of the national action plan for combating trafficking in persons and redoubling efforts in operationalizing the national employment and growth promotion strategy.

622. India (video statement) took note that Mauritania has accepted 201 recommendations, including three recommendations made by India. It appreciated the constructive engagement by the delegation of Mauritania during the review process and the efforts made by Mauritania to implement its poverty reduction programmes, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

623. Iraq (video statement) noted that the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is making efforts to promote human rights and cooperate with international human rights mechanisms, including its pledge to submit a voluntary mid-term report on the progress made to implement the recommendations it has accepted.

624. Kuwait (video statement) was pleased that Mauritanian accepted the recommendations made by Kuwait on the promotion of human rights. It encouraged Mauritania to pursue its efforts to implement the economic development programme and civil society initiative.

625. Libya (video statement) commended Mauritania’s efforts to fulfil its international obligations and the remarkable progress in its adoption of many development strategies and plans that promote human rights and in line with the sustainable development goals.

626. Malawi noted the efforts in prohibiting all forms of discrimination, improving the participation of women in politics and in combating trafficking of persons. It encouraged the Mauritanian Government to continue considering some of the recommendations it has noted.

627. Mali noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Mauritania of a significant number of recommendations and welcomed the commitment to continuously improve the human rights situation in the country. It also encouraged Mauritania to work for further progress in the field of human rights and to strengthen its cooperation with human rights mechanisms.

628. Morocco commended the laudable efforts in strengthening cooperation with international institutions and welcomed the national measures taken, such as the establishment of the National Observatory for the Rights of Women and Girls.

629. Namibia (video statement) was pleased to note that Mauritania has accepted Namibia’s recommendation on the ratification of the Violence and Harassment Convention of the International Labour Organization (No. 190). It also took note of Mauritania’s position on Namibia’s recommendation regarding the death penalty.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

630. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Mauritania, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

631. Ensemble contre la peine de mort, in a joint statement with Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), deeply regretted that Mauritania has not accepted any of the recommendations relating to the abolition of the death penalty. While Mauritania has observed a de facto moratorium since 1987, 29 crimes are punishable by capital punishment, including crimes that cannot be considered as belonging to the category of the most serious crimes. In total, 46 legislative provisions provide for and regulate the application of the death penalty. Today, more than 123 death row inmates, including a woman, are believed to be held in prisons in Mauritania. It stressed that the death penalty is not justice, it has no deterrent effects and does not make society safer. The universal trend is towards abolition. Today, 115 States have abolished the death penalty for all crimes or for common crimes, including 19 member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. It called on Mauritania to take new steps aimed at gradually moving towards the abolition of the death penalty.

632. Minority Rights Group (video statement) was delighted that Mauritania has accepted 75 per cent of the recommendations, including four out of five for the protection of human rights defenders, and three recommendations related to the protection and integration of ethnic minorities, in particular by removing obstacles to state civil registration, such as the birth certificate of both parents. It also welcomed the acceptance of 28 recommendations on the fight against human trafficking as a sign that ending slavery is high on Mauritania’s agenda. It called for more efforts to eliminate the practices of slavery, to prosecute those responsible and to accelerate the full implementation of the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, in consultation with the communities concerned.

633. The Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement) noted that the right to life is at the core of the prevention of genocide. Every life, of all creeds and walks of life, should be protected from genocide, and it will find a new worth and value. It stressed that the Government of Mauritania has noted the recommendations made towards the prevention of genocide and the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It deeply regretted this decision and called on the Government of Mauritania to review its position and to swiftly ratify the Genocide Convention.

634. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme (video statement) was pleased to note that many of the recommendations resulting from the dialogue have been accepted and hoped that the country will also give favourable consideration to those that were not accepted. It noted with appreciation the holding of the Presidential, local and legislative elections of 2019 as well as the adoption of a national preventive mechanism against torture, the new Nationality Code, cooperation with special procedures and treaty bodies, the implementation of a system of universal health coverage and the strengthening of the capacity of courts to fight slavery. However, it noted that additional efforts must be made to eradicate the practices and psychological consequences of hereditary slavery in the Mauritanian society. It was also concerned about the persistence of ill-treatment, trafficking, and smuggling of African migrants in the country. It invited the Mauritanian authorities to revise the migration agreements with the European Union in order to respect the fundamental rights of migrants. It urged the country to meet the conditions necessary for the holding of a fair and equitable trial of the former President recently indicted for corruption. It encouraged Mauritania to fight against female genital mutilation, prison overcrowding and poor conditions of detention as well as against domestic exploitation and child labour.

635. Defence for Children International (video statement) noted that, despite the efforts made by Mauritania in the area of children’s rights, namely, the general child protection code adopted in 2017 which criminalizes female genital mutilation, these harmful practices remain highly practiced at 66 per cent. In addition, Mauritanian laws do not sufficiently define the crime of rape and other forms of sexual assault. Women and girls who report rape risk being prosecuted for Zina. The sharp upsurge in sexual violence during the COVID-19 period has resulted in increased vulnerability of victims and fostered total impunity for perpetrators. Out of 351 cases of rape recorded at the ELWAFA Center, only 35 attackers were tried in 2020. It recommended that the Mauritanian Government: intensify prevention programmes for female genital mutilation; promptly vote for the framework law that protects women and children against gender-based violence and enforce it; make DNA testing available in hospitals; create an emergency fund to support forensic examinations of survivors; establish a national, exhaustive and regularly updated database on exploitation and sexual violence; strengthen alternative measures against the detention of children; and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

636. The British Humanist Association (video statement) was deeply concerned that apostasy and blasphemy laws have become even more stringent. In 2018, the Government enacted mandatory death sentences for apostasy and blasphemy remains a capital offense. These laws are not compatible with the rights to life, freedom from torture and inhuman or degrading treatment, freedom of expression, or the freedom of religion or belief. It urged Mauritania to repeal these laws to guarantee the rights of all its citizens and those within its jurisdiction. It also stressed that Islam is the only recognised religion in Mauritania. Non-Muslims are restricted from having citizenship status. Muslims who convert from Islam lose their citizenship, property rights, and even their lives under the apostasy laws. The preamble of Mauritania’s 1991 Constitution declares a ‘right to equality’ and the ‘fundamental freedoms and rights of human beings’. These are empty and meaningless words.

637. The International Humanist and Ethical Union (video statement) noted that in 2018 Mauritania adopted a law, which in fact inflicted the death sentence for apostasy and blasphemy and that slavery and practices similar to slavery or still widespread. Women may be prosecuted for reporting a rape and violence. There are a few numbers of condemnations for slavery. Instead, the Government concentrates its efforts on prosecuting anti-slavery activists. The arrest and detentions of persons who are seeking to exercise their rights to freedom of expression have increased and three persons were arrested in 2021. It called on Mauritania to adopt systemic reforms and to abolish laws against apostasy and blasphemy.

638. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) were deeply concerned about the lack of progress made toward abolishing the death penalty. Although Mauritania has had a de facto moratorium on executions since 1987, there is a significant risk of backsliding. Mauritanian law and its Sharia laws mandate the death penalty for aggravated murder, murder, rape, adultery, apostasy, and homosexual acts. In 2014, the first death sentence for apostasy was imposed. The death penalty continues to be imposed for crimes not classified as most serious crimes under article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. They called upon Mauritania to immediately begin taking concrete measures toward abolition of the death penalty. Some measures should include: replace the death penalty with a sentence that is fair, proportionate, and respects international human rights standards; impose a moratorium on the death penalty, effective immediately going forward and for persons currently on death row with a view toward complete abolition; reduce the number of crimes punishable by death, ensure the death sentence is never imposed automatically, and resentence any individual previously automatically sentenced to death; improve prison conditions to ensure they comply with international human rights standards.

639. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement) reiterated that Mauritania’s commitment to the universal periodic review is a positive point and reflects the Government’s commitment to human rights in general and its cooperation with human rights mechanisms in particular. It urged the Mauritanian Government to pursue its efforts on addressing slavery and on cooperating with international and regional human rights bodies. Further efforts must also be deployed to strengthen civil society organisations.

640. Coordination Nationale des Associations des Consommateurs (video and in person statement) noted that Mauritania has made a commitment through the ratification of international instruments and has taken actions to fight hate, racial discrimination and contemporary forms of slavery. The President of the Republic has made social cohesion and human rights promotion one of the corner stones of his electoral programme. This is why, since the first year of his mandate, there has been a more open and peaceful climate in all political circles. Human rights defenders, civil society and trades unions have been able to go about their business, regardless of their affiliation. Following the crisis caused by the lock down, preventive measures were taken in favour of purchasing power to address the spiral of prices of basic goods, including to make basic food baskets available to many families and provide free health insurance. It encouraged technical and financial Partners to further support the programme on fighting poverty and exclusion.

 5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

641. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 266 recommendations received, 201 had enjoyed the support of Mauritania, and 65 had been noted.

642. The delegation of Mauritania (in person statement) thanked all delegations, the National Human Rights Commission and all civil society organizations that have taken the floor for their very valuable contributions. It also noted that Mauritania will do its utmost to implement all accepted recommendations and has taken a good note of others.

 Saint Kitts and Nevis

643. The review of Saint Kitts and Nevis was held on 19 January 2021 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 Saint Kitts and Nevis 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;[[114]](#footnote-115)

(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;[[115]](#footnote-116)

(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.[[116]](#footnote-117)

644. At its 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis (see sect. C below).

645. The outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[117]](#footnote-118) 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.[[118]](#footnote-119)

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

646. Saint Kitts and Nevis (video statement) appreciated the constructive feedback provided by so many Member States in January 2021 during the interactive dialogue.

647. In March 2020 after the first case of COVID-19 had been discovered, the Government had taken a quick and decisive stance to close its borders. On 28 March 2020, the Government had declared a state of emergency including night-time curfews. This was extended on 17 April 2020 for six months. As expected, this had a crippling effect on the economy, lives and livelihoods. The country’s mainstay, tourism, came to a halt. Immediately, approximately 11 per cent of the labour force were without jobs and businesses crumbled.

648. In a deliberate effort to mitigate the impact on the population, the vulnerable and the jobless, in April 2020, the Government announced a 120-million COVID-19-related stimulus package. The Government implemented multiple new initiatives, including moratoriums and deferred payments on certain mortgages, utilities and taxes, and also invested over $13 million in medical equipment and supplies for hospitals and health-care institutions.

649. The health system had to juggle to continue to provide high level care to persons living with Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), recognizing that these individuals were at increased risk of becoming severely ill with the COVID-19 virus, including also persons with HIV/AIDS. The Health Promotion Unit in the Ministry of Health has encouraged persons who are HIV positive to practice the non-pharmaceutical measures to protect themselves from becoming infected with COVID-19.

650. Despite the mandated lockdowns, the Ministry of Education was able to allay concerns of parents by introducing technologies that enabled students to access classes online. Teachers benefited from training to hone their technological skills to enable and them to maneuver the novel instruction methods. Measures have been implemented to ensure that the students at both the secondary and tertiary levels complete their external examinations in a safe and healthy environment. Even while the pandemic persists, plans for curriculum reform, leadership and accountability, and teacher training remained as priorities to improve equitable access to, and participation in education at all levels, while continuing to promote inclusivity with access to education for persons with disabilities.

651. On the rights of persons with disabilities, the Ministry of Community Development, Gender Affairs and Social Services, in collaboration with the Saint Kitts and Nevis Association of Persons living with Disabilities, and with funding from the Universal Periodic Revie Voluntary Fund, had embarked on a project to gather baseline data on the status of persons living with disabilities. This data will generate a registry that will further assist the Government to design, implement, monitor and evaluate evidence-based programs for the differently abled persons. It will also introduce necessary legal and policy reform, and mainstream disability in the work of government agencies.

652. The representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis stressed that women had also been most adversely affected by COVID-19, thus the theme for the 2021 commemoration of International Women’s Day had been “Women in Leadership –Achieving an Equal Future in a COVID-19 World”. Additionally, Saint Kitts and Nevis had witnessed increased interest of women in politics and the first woman to lead a political party in the federation was elected in September 2020, as President of the Nevis Reformation Party.

653. The Draft National Gender Policy was also in its final stages of completion to be published by the last quarter of 2021. This policy would ensure non-discrimination on the grounds of sex and provide a framework that will assist the Government in facilitating gender equality and empowerment.

654. Another important group to be empowered was the youth and the Department of Youth has organized a year-long slate of capacity building exercises for youth groups in areas of conflict resolution, time management, strategic planning and thinking and financial management. The New Horizons Juvenile Rehabilitation Center was an institution for at risk youth. The Center worked closely with the Department of Probation and Child Protection Services. Aware that one institution was inadequate to address all the issues, the National Council on Drug Abuse Prevention had also trained Secondary School Guidance Counsellors and Probation and Child Protection 20 Officers to assist youth dealing with substance abuse.

655. The popular “no one left behind” principle was one the Government had taken seriously, especially with respect to children and had implemented programmes with children in line with the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Convention of the Rights of the Child. This initiative was also instrumental in preparing for the 2017-2021 UNICEF Eastern Caribbean Multi Country Program.

656. The Ministry of Social Services and the Ministry of Education collaborated to develop programmes to curb child abuse, modifying the primary school curriculum to include information on child abuse and designating November as Child Abuse Awareness Month.

657. In 2019 and 2021, in an effort to strengthen the administration of justice, the Government sponsored Mediation Training sessions.

658. While Saint Kitts and Nevis continued to monitor the health crisis, it also continued to monitor the security machinery within and without the country to protect the populace from any impending threat. In January 2021, the Government launched a National Security Strategy. The Strategy was built on an “All of Society Approach” and outlined how various agencies can implement programmes to protect citizens and strengthen the national security architecture in conjunction with the substantive investments being made in at risk-youth programmes, *inter alia*, the provision of employment. The Government has as its goal a “Stronger, Safer Future” for all; having celebrated a significant reduction in crime and violence, while climate change continued to pose an existential threat to the full enjoyment of all human rights of its citizens.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

659. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis, 13 delegations made statements.

660. Barbados (video statement) noted the efforts made to safeguard human rights during COVID-19 through the implementation of a comprehensive action plan to preserve the livelihoods of the persons. It encouraged Saint Kitts and Nevis to continue its efforts to comply with the recommendations received during the review.

661. Botswana (video statement) noted that certain gaps remained in the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, despite the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted with appreciation the acceptance of the recommendations formulated by Botswana to take measures to prevent discrimination against persons with disabilities, promote their integration, and prioritise them in social protection policies; and to ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

662. Brazil (video statement) praised the efforts made to promote and protect human rights, to combat poverty, to provide access to health, to promote equality among women and men, while facing the challenges of COVID-19. It welcomed the Poverty Alleviation Programme and the COVID-19 Emergency Relief Fund. Brazil commended the accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities

663. Cuba (video statement) expressed its solidarity with Saint Kitts and Nevis for the damages caused by Hurricane Elsa, particularly with the victims and their families. It appreciated the acceptance of the recommendations formulated by Cuba related to the National Poverty Alleviation Programme and the implementation of the Education Sector Plan.

664. Guyana (video statement) appreciated the Government’s decision to support many of the recommendations received during its universal periodic review, including those made by Guyana.

665. India (video statement) appreciated that Saint Kitts and Nevis accepted several recommendations, including two formulated by India. It commended its quick response to the COVID-19 pandemic through the implementation of a comprehensive action plan to preserve the population, particularly the vulnerable and marginalised communities.

666. Morocco reiterated its appreciation for the implementation of the national housing programme to improve the standard of living of citizens, and the launch of the Social Security COVID-19 Emergency Relief Fund.

667. Nepal welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Nepal encouraged women’s participation in the political and public life and fight against gender-based violence.

668. The Russian Federation (video statement) noted with satisfaction the acceptance of its recommendations related to the implementation of the international instruments on human rights ratified by the country in its national system and to protect in law and in practice the rights of vulnerable groups.

669. Tunisia (video statement) welcomed the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It commended the efforts to protect children and persons with disabilities, the work plan on gender equality, and the strategy on climate change.

670. UNFPA (video statement) pledged its support for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the ICPD Programme of Action. It reiterated its support for the realization of the Nairobi Summit Commitment of “Zero sexual and gender-based violence, including child, early and forced marriage, in order to realize all individuals’ potential as agents of change in their society - both socially and economically.” It urged the Government to develop a National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy to ensure access to integrate services and information. It expressed its support to the Central Statistics Office for increased availability of high quality, disaggregated data, including through the conduct of the 2020 round of population and housing census.

671. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the Poverty Alleviation Programme for low-income households and its positive impact on women in vulnerable situations. It noted the adoption of the Social Security Emergency Assistance Fund made available to the population to reduce the negative impact of the Pandemic.

672. Viet Nam (video statement) commended the efforts of the country to improve the standard of living of its citizens and to mitigate the impact of climate change. Viet Nam applauded the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It welcomed the commitments to the advancement of women and girls and the inclusive education from the National CEDAW Report (2020) and the 2017-2021 Education Sector Plan.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

673. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis, five other stakeholders made statements.

674. The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (video statement) welcomed the progress made by the Government, including the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It noted with concerns that the Government noted 96 recommendations on many human rights issues, including on the ratification of key human rights instruments. It also expressed concerns over the few actions taken by the Government to adopt a national system for refugee determination and enact a legislation for the protection of their rights, in the implementation of the 1951 Refugee Convention, and to accede to the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugee. It recommended to Saint Kitts and Nevis to take steps toward the decriminalisation of consensual same-sex relations between adults; the establishment of an independent national human rights institution, the implementation of the 2018 Freedom of Information Act, to tackle climate change and raise awareness and provide the youth with access to reproductive and sexual health care facilities.

675. The Center for Global Non killing (video statement) expressed great concerns on the decision of the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis to note the recommendation on the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide. It called on the Government to review its position and suggested to seek the support of other States, if needed, in order to ratify the above-mentioned Convention.

676. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) appreciated that the death sentence of a prisoner in the death row has been commuted to life imprisonment. However, it noted with concerns the conditions of detention in the country. It urged to take concrete measures; to abolish the death penalty and to improve the conditions of detention, including to collaborate with regional civil society organisations to properly train the prison staff; to conduct credible, independent, and impartial investigations into allegations of torture and other ill-treatment in detention facilities; to ensure that no person is held on death row for more than five years; and to impose an immediate moratorium on the death penalty.

677. Human Rights Watch (video statement) stated that Articles 56 and 57 of the Offences Against the Person Act, which punish the so-called “buggery” and “abominable crimes” with up to 10 years imprisonment and hard labour, violate international human rights law and had a detrimental impact on the lives of LGBT people. It noted that such laws reinforce societal prejudices, effectively giving social and legal sanction for stigma, discrimination, and violence against LGBT people. It stated that the Government’s responses to recommendations on the matter raise serious concerns about its commitment to human rights and protecting and supporting its LGBT residents.

678. United Nations Watch (video statement) welcomed the progress made by Saint Kitts and Nevis in the promotion of human rights. It commended the advances achieved since the second universal periodic review, including the establishment of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Up; the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and accession to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It expressed concerns, however, on the criminalisation of same-sex relations. It highlighted that Articles 56 and 57 of the Offenses Against the Person Act, violated the principles of equality and non-discrimination and the right to privacy, which protects sexual orientation under international human rights law. It urged to repeal the provisions criminalising same-sex conduct; to enact comprehensive legislation to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation; and to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

679. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 165 recommendations received, 69 had enjoyed the support of Saint Kitts and Nevis, and 96 had been noted.

680. Saint Kitts and Nevis (video statement) thanked the participants for their congratulatory remarks and best wishes. Saint Kitts and Nevis reiterated the importance of the obligations it has assumed under international law to respect and protect human rights and ensure these fundamental rights and freedoms within its national jurisdiction.

681. It recalled that “the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Caribbean has translated into domestic and external challenges, the most significant of which include revenue and income losses, a drop in investment, rising unemployment, increased indigence and poverty, the failure of small and medium sized businesses, and challenges to the financial system.” Given the high level of vulnerability to exogenous shocks both climatic and economic in nature, and with a relatively high level of indebtedness, recovery will be slow and long.

 Australia

682. The review of Australia was held on 20 January 2021 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 Australia 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;[[119]](#footnote-120)

(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;[[120]](#footnote-121)

(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.[[121]](#footnote-122)

683. At its 28th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Australia (see sect. C below).

684. The outcome of the review of Australia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[122]](#footnote-123) 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.[[123]](#footnote-124)

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

685. Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Sally Mansfield (in person statement), stated that the universal periodic review was an important opportunity for Australia to reflect on its human rights record, and its achievements and challenges.

686. Following the interactive dialogue held in January 2021, Australia carefully considered the 344 recommendations it had received. The authorities held consultations across Government at the federal, state and territory level, and engaged with civil society and the Australian Human Rights Commission. Australia’s response to the recommendations has remained an ongoing process and thus, the authorities would continue to actively engage across government and with civil society.

687. Australia had accepted 177 recommendations out of 344 recommendations in its written response, reflective of Australia’s longstanding commitment to human rights and the international framework.

688. The delegation reported that Australia had been currently considering a range of initiatives to further enhance the protection of human rights, including in the areas of freedom of religion, defamation reform and protection of public interest journalism. Australia had also announced measures promoting the rights of women, children and older persons.

689. The delegation provided clarity and context regarding some recommendations that the Government noted. In some instances, noted recommendations have remained for further consideration with the Government’s acknowledgment of future work and subsequent future actions.

690. Australia had accepted recommendations on two bases. The first was where existing legislation, policy or practice already addressed the substance of the recommendation. For example, Australia was already committed to eliminate racism and race‑based discrimination in all its forms. The Government reaffirmed without equivocation that all people were entitled to respect, dignity and the opportunity to participate in society regardless of their personal attributes. Recognising the benefits of multiculturalism, Australia’s social cohesion policies encouraged and supported effective participation and engagement with the broader community. On this basis, the Government had accepted recommendations pertaining to preventing and addressing racism.

691. The second area where recommendations were accepted was where Australia had committed to new action to implement the recommendation at a relevant future point in time. For example, Australia accepted recommendations on climate change and the rights of persons with disabilities.

692. The delegation further elaborated that Australia was committed to the goals of the Paris Agreement and had been taking action. Australia would meet its 2030 Paris target and reach net zero as soon as possible, preferably by 2050. Recognising that climate change could exacerbate difficulties already faced by vulnerable communities Australia has been working to ensure strong participation by civil society, Indigenous peoples, youth, women and vulnerable communities in discussions on climate.

693. Regarding recommendations concerning the rights of persons with disabilities, the final report of the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability, due in 2022, would inform Australian governments, institutions and the wider community on how to prevent and protect people with disability from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation in the future. The governments were working together to develop a new National Disability Strategy for beyond 2021, shaped by national consultations, findings of major reviews and the Concluding Observations of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2019.

694. As recommended, Australia would ratify the International Labour Organization Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

695. Some recommendations had been noted for further consideration. For example, Australia would give further consideration to ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to withdrawing its reservation to article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

696. Australia had also noted recommendations that would not be considered further at this time. For example, Australia’s strong institutional framework, which was underpinned by representative democracy and the rule of law, already provided strong human rights protections. For this reason, the Government did not consider it necessary to enact a general human rights charter.

697. The Government had recognised the need to do better in protecting and advancing the rights of Indigenous Australians. Accordingly, Australia had accepted 53 recommendations relating to the rights of Indigenous Australians. The Government had commenced a formal partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as part of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap, which included 17 national targets relating to education, employment, health and wellbeing, justice, safety, housing, land and waters, and indigenous languages. Progress on those targets would improve outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

698. The delegation also noted the Government’s commitment to co-design models for an Indigenous voice, improve local and regional decision-making, and develop options for constitutional recognition. An Indigenous voice, alongside constitutional recognition, were two of the five voluntary commitments Australia made during its third universal periodic review. All governments were working in partnership with the Coalition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peak Organisations through the Closing the Gap Agreement. They had jointly agreed targets for reducing the rates of youth detention and adult incarceration. Australia continued to ensure that all governments worked together with Indigenous Australians in genuine partnership – setting priorities, making decisions, and designing policies and programs.

699. Australia received a number of recommendations related to the age of criminal responsibility. Responsibility for criminal justice was shared between federal, state and territory governments. Some governments had announced an intention to raise the age within their respective jurisdiction. Ultimately, it would be a decision for each jurisdiction whether to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility.

700. Regarding Australia’s policy towards refugees and asylum seekers, the delegation reassured the Government’s commitment to a managed and equitable system of migration, enabled by strong border protection policies. The delegation also reiterated the value placed by Australia in scrutiny bodies such as United Nations Agencies and the Commonwealth Ombudsman, providing independent oversight of Australia’s immigration detention system.

701. The delegation reported on a number of significant developments since Australia’s universal periodic review held in January 2021. The Government had taken several steps to improve the lives and futures of women and girls. It established a Cabinet Taskforce on Women’s Safety and Economic Security to bring a fresh lens to women’s issues, a new Minister for Women’s Safety, a Minister for Women’s Economic Security and Assistant Minister for Women.

702. In May 2021, the Australian Government announced a landmark Women’s Budget Statement to improve outcomes for women’s safety, economic security, health and wellbeing. This included 3.4 billion Australian dollar in funding to prevent and respond to violence against women and their children, support their workforce participation and economic security, improve the affordability of child care and support women’s health and wellbeing.

703. On 8 April 2021, the Government announced its response to the Sex Discrimination Commissioner’s report, titled ‘A Roadmap for Respect: Preventing and Addressing Sexual Harassment in workplaces. The Roadmap set out the Commonwealth Government’s long-term commitment to preventing and addressing sexual harassment and building a culture of respect in Australian workplaces. The Government agreed to or noted all 55 recommendations put forward in the Report. The Government had established a Council, bringing together leaders from key government regulators and policy makers responsible for sexual harassment policies and complaints. The Government had developed a package of legislation to strengthen the national anti-discrimination and industrial relations frameworks that applied to sexual harassment, implementing commitments it set out in the Roadmap.

704. On 12 April 2021, the Government published its second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2021-31, which put women’s meaningful participation at the centre of Australia’s international efforts – to protect and promote women and girls’ human rights, prevent and resolve conflict, and establish enduring peace. Australia would continue to drive change and bring genuine advances for women and girls in Australia and overseas.

705. The delegation also reported on some developments, demonstrating Australia’s commitment to safeguarding children from sexual abuse in Australia, online and abroad. On 11 May 2021, the Government announced the first phase of the new National Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Child Sexual Abuse as a whole-of-nation policy framework for 10 years, establishing a coordinated, nationally consistent approach to preventing and better responding to child sexual abuse in all settings. The National Strategy would encompass a range of activities to prevent, detect and respond to child sexual abuse with a particular focus on cultural change, including through education and awareness raising, and measures that provided victims of child sexual abuse with access to the right supports at the right time.

706. With respect to the rights of older persons, the Government released its response to the Final Report of the Royal Commission into Aged Care Quality and Safety in May 2021. The Royal Commission inquired into the full extent of issues in residential and in-home aged care and made 148 recommendations for the fundamental reform of the aged care system.

707. Australia remained committed to delivering respect, care and dignity to senior Australians. The delegation noted a five-year implementation plan for aged care reform underpinned by five pillars: home care, residential aged care services and sustainability, residential aged care quality and safety, workforce and governance. The Aged Care Act would support this reform by establishing provisions for eligibility for care, funding arrangements and regulatory powers, and by ensuring the protection of high quality, safe, compassionate and individually tailored aged care and services.

708. The delegation affirmed Australia’s commitment to implementing accepted recommendations and its voluntary commitments as well as considering other recommendations. Australia would continue to engage with civil society through its ongoing monitoring processes.

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

709. The Australian Human Rights Commission (video statement) commended the National Closing the Gap Strategy, designed to redress significant life outcome disparities for Indigenous peoples. The Commission encouraged the Government to implement the Commission’s Wiyi Yani U Thangani report, identifying actions to improve the human rights of Aboriginal women and girls. Australia’s minimum age of criminal responsibility disproportionately affected Aboriginal children. The Government should raise it to at least 14 years. Being committed to working with the Government to implement recommendations from the review, the Commission would continue its monitoring and advocacy role. It encouraged the Government to publish information about actions taken, the responsible persons and how outcomes would be measured.

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

710. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Australia, 13 delegations made statements.

711. Malawi commended Australia for its commitment to promoting inclusive enjoyment of human rights by addressing disparities affecting certain groups, including indigenous peoples, women, children and asylum seekers. Malawi also commended Australia for its commitment to follow up recommendations received during the review and protect human rights of both its nationals and non-nationals.

712. The Marshall Islands (video statement) welcomed Australia’s acceptance of a recommendation put forward by the Marshall Islands to protect indigenous women and children through enhanced support. The Marshall Islands regretted that Australia did not support its recommendation to phase out the use of coal, but hoped that Australia would consider the recommendation in the future.

713. Morocco commended Australia for its commitment to a managed and equitable migration system, consistent with Australia’s international obligations concerning the human rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Morocco welcomed the introduction of social cohesion initiatives and multicultural diversity in Australia.

714. Namibia (video statement) noted with satisfaction that Australia would consider withdrawing its reservation to Article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Namibia urged Australia to continue its efforts to promote and protect the rights of indigenous peoples.

715. Nepal (video statement) appreciated Australia for accepting the recommendations put forward by Nepal to address discrimination against minorities and indigenous peoples and to ensure that the rights of migrants are safeguarded in accordance with international human rights standards. Nepal appreciated Australia’s commitment to a new national disability strategy.

716. New Zealand (video statement) commended Australia’s commitment to human rights and efforts since its last universal periodic review. New Zealand commended Australia on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the legalization of same-sex marriage.

717. UNHCR (video statement) urged Australia to find appropriate solutions for those refugees that remained in offshore processing centres, regularize those transferred back to Australia and release those who have been re-detained. Australia’s efforts were also needed to review cases of detained asylum seekers and refugees in order to assess the necessity of their continued detention and to pursue alternatives to detention.

718. The Republic of Korea (video statement) welcomed Australia’s acceptance of two recommendations put forward by the country regarding the rights of Indigenous Australians and violence against women and their children. The Republic of Korea encouraged Australia to continue its efforts to improve the treatment and detention conditions of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants.

719. The Russian Federation (video statement) remained concerned at Australia’s policy towards Indigenous Australians and the situation of migrants in an irregular situation as well as about cases of pressure on journalists covering actions of Australian military forces in Afghanistan. The delegation hoped that Australia would implement recommendations from the review to address shortcoming in human rights situation in Australia.

720. Singapore (video statement) encouraged Australia to fully implement 177 recommendations accepted by Australia in consultation with stakeholders. Singapore wished Australia success in its efforts to protect the rights of everyone, including Indigenous Australians and persons from vulnerable groups.

721. China (video statement) was concerned about serious human rights violations committed by Australia. China noted the use of offshore processing centres in third countries for asylum seekers and refugees and their long-term detention. China noted systematic discrimination and hate crimes committed against persons from African and Asian descent, Indigenous Australians and minority groups.

722. The Syrian Arab Republic called for Australia’s immediate action to ensure accountability for crimes committed overseas by Australian military forces and to adopt a comprehensive strategy for addressing the situation of its nationals among foreign terrorist fighters and their families.

723. Tunisia (video statement) commended Australia for its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against foreigners and immigrants and hate speech in the media as well as human trafficking and violence against women and children. Furthermore, Tunisia welcomed Australia’s ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

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

724. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Australia, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

725. Save the Children International (video statement) urged Australia to reverse its position on recommendations to raise the age of criminal responsibility and remove its reservation to Article 37(c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to end detention of children with adults. Australia had not incorporated the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic legislation and policy since its ratification in 1990. Save the Children stated that Australia should ratify the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

726. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) noted that Jews faced no official discrimination and were free to observe their faith and traditions in Australia. Yet antisemitism persisted. There were individuals and groups who were hostile towards Jews and publicly expressed hatred. The organization commended the Government for its grants to Jewish community organizations to assist with the burden of funding the capital costs associated with security infrastructure, owing to the disproportionate incidence of physical attacks against Jews and Jewish communal buildings. Australia had also achieved full membership of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance.

727. The World Evangelical Alliance (video statement) welcomed the Government’s support of recommendations on freedom of religion, right to work and adequate standard of living and countering discrimination against minorities and indigenous peoples. It called on Australia to abolish the practice of arresting and incarcerating children under 16, raise the age of criminal liability to 14 at minimum, repeal laws criminalizing public interest reporting and provide adequate legal protection to whistle-blowers, reporting on the matters of public interest.

728. Edmund Rice International jointly with Franciscans International and Dominicans for Justice and Peace (video statement) stated that Australia should implement more effective human rights compliant climate change policies. They urged that Australia end offshore detention, shorten the processing period for refugee applications, improve conditions for people being detained and ensure access to jobs for asylum seekers. While commending the Government’s efforts to address the incarceration rates of Indigenous Australians, they urged the Federal Government to do more to encourage all States and Territories to address the over-representation of indigenous peoples in the criminal justice system, and to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years.

729. Earthjustice (video statement) was concerned about Australia’s current refusal to aim at stopping global warming at 1.5° C, cut fossil fuel reliance and accept recommendations from the universal periodic review to do so. In the last month, the Government invested public funds in coal and sought to direct the Australian renewable energy funder to foster the development of non-renewable energy technologies. It urged Australia to comply with its obligations and commitments and to do everything possible to achieve its fair share of limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

730. Foundazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS (video statement) urged the Government to fully recognize and leverage Australia’s potential to produce and export renewable energy in order to combat climate change. It called on the Government to enact statutory guarantees of equal rights protection of asylum seekers and provide them with access to Medicare, and systematize extensive education programmes in schools surrounding domestic violence in the next federal domestic violence policy.

731. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement) welcomed Australia’s acceptance of recommendations to protect civil and political rights, including freedom of expression, but regretted its unwillingness to accept some specific and targeted recommendations to amend national security laws that inhibited the speech of journalists, whistle-blowers and lawyers and repealing laws criminalizing public interest reporting. It urged the Government to, *inter alia*, drop all charges against whistle-blowers and consult with civil society in the implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review.

732. Human Rights Watch (video statement) regretted that Australia did not support recommendations to end the mandatory detention of asylum seekers, close offshore processing centres and prohibit the detention of children who were refugees or asylum seekers. Australia had failed to commit to a federal policy aiming to raise the age of criminal responsibility. Welcoming Australia’s pledge to meet its 2030 Paris target, it, however, noted that the Government recently announced 175 million Australian dollar of government financial assistance to help build a new coal mine in Queensland.

733. Amnesty International (video statement) called on Australia to revise its position on recommendations to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility to at least 14 years of age. It stated that Australia must end offshore ‘processing’ and indefinite detention of refugees and people seeking asylum and offer them protection in Australia in line with international human rights law, and end mandatory detention for refugees and asylum seekers in Australia.

734. The Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims (video statement) called on Australia to, *inter alia*, ratify the international human rights instruments to which it is not a party, ensure constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples and continue to offer them equal access to health services, education and employment opportunities, refrain from prosecuting or penalizing human rights defenders and journalists, eliminate discrimination and violence against people with disability, reduce violence against indigenous women and protect the rights of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants.

**5. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

735. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 344 recommendations received, 177 had enjoyed the support of Australia, and 167 had been noted.

736. In conclusion, the Australian delegation (in person statement) thanked the United Nations Member States, the Australian Human Rights Commission and civil society representatives for their constructive participation in Australia’s review and reassured Australia’s commitment to continue its engagement with all relevant stakeholders in the follow up to accepted recommendations.

 Saint Lucia

737. The review of Saint Lucia was held on 20 January 2021 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 Saint Lucia 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;[[124]](#footnote-125)

(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;[[125]](#footnote-126)

(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.[[126]](#footnote-127)

738. At its 28th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Saint Lucia (see sect. C below).

739. The outcome of the review of Saint Lucia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[127]](#footnote-128) 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.[[128]](#footnote-129)

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

740. Saint Lucia (video statement) expressed its thanks to the troika: Bahrain, Brazil and Gabon for their support, as well as to the OHCHR for guidance and support during its third cycle universal periodic review.

741. Saint Lucia noted that the COVID-19 pandemic had unleashed a multiplicity of crises in the economic and social spheres, including a health crisis of unprecedented proportions, a huge fiscal dilemma, and increased pressure on the social protection framework.

742. Saint Lucia also stated that high levels of inequality within States and in the international response to the pandemic as reflected in the gross inequality in the distribution of and access to vaccines had compounded the situation. It had to implement emergency fiscal support measures and various innovative strategies, and sometimes made painful choices to protect its population.

743. Saint Lucia emphasized that small island States were in the frontlines of climate crisis. Despite being the least contributors to climate change, these States suffered the gravest consequences. It also noted that it suffered from the direct impacts of Hurricane Elsa during the past week, which had caused extensive physical damage, including loss of life. The total cost of reconstruction and re-habilitation from this single event could be hundreds of millions dollars, further worsening the already precarious fiscal situation of the country. Resources that were already in short supply were to be found or re-directed to mitigate the effects of these disasters. In this regard, it stressed that its ability to access concessional funds had been crippled by the unjust policies of international financial institutions.

744. Saint Lucia highlighted that the above circumstances affected the most basic and fundamental human right of all, i.e., the right to life. It stated that over the last 15 months, the Government of Saint Lucia had had to be pre-occupied with ensuring that its citizens could continue to enjoy that right with all the associated governance challenges.

745. Saint Lucia also stated that its democracy was based on the rule of law with a constitution that gave every individual strong protection for human dignity, personal integrity and human rights. It therefore underscored the importance of the rules-based multilateral system, its obligations and the universal and binding nature of human rights.

746. Saint Lucia further stressed that, notwithstanding these challenges, it welcomed the recommendations made during its third universal periodic review cycle. It continued to demonstrate the commitment to its human rights obligations by fully supporting almost 75 per cent of recommendations.

747. Saint Lucia stated that it particularly welcomed those recommendations related to the ratification and implementation of international human rights instruments. In that regard, the Government through the National Coordinating Committee for Human Rights had initiated steps towards ratification and implementation, including the sensitization of stakeholders throughout the public sector, as well as non-state actors, about the importance of these instruments, their implications and its obligations. It also stated that priority would be given to the ratification of treaties and optional protocols, to which Saint Lucia was already a signatory but had not yet ratified when it comes to implementing the recommendations for immediate ratification of additional treaties.

748. Saint Lucia acknowledged that a gap existed between the signature and ratification of treaties and their implementation in national legislation and policies. Its commitment to bridging this gap was reflected in initiatives that were currently underway, such as, the Draft Gender Equality Policy and the Draft Domestic Violence Bill with respect to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Juvenile Justice and Child Care Bill with respect to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This implementation gap was reflective of the continuing capacity constraints from which it suffered, and in that regard, it expressed gratitude for the support received from the Voluntary Fund for financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review, geared towards the national implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

749. Saint Lucia stated that the universal periodic review recommendations were considered through a national consultative process that included not only officials of all relevant public sector agencies, but also other national stakeholders and non-state actors. There had yet to be a national consensus on how it should proceed with regard to those noted and partially supported recommendations.

750. Saint Lucia embraced the concept that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was a holistic, inclusive, and all-encompassing agenda underlining the importance and interdependence of the three pillars of the United Nations: peace and security, development and human rights. In this regard, Saint Lucia emphasized that, even as its ability to make progress within the development pillar continued being stymied by an international architecture that continuously ignored its inherent vulnerabilities, it remained committed to building a society, in which respect for human rights would be a central element of its national ethos.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

751. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Lucia, 12 delegations made statements.

752. Nepal (video statement) appreciated that Saint Lucia had accepted most of the recommendations formulated in the 37th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, including two recommendations made by Nepal. It took encouraging note of the efforts of Saint Lucia at the national level and within a regional context to reduce the impacts of climate change.

753. The Russian Federation (video statement) noted with satisfaction that Saint Lucia accepted most of the recommendations received. It expressed concern on the human rights situation in the country, despite some progress made. It expressed the hope that Saint Lucia would implement those supported recommendations to overcome the existing shortcomings.

754. Tunisia (video statement) appreciated the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It also noted the efforts made to put an end to discrimination and violence. It commended Saint Lucia for the measures adopted to reduce the impact of the COVIC-19 pandemic addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

755. UNFPA (video statement) expressed its commitment to supporting Saint Lucia in implementing its universal periodic review recommendations in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights in line with the 2030 Agenda and the ICPD Programme of Action. It commended Saint Lucia for the measures adopted to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment. It stated that it had supported Saint Lucia to develop and launch the Package of Essential Service for Women and Girls Subject to Violence and the current partnership to strengthen the Gender-based Violence (GBV) Referral System. It urged the Government to approve the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy and to fast-track its implementation with a focus on universal health coverage. It pledged its support for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy addressing legislation and policies for pregnant learner retention and re-entry into the formal school education system, and improvement in the delivery of comprehensive sexuality education are paramount. It also noted the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergencies. Furthermore, it reiterated its support on availability and utilization of disaggregated data across the development and humanitarian nexus through the conduct of the 2020 round of population and housing census.

756. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stated that the strategies for poverty alleviation should be strengthened, while noting poverty had been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which had widened the economic disparities and affected the educational attainment of children. It welcomed the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, while recognizing the challenges in that regard. It recalled that it had made recommendations to address gender-based violence, domestic violence and child labour. It expressed the hope that Saint Lucia would fully implement those supported recommendations.

757. Viet Nam (video statement) noted that Saint Lucia had accepted the majority of the recommendations received during its third cycle universal periodic review. It commended Saint Lucia for its commitment to reducing poverty and safeguarding the socio-economic rights of people in vulnerable situations, including women, children and persons with disabilities. It also welcomed the measures adopted both at national and regional levels to address climate risks.

758. Barbados (video statement) warmly welcomed Saint Lucia, a fellow member of the Caribbean Community and a Small Island Developing State. It appreciated the meaningful engagement of Saint Lucia in the universal periodic review process. It also recognized that Saint Lucia supported the majority of the recommendations received. It further appreciated Saint Lucia’s commitment to upholding the principles of human rights protection, particularly with regard to education, health and the rights of women and children.

759. Brazil (video statement) welcomed the efforts of Saint Lucia to promote and protect human rights, despite the economic and social challenges related to COVID-19. It noted the ratification of and accession to various human rights instruments while reiterating its appreciation for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the accession to the Marrakesh Treaty. It commended Saint Lucia for the measures taken to ensure access to water, food and healthcare, as well as to combat child labour and poverty. It also noted the efforts to address violence and discrimination against women and girls, and to mitigate all forms of child abuse.

760. Cuba (video statement) expressed its support to Saint Lucia for the damages caused by Hurricane Elsa and conveyed its condolences to the families of the victims. It also appreciated the acceptance of its recommendations related to the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as the measures to prevent and combat human trafficking and protect victims.

761. Guyana (video statement) welcomed Saint Lucia’s constructive engagement in the universal periodic review process. It noted with appreciation that Saint Lucia had accepted the majority of the recommendations received during its universal periodic review, including all of those made by Guyana. It commended Saint Lucia for the commitment to enhancing protection for women, children and older persons.

762. India (video statement) appreciated that Saint Lucia had supported 113 recommendations, including the two recommendations formulated by India. It commended Saint Lucia for the progress made in the field of education, in particular the growing trend of greater enrolment among women and girls at the secondary and tertiary levels. It also noted the steps taken towards establishing a national human rights institution.

763. Morocco welcomed the engagement of Saint Lucia in the universal periodic review process. It noted with satisfaction the acceptance of the recommendations on the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

764. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Lucia, four other stakeholders made statements.

765. The Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement) noted with appreciation the decision taken by the Government of Saint Lucia to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It called upon Saint Lucia to coordinate efforts towards the ratification of the Convention with other States and with the Special Adviser of the Secretary General of the United Nations on the Prevention of Genocide.

766. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended Saint Lucia for effectively observing a *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty since 1995 and for ceasing to issue death sentences since 2011. It expressed concern that the death penalty remained an available sentence for ordinary crimes, despite the fact that the chance of execution was not imminent with no person on death row since 2013. However, the possibility would still remain until the law formally prohibited the death penalty. It also noted with concern that Saint Lucia failed to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It further expressed concern about the conditions of detention, among others, increased health risks in overcrowded prisons, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. It called upon Saint Lucia to collaborate with regional civil society organizations to: conduct awareness raising campaigns on human rights and alternatives to the death penalty; improve the conditions of detention complying with the Nelson Mandela Rules; and vote in favour of the General Assembly resolutions to establish an official moratorium on the use of the death penalty.

767. Human Rights Watch (video statement) expressed regrets about the refusal of Saint Lucia to accept recommendations to decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults. It stated that Articles 132 and 133 of the Criminal Code, which punished the so-called “gross indecency” and “buggery” with up to 10 years imprisonment, violated international human rights law and had a detrimental impact on the lives of lesbian, gay, bi-sexual and transsexual (LGBT) people in the country. It also noted that such laws reinforced societal prejudices effectively giving social and legal sanction for stigma, discrimination, and violence against LGBT people. It further highlighted that, under human rights law, sexual orientation and gender identity, including consensual sexual relations, was guaranteed under the right to be protected against arbitrary and unlawful interference with or attacks on one’s private and family life and one’s reputation or dignity. It stated that the Government’s responses to recommendations on the issue raised serious concerns about its commitment to human rights and protecting and supporting its LGBT residents.

768. United Nations Watch (video statement) welcomed the recent Freedom House annual review of Saint Lucia, which awarded the country high marks for its human rights record with a total score of 92/100. However, it expressed concerns on the prevalence of the nominally prohibited practice of extra-judicially resolving child sexual assault cases through means of monetary reparations by the parents of the affected parties. It urged Saint Lucia to actively oppose to this practice. It also noted with concern about the criminalization of consensual same-sax relations, despite the fact that instances of same-sex activities were not prosecuted in practice while noting that there existed the interrelatedness between statutory law and public opinion.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

769. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 165 recommendations received, 113 enjoy the support of Saint Lucia, and 49 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another 3 recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

770. Saint Lucia (video statement) expressed its appreciation to all member States and observer States and other stakeholders who contributed to the enriching discourse and exchange of ideas throughout the universal periodic review process. It was laying the foundation for initiating the necessary changes in line with the recommendations, which was work in progress, but one that Saint Lucia was committed to seeing to its completion.

771. Saint Lucia also remained devoted to upholding its international commitments for the promotion and protection of the human rights of its people. This was amplified by the steps taken so far and by the ongoing processes aimed at strengthening the institutional structure and the national framework for human rights protection and promotion.

772. Saint Lucia further underscored its full support for the universal periodic review mechanism, which helped it to fulfil its commitments through international cooperation and partnership.

 Nepal

773. The review of Nepal was held on 21 January 2021 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 Nepal 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;[[129]](#footnote-130)

(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;[[130]](#footnote-131)

(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.[[131]](#footnote-132)

774. At its 28th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Nepal (see sect. C below).

775. The outcome of the review of Nepal comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[132]](#footnote-133) 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.[[133]](#footnote-134)

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

776. Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Mani Prasad Bhattarai (video statement), presented Nepal’s position on recommendations received during its third universal periodic review.

777. The Government had convened discussions with relevant ministries and agencies, the National Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations. Most of the recommendations were already being implemented, and some were in the process of implementation.

778. Of 233 recommendations, Nepal had supported 196 recommendations, and noted the remaining 37 recommendations.

779. With respect to noted recommendations, Nepal viewed that they required further assessment of the existing implementation capacity, including the development of requisite legal, policy, and institutional infrastructure, and commensurate financial resources.

780. Regarding the recommendations to ratify disarmament-related instruments, Nepal supported time-bound and complete disarmament of all weapons of mass destruction. For the recommendations to ratify the remaining international human rights treaties and other international instruments, Nepal intended to build the requisite legal and institutional capacity before joining additional instruments.

781. Although Nepal was not a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, it had been providing shelter to thousands of refugees on humanitarian grounds. Nepal abided by the principle of non-refoulement.

782. The Constitution of Nepal guaranteed equality before the law in order to abolish discrimination based on ethnicity, gender, and caste. It ensured rights against discrimination based on origin, caste, tribe, community, profession, occupation, or physical condition.

783. The delegation asserted that the Constitution guaranteed religious freedom and prohibited discrimination on the ground of religious faith. However, conversion by force, undue influence or inducement was prohibited. The Constitution also guaranteed freedom of expression and opinion in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

784. Nepal was committed to implementing existing legislation on domestic violence and harmful practices.

785. The National Human Rights Commission of Nepal, an independent Constitutional body, was accredited as an “A” category institution. It exercised a range of investigatory, supervisory, directive, and recommendatory powers for the promotion and protection of human rights. Other independent thematic Commissions on Women, Dalits, Indigenous Nationalities, Madheshi, Tharu, and Muslim communities had been working for the promotion and protection of the rights of the respective specific communities.

786. The delegation declared that the Government had appointed Commissioners to various Commissions, including the National Human Rights Commission, in an inclusive manner following the existing legal provisions. The Government was committed to maintaining their independence and equipping those Commissions with the requisite resources for their effective functioning.

787. The Government had increased the monthly social security allowance by 33 per cent, provided to older persons, single women, Dalits, persons with disabilities, the destitute, indigents, and people belonging to ethnic groups on the verge of extinction. It planned to expand the coverage of contribution-based social security schemes to self-employed, contractual, and daily-wage workers in informal sectors.

788. Nepal was disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The Government had initiated a multi-stakeholder global dialogue forum- Sagarmatha Sambaad- and the first edition was scheduled for 4-6 October 2021.

789. Nepal was committed to addressing remaining transitional justice issues in accordance with the Comprehensive Peace Accord, directives of the Supreme Court, relevant international commitments, concerns of the victims, and ground realities.

790. The representation of women, indigenous nationalities, Dalits, Madhesi, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized communities, in the state machinery, was ensured by adopting inclusive principles.

791. Nepal was continuing bilateral and multilateral efforts for the safety and wellbeing of Nepali migrant workers. It was committed to the promotion and protection of the rights of children, including preventing child marriage and child labour.

792. Nepal attached importance to the work of special procedures mandate holders, regularly responded to their communications, and looked forward to welcoming the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food and Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights, with the latter visit scheduled for September 2021.

793. The COVID-19 pandemic had severely impacted livelihoods, the economy, public health, and social security systems. The Government had responded through measures such as prevention, isolation, quarantine and treatment, and had adopted health and safety protocols in compliance with World Health Organisation guidelines.

794. Nepal was able to control the first wave of the pandemic, with low death rates. It had vaccinated older persons and front-line workers with support from India and China, and through the COVAX facility. Thus far, only 8.5 per cent of the population had been administered first doses of the vaccine, and 2.5 per cent administered second doses.

795. Nepal was confronted with the second wave from mid-April 2021, with increased infection and death rates. To address the surge in cases, Nepal had appealed to the international community for support. Nepal expressed appreciation to countries that provided emergency life-saving equipment, medical supplies, and vaccine doses.

796. The delegation underscored that vaccines were the only means of controlling the situation. It appealed to the international community for concerted global cooperation, vaccine production, immediate release of surplus doses to low-income countries, including Nepal, and ensuring their equitable availability as a global public good.

797. The 15th National Development Plan, under implementation, aimed at promoting inclusive economic growth, and incorporated Sustainable Development Goals for the achievement of the aspiration of ‘Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali’, while graduating from Least Developed Country status by 2026 and becoming a middle-income country by 2030.

798. Nepal was committed to implementing supported recommendations, through a universal periodic review implementation action plan.

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

799. The Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (video statement), welcomed the Government’s enactment of laws to enforce fundamental rights. However, only 14 per cent of the Commission’s recommendations had been fully implemented, and 37 per cent partially implemented. He stated that the National Human Rights Commission amendment bill before Parliament must comply with the Paris Principles to ensure its independence, while the transitional justice process should conclude without delay. The Commission urged special measures to eliminate discrimination and violence against women, children and marginalized groups. Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it exhorted the Government to manage health services, including vaccines, without discrimination.

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

800. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nepal, 13 delegations made statements.

801. India (video statement) noted that it had been a member of the troika for the universal periodic review of Nepal. It expressed appreciation to Nepal for accepting 196 recommendations, including four recommendations made by India. India commended progress by Nepal in the realization of economic, social and cultural rights and welcomed its accession to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

802. Indonesia noted with appreciation that Nepal had accepted most recommendations addressed to it, including all three recommendations from Indonesia. Indonesia encouraged Nepal to fully implement all supported recommendations to further strengthen human rights promotion and protection in Nepal. Indonesia supported the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Nepal by the Council. Indonesia would also continue supporting the contribution of the universal periodic review as a cooperative mechanism.

803. Iraq (video statement) expressed appreciation to Nepal for accepting its two recommendations, on ending human trafficking, slavery and sexual exploitation of children, and making efforts to achieve equality between women and men, especially in the judiciary, law enforcement institutions and the diplomatic corps. Iraq recommended that the Council adopt the report of the universal periodic review of Nepal, and commended its acceptance of most of the recommendations made to it in this context.

804. Maldives (video statement) commended Nepal for accepting the majority of recommendations it received. Maldives was pleased to note that Nepal had accepted the two recommendations it had made to engage vulnerable populations in the development and implementation of climate-resilient adaptation plans and to provide training for law enforcement agencies on the implementation of the National Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Maldives requested the Council to adopt the universal periodic review outcome report of Nepal by consensus.

805. Pakistan (video statement) praised Nepal for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including its own. It appreciated the commitment of Nepal to advancing a national human rights agenda for improving the livelihood of its people and creating an enabling environment for realization of their human rights, as reflected through legislative and administrative measures, including the national human rights action plan. Pakistan requested the Council to adopt the universal periodic review outcome report on Nepal by consensus.

806. Malawi noted efforts by Nepal to create a more inclusive society through policies allowing vulnerable groups to participate in decision making on matters affecting their rights and freedoms. It commended Nepal for capacity building of key stakeholders in the promotion of human rights, including law enforcement agencies, and recognised policy and legislative reforms to comply with recommendations. Malawi encouraged Nepal to continue opening up civic space. Malawi recommended the adoption of the universal periodic review report on Nepal.

807. The Philippines (video statement) thanked Nepal for accepting the recommendations that it had presented on poverty reduction efforts and addressing gender-based violence. It noted efforts by Nepal to align domestic legislation on migration to international standards, particularly the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It supported the adoption by the Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Nepal.

808. Qatar (video statement) commended the positive cooperation of Nepal in implementing its human rights obligations, including the right to development, through the 15th National Development Plan and its inclusion in national development policies with the aim of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Qatar welcomed measures to ensure that the poor, orphans, older persons and persons with disabilities have access to free basic health services, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Qatar recommended that the Council adopt the report.

809. The Russian Federation (video statement) noted with satisfaction that Nepal had accepted most of the recommendations received, including its own. It assessed positively the provisions of the new Constitution, the adoption of which marked the successful completion of the main stage in resolving the consequences of a 10-year internal conflict. It commended the revision of national legislation to implement the constitutional provisions. It recommended the adoption of the universal periodic review report on Nepal.

810. Sri Lanka (video statement) expressed appreciation that Nepal had accepted a majority of the recommendations received, particularly the three recommendations made to Nepal by Sri Lanka. It welcomed the commitment of Nepal to enhance measures to uphold the human rights of its people in terms of its Constitution, and recognised efforts at poverty eradication and ameliorating the living standards of its people. Sri Lanka recommended adoption of the third universal periodic review report of Nepal.

811. Tunisia (video statement) thanked Nepal for its acceptance of most of the recommendations made to it. Tunisia welcomed the adoption of the Fifth National Human Rights Action Plan for the period 2020-2025. It also commended positive steps in preventing discrimination against women and ending violence against women and girls, combatting human trafficking, ensuring justice, security and the rule of law, and adopting a national plan to eliminate child labour. Tunisia recommended that the Council adopt the report.

812. UNFPA (video statement) welcomed commitments made by Nepal at the Nairobi Summit on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25) and the emphasis on the reproductive rights of young people. It applauded enactment of the 2018 Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Rights Act calling for non-discriminatory access to reproductive health services, although discriminatory social norms made implementation challenging. The COVID-19 pandemic had also disrupted access to reproductive health and gender-based violence services.

813. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela congratulated Nepal on its achievements in education, which is compulsory at the basic level and free up to the secondary level, while persons with disabilities and low incomes had the right to free higher education. It also expressed appreciation for the free provision of basic health services such as vaccinations, and maternal, child and paediatric healthcare. It wished Nepal success in implementing supported recommendations, and recommended the adoption of the report.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

814. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nepal, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

815. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video statement) asserted that young people in Nepal continued to be denied access to sexual and reproductive health services and education. Human rights obligations also should not be rescinded during pandemics. Rising cases of gender-based violence, child marriage, menstrual seclusion, mental health concerns, disruption of sexual and reproductive health services and limited access to comprehensive sexuality education, especially among young people, persons with disabilities, and gender minorities, during the pandemic, indicated urgent need for action.

816. The Consortium for Street Children (video statement) welcomed the support of Nepal for recommendations on the worst forms of child labour. It urged Nepal to act swiftly to ensure that child labour in the informal sector is fully incorporated into the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, as its evidence showed that the worst forms of child labour were predominant in informal sectors, which were outside the purview of governmental regulation, pushing children into higher vulnerability. The global health crisis had further exacerbated the situation of children already facing multiple vulnerabilities.

817. The World Evangelical Alliance, in a joint statement with the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, (video statement) regretted that Nepal did not accept key recommendations related to freedom of religion or belief. It observed that criminal charges of conversion by force or inducement were being used to hinder the enjoyment of religious freedom. More than 30 Christians had been arrested and taken to court on charges of "conversion” during 2018 and 2019. It reiterated its appeal to Nepal to repeal or amend sections 155, 156, 158 and 159 of the Penal Code to ensure consistency with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

819. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement) called on Nepal to amend article 26 of the Constitution, to remove the prejudicial definition of secularism and instead include a definition that conforms to international human rights standards and prevents preferential treatment of one religion over others. It urged Nepal to implement the accepted recommendation from Haiti to protect the rights of persons from religious minorities and to guarantee freedom of religion or belief in law and in practice. It further appealed to Nepal to drop all charges against all those detained in connection with the peaceful exercise of their religion or belief, immediately and without condition.

820. The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement) was deeply concerned by the inattention of Nepal to the statutory limitations on rape cases and discrimination against sexual and gender minorities, including the refusal to adopt marriage equality legislation. It urged the Government to ensure stronger commitments for youth sexual and reproductive health and rights and the implementation of Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Rights Act, 2018. It also called on the Ministry of Education and its constituent bodies to develop and implement a comprehensive curriculum for both in and out of school settings that aligns with the International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education.

821. The Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement) congratulated Nepal for accepting the recommendation from Haiti on suicide prevention, recalling that suicide kills more than homicide worldwide. It noted with pleasure that all recommendations made regarding the local Enforced Disappearances Commission had been accepted, and stated that a visit by the Working Group on Enforced Disappearances would be useful. It further expressed the hope that Nepal would ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as soon as possible.

822. The IDPC Consortium (video statement) stated that the Government of Nepal had outsourced the responsibility to establish drug treatment centres to private actors, who operated without training, authorization or approval. Women who used drugs were disproportionately impacted by stigma and criminalisation. It called on Nepal to implement relevant recommendations received during the universal periodic review, with a view to respecting, protecting, and fulfilling the rights of people who use drugs. Such recommendations included: to develop comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and policies; to protect the rights of people in situations of vulnerability, notably regarding access to justice; to ensure that anti-torture legislation is aligned with international standards; to ensure access to health care; and to eliminate inequality and structural violence against women.

823. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (video statement) expressed concern that Nepal had rejected recommendations to reform the 2006 Electronic Transactions Act and eliminate criminal provisions relating to defamation and slander. It urged Nepal to reform existing laws and ensure that all proposed legislations related to freedom of expression are in line with international standards, as well as decriminalize defamation. It asserted that appointments to the National Human Rights Commission had occurred through a flawed process, without transparency, broad consultation or parliamentary approval, undermining the independence, legitimacy, and public confidence in the Commission. It called on Nepal to rescind these appointments and ensure the appointment and selection process and the Human Rights Commission Act are in line with international standards.

824. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the Law Society (video statement), called on Nepal to implement without delay recommendations related to lawyers and human rights defenders received during the universal periodic review. It noted with grave concern that there had been increasing threats against lawyers and human rights defenders in Nepal, as well as other efforts to prevent them from carrying out their duties. There was a particularly high risk for women lawyers and human rights defenders who were defending victims of gender-based violence. It urged Nepal to ensure sufficient safeguards are in place to guarantee the full independence of lawyers and human rights defenders, and effective protection against any form of undue interference in their work.

825. The World Vision International (video statement) stated that Nepal should create programmes for the abolition of chhaupadi (isolating menstruating women and girls), prioritise the health and nutrition of vulnerable populations, ensure child-friendly education with an emphasis on the teacher-student relationship, rescue child labourers and street children, and develop guidelines for meaningful child participation. It further considered that the Government should decide the best interest determination of children at risk, those in need of special protection, sexual and gender minorities, as well as children with disabilities.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

826. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 233 recommendations received, 196 had enjoyed the support of Nepal, and 37 had been noted

827. Nepal was committed to making progress on supported recommendations through an action plan under a dedicated mechanism, before its next review. The recommendations were being integrated into national plans and policies, including the Fifth National Human Rights Action Plan (2020-2025), and in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

828. Nepal viewed all human rights, including the right to development, as universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing. It was steadfast in building an egalitarian society founded on an inclusive and participatory democratic order, to ensure economic equality, prosperity and social justice.

829. The delegation thanked Member States, civil society and stakeholders for their engagement during the universal periodic review process.

 Oman

830. The review of Oman was held on 21 January 2021 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 Oman 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;[[134]](#footnote-135)

(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;[[135]](#footnote-136)

(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.[[136]](#footnote-137)

831. At its 29th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Oman (see sect. C below).

832. The outcome of the review of Oman comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[137]](#footnote-138) 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.[[138]](#footnote-139)

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

833. Ambassador and Head of the International Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Humaid Ben Ali Al-Maani (video statement), thanked the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Human Rights Council, and the States that participated in the dialogue of the review of Oman, and commended the efforts of the troika: Malawi, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

834. Ambassador Al Maani noted that the high number of recommendations supported by Oman is an indication of the State’s positive interaction with the universal periodic review mechanism, with a view to strengthening the human rights system and keeping pace with the social, economic and political development. Oman is very careful to take seriously on board these recommendations in consultation with civil society.

835. The delegation explained that Oman took note of some recommendations because they are inconsistent with local legislation and customs or because they are premature and require a pause to carefully consider their outcome.

836. The delegation reaffirmed that Oman strives to promote and protect human rights, and that the supporting recommendations related to joining the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, for example, is a clear indication of the State’s gradual tendency to join the core human rights treaties and to continue strengthening its cooperation with United Nations human rights treaty bodies. The delegation recalled that Oman had previously acceded to three additional core treaties in 2020, namely, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. By this, Oman became party to most of the core international human rights treaties.

837. Oman did not only contained itself to the accession to these conventions but rather to bringing about their implementation at the national level through legislation, and cooperation with the competent Committees. Oman is seeking to establishment mechanisms that would allow to follow up on those conventions, and to prepare the relevant reports on all treaties.

838. Ambassador Al-Maani flagged efforts made by the Oman Human Rights Commission to promote human rights in cooperation with the Government and civil society. Royal Decree No. 124/2008 requires all government units to cooperate with the Commission in undertaking its tasks, and provide it with required information and data. The decree mandated the Commission in line with the Paris principles, including its involvement in the preparation of human rights reports; and to deal with all matters related to human rights in Oman. The Commission has also been allocated resources from the State’s general budget. The State supports the recommendations related to the Oman Human Rights Commission. Competent authorities, in consultation with the Commission and civil society, shall examine the Commission’s current structure and will indicate amendments to strengthen its status to guarantee the implementation of the Paris Principles.

839. The delegation clarified that Oman dealt with recommendations regarding freedom of opinion and expression in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law of the State, which guarantees freedom of opinion and expression in speech, in writing, and through various forms of expression. It guarantees freedom of the press, print, and publications according to the terms and conditions prescribed by the Law, and prohibits anything that leads to discord, affects the security of State, or prejudices human dignity or rights.

840. Accordingly, Oman supported the recommendations that fall within the scope of freedom of opinion, press and media, and the exercise of the right to freedom of expression whether exercised by citizens or residents. The delegation stressed that Oman is constantly seeking to develop and update its legislation regarding the media activities to follow the latest developments in this field.

841. Regarding the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, the delegation noted that Oman gives these segments of society special care and attention, especially through services provided by various institutions in cooperation with civil society organisation. This is reflected in the Basic Law of State No. 6/2021 that gives these categories special attention be it in general or more specifically. In general, Article 12 guarantees justice, consultation, equality, and the right of citizens to participate in public affairs. Article 13 related to the establishment of a sound governance system that guarantees justice, security and equality for citizens and respect for public order. More specifically, Article 15 sets out several paragraphs regarding family, women, children, and persons with disabilities, youth and adolescent. The delegation reaffirmed that Oman guarantees justice, equality and equal opportunities among citizens since these are the pillars of society, and family is the fundamental foundation.

842. Ambassador Al-Maani stressed that Oman guarantees equality between women and men in addition to the attention given to the aforementioned groups of society. Taking stock of progress achieved in the implementation of the treaties related to the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities is a priority for Oman. Various governmental, private and community base institutions are translating relevant recommendations into targeted activities and programmes to enhance awareness of the rights of these categories of persons, and formulate national policies and frameworks to upgrade services provided to them.

843. Oman supported most of the recommendations regarding labour, and intends to continue striving to apply the standards of the International Labour Organization, provide decent work, combat unemployment, protect all workers against discrimination, and regulating the relationship between workers and employers through social dialogue, improve the work environment, and protect the rights of working women to guarantee gender equality. The delegation noted that the draft Labour Law will also have a major impact in addressing many of the challenges currently faced by the labour market, as well as domestic workers.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

844. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Oman, 13 delegations made statements.

845. Nepal (video statement) appreciated Oman’s constructive engagement in the universal period review process, and for accepting most of the recommendation, including those made by Nepal. It encouraged the continuation of measures to improve the conditions of migrant workers in Oman.

846. Pakistan (video statement) commended Oman’s cooperation with the international human rights machinery. It acknowledged efforts to ensure social protection, including for people in vulnerable situations, and initiatives to promote social and economic development and achieve progress on the Sustainable Development Goals.

847. The Philippines (video statement) commended Oman’s support of recommendations regarding protection mechanisms to migrant workers, and the constructive approach to the universal periodic review. It further recognised Oman’s efforts to further promote and protect human rights, especially of vulnerable groups and sectors.

848. Qatar (video statement) commended Oman’s cooperation with human rights mechanisms, institutional and legislative reforms undertaken, and efforts to strengthen all human rights and basic freedoms. It encouraged Oman to carefully implement supported recommendations in light of national priorities and commitments.

849. The Russian Federation (video statement) welcomed Oman’s support of the majority of recommendations, and its successful efforts, including the accession to a number of human rights treaties. It encouraged Oman to peruse these efforts, including by bringing national legislation into full compliance with its international obligations.

850. Saudi Arabia (video statement) praised the progress made in the field of human rights and Oman’s cooperation with human rights mechanisms, including the supporting the majority of recommendations, including its own, and encouraged Oman to continue protecting and promoting human rights at all levels.

851. Sri Lanka (video statement) appreciated Oman’s engagement, and its support to most recommendations. It commended Oman’s significant achievements in human development that is crucial for the advancement of human rights, and acknowledged progress in promoting the rights of women.

852. The Sudan (video statement) applauded efforts made to promote and protect human rights, including the adoption of a new Constitution and its accession to human rights treaties. It commended Oman for accepting a high number of recommendations, including those that it had made.

853. The Syrian Arab Republic appreciated Oman’s interest in a serious and constructive dialogue to develop national efforts to promote and protect human rights, and noted that the acceptance of a wide range of recommendations would enrich these efforts.

854. Tunisia (video statement) welcomed Oman’s support of recommendations on the Human Rights Commission, persons with disabilities, and foreign workers. It commended legislations and decrees related to combating money laundering and terrorist financing, and strategies related to health, education, women, children, and social work.

855. The United Arab Emirates (video statement) appreciated Oman’s national efforts to protect and promote human rights, and the high number of recommendations it supported. It appreciated the undertaken institutional and legislative reforms that will strengthen Oman’s efforts in this regard.

856. UNPFA (video statement) mentioned that it had provided technical assistance to the Omani Human Rights Commission on issues related to human rights and relevant reporting mechanisms, including the universal periodic review, for which the Commission is the national custodian. The technical assistance included the delivery of trainings attended by key staff members of the Commission to build their capacities on the interlinkages between the universal periodic review, human rights indicators, and the pillars of the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action.

857. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged Oman’s cooperation and its progress in empowering women, promoting gender equality and ensuring their participation in politics, economics and society. It welcomed the Social Security Law and recommended Oman to pursue the policies in the areas of gender equality and strengthening the social programme.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

858. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Oman, seven other stakeholders made statements.

859. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement) called on Oman to withdraw its reservations regarding the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It noted that the Nationality Law 38/2014 discriminates against Omani women married to foreigners. It noted that security forces continue targeting human rights defenders, in addition to restrictions of freedom of expression online, and called for accelerating the accession to remaining treaties.

860. The Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement) welcomed Oman’s support of the recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, while stressing the importance of universal ratification of the Convention to eradicate genocide, and encouraged Oman to coordinate its efforts with other States that have a similar position.

861. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement) noted Oman’s restrictive legislation, including the Penal Code, Press and Publications Law and the Telecommunications Act that stifle freedom of expression, publications, and target journalists, bloggers, activists and human rights defenders, including those focusing on environment. It noted that Oman routinely suspends social media accounts of activists and bans online platforms. It called on Oman to take proactive measures to create an enabling environment for civil society.

862. Ingenieurs du Monde (video statement) noted that the Penal Code and the Press and Publications Law restrict freedoms to expression, association and peaceful assembly. Critics of the State and the sultan are subject to heavy fines and prison sentences. It noted that press freedom was further curtailed under the guise of COVID-19 restrictions. It mentioned that Oman aims to stifle critical voices and called for the amendment of the Penal Code.

863. Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc (video statement) referred to ongoing systematic human rights violations in Oman, and restrictions on the rights to freedom of expression, assembly, and association, and detentions of human rights defenders, journalists, and other critics. It mentioned that Oman continues to harass activists, and confiscate books and newspapers critical of the Government. It also referred to relevant treaties that Oman has not acceded to yet.

864. The Iraqi Development Organization (video statement) mentioned attacks on freedom of expression and noted that the situation got worse during COVID-19, where individuals were arrested and harassed for publishing information about the health situation, which the Government deemed inappropriate, false, misleading, or generally critical of government policies. Others were harassed and arrested in relation to the Israeli Prime Minister’s visit as a deterrence for other activists. It called on Oman to end its crackdown.

865. The Alsalam Foundation (video statement) noted that Oman criminalizes the creation or dissemination of materials deemed to provoke public discord. The Penal Code outlines punishment for slandering the sultan, committing blasphemy or insulting Islam, and the Press and Publications Law empowers authorities to censor publications. It stated that Oman harasses and jails individuals and journalists for what the Government considers as blaspheme, offensive, insulting towards the Government, or causing discord.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

866. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 264 recommendations received, 208 had enjoyed the support of Oman, and 49 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

867. Ambassador Al Maani (video statement) noted that Oman was always determined to listen to the observations or comments made by international human rights organizations and by civil society inside Oman, and will carefully and constructively examine them as long as they contribute to the promotion of human rights and the general interest and are consistent with Oman’s principles and values. The context, available human and financial resources, as well as other circumstances that may affect the possibility of accepting them, should be taken into consideration.

868. The delegation concluded by reaffirming Oman’s commitment to the universal periodic review and noted that the Cabinet of Ministers formed a legal committee headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and made of all relevant government agencies, and civil society representatives. It is tasked to follow up and coordinate the implementation of the supported recommendations, and submit the reports on the progress made by the competent authorities in this regard.

 Austria

869. The review of Austria was held on 22 January 2021 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 Austria 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;[[139]](#footnote-140)

(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;[[140]](#footnote-141)

(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.[[141]](#footnote-142)

870. At its 29th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Austria (see sect. C below).

871. The outcome of the review of Austria comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[142]](#footnote-143) 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.[[143]](#footnote-144)

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

872. The delegation of Austria led by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office and specialized institutions in Geneva, Elisabeth Tichy-Fisslberger (video statement), stated that the universal periodic review was one of the fundamental achievements of the Human Rights Council and an encouraging example of what the Council could do to improve the promotion and protection of human rights.

873. Respect for human rights and violations of international human rights obligations was not merely a domestic affair. It was a matter of legitimate interest for the international community to ensure that international human rights obligations were respected and implemented.

874. The COVID-19 pandemic had made the past months truly demanding for all, and the situation was still uncertain. Many countries were taking back recent “opening” measures and struggled to find answers to the unique challenges of this crisis –health challenges as well as economic, humanitarian, social and human rights challenges. While tackling these challenges, it was important not to leave anyone behind and to pay particular attention to the long-term consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, notably with regards to social rights.

875. The universal periodic review had, for the third time, provided Austria with an opportunity to take a close look at the human rights situation “at home”. Austria had prepared its review through a very inclusive process. In this endeavour, it had built strongly on the work of the so-called “Human Rights Coordinators” in all ministries and federal regions, who were tasked with the mission to improve human rights mainstreaming in their respective areas of work.

876. While Austria had a high standard of human rights protection, it was aware that guaranteeing human rights was a constant task and that there was always room for improvement. It appreciated the universal periodic review as a recurring “reality check”, helping the country to make its human rights protection system better by identifying gaps and re-focusing on key concerns.

877. The delegation especially valued the time and effort civil society organizations had taken to cooperate closely and constructively with the Government in this process. It also appreciated the thorough examination of the country’s human rights record by other States during the Working Group session and thanked everyone for the inputs, the questions and comments, which were sometimes critical, but also thoughtful and well prepared.

878. During the dialogue in the Working Group, Austria had received 317 recommendations from 115 delegations on a variety of issues. It had accepted 213 recommendations immediately, noted 70 and deferred the decision on 34. After extensive consultations with all relevant national authorities, Austria had accepted another 23. In total, Austria had thus been able to support 236 recommendations.

879. In its addendum, Austria had provided substantive explanations on many individual recommendations. Therefore, the delegation only wanted to highlight a few of the recurring topics of recommendations received.

880. Austria attached very high importance to the prevention of and protection against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and related intolerance and had been able to accept almost all recommendations in this area. Nevertheless, racist prejudices and attitudes, right-wing extremist, xenophobic, antireligious and racist acts continued to occur. Austria, therefore, continued to develop and implement relevant measures, including the preparation of a National Action Plan against Discrimination and Racism, which had been announced in the government programme.

881. The prevention and protection of women from violence was a key priority and challenge to Austria’s human rights protection system. Austria had recently taken even more determined measures to combat violence against women, such as the provision of additional financial resources for protection against violence, victim protection and violence prevention; the strengthening of legal and psychosocial support for victims in criminal proceedings; and the implementation of sensitization campaigns.

882. Austria had significantly expanded support for national minorities in the country by doubling the annual financial contribution to them. In addition, federal funding for media run by national minorities had increased significantly. The government programme included a number of further steps, such as the establishment of a working group to modernize the representation of the national minorities. Austria continued to work with the representatives of the six autochthonous national minorities regarding further improvements.

883. Austria had been particularly pleased to accept the recommendation to adopt national legislation regulating the activities of transnational companies with a human rights-based approach. As this recommendation touched upon the competencies of several ministries, extensive coordination was required. Austria was awaiting the publication of the European Commission proposal on sustainable corporate governance, which would have an important impact on the further development of Austria’s national policies.

884. Reaching the ODA level of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) was admittedly a severe challenge for Austria. Austria accepted the recommendations as it remained committed to this goal. The delegation was pleased to mention that, with regard to funds administered by the Austrian Foreign Ministry, i.e. bilateral development cooperation, a continuous increase in resources had been achieved. Besides, funds for emergency aid in order to support humanitarian needs had recently been doubled.

885. Austria’s international human rights engagement had always been guided by a spirit of cooperation and dialogue and Austria looked forward to engaging with delegations and NGO representatives for an even better realization of human rights.

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

886. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Austria, 13 delegations made statements.

887. Sierra Leone commended Austria for accepting Sierra Leone’s recommendation to strengthen efforts to combat acts of racial and religious hatred by adopting a national action plan against racism and welcomed Austria’s commitment in this regard. Sierra Leone thanked Austria for its continuing support to its Human Rights Commission.

888. Tunisia (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Austria of Tunisia’s recommendations related to combating discrimination and hate speech against foreigners, minorities and immigrants and to strengthening measures to combat human trafficking. Tunisia also commended Austria’s efforts to implement recommendations aimed at improving the justice system to promote and protect human rights.

889. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed deep concern about the drastic increase in human rights violations against vulnerable groups in Austria. It stated that Austria must end the systematic use of excessive force, torture and ill-treatment by the police 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 and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and to sign the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

890. Afghanistan (video statement) positively noted the commitment of Austria to the universal periodic review process and the acceptance of the majority of recommendations. It welcomed that Austria had accepted the recommendations made by Afghanistan, which mainly covered topics related to migrants and refugees, in particular issues related to family reunification and the full respect to the principle of non-refoulment.

891. Algeria (video statement) took note of the position of Austria on Algeria’s recommendations regarding the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families and stated that it would continue to constructively engage Austria on this recommendation. Algeria was pleased to note that Austria had accepted its recommendation regarding the improvement of the Austrian Ombudsman.

892. Australia (video statement) noted the high proportion of recommendations supported by Austria and welcomed Austria’s support for three of the four recommendations made by Australia. In particular, Australia welcomed that Austria intended to continue measures to tackle racism and xenophobia and its ongoing efforts to promote gender equality and reduce violence against women.

893. Barbados (video statement) commended Austria for its active engagement in the universal periodic review process and stressed that Austria’s acceptance of the various recommendations received stood as a clear demonstration of the country’s commitment to honouring its human rights obligations.

894. Belarus (video statement) noted that the recommendations received by Austria would encourage it to take a critical look at its own human rights record. At the same time, it welcomed that Austria would have the opportunity to work on its internal problems without external interference and noted that this was impossible in the case of other States for which recommendations were dictated by a small group of countries through resolutions of the Human Rights Council.

895. Botswana (video statement) encouraged Austria to continue cooperating with all international and regional human rights mechanisms. It welcomed Austria’s acceptance of Botswana’s recommendation to investigate reports of sexual exploitation and trafficking, identify child victims and ensure that perpetrators were brought to justice.

896. Burkina Faso (video statement) applauded Austria’s progress in promoting and protecting human rights, in particular through the adoption of new laws on protection from violence and online hate speech. Burkina Faso welcomed Austria’s acceptance of most of the recommendations it received, including those of Burkina Faso concerning stepping up efforts against incitement or commission of acts of racial or religious hatred.

897. China (video statement) regretted that Austria had not accepted the recommendations made by China and was concerned about human rights violations in the country, including the increase of racism and xenophobia, the rise of extreme right-wing forces and the violation of the rights of migrants and refugees. China urged Austria to reflect on its own human rights issues and take measures to promote and protect human rights.

898. Cuba welcomed the acceptance by Austria of the recommendations made by Cuba regarding access to justice for victims of racial, ethnic or religious discrimination and the national strategy for the prevention and reduction of poverty. It wished Austria success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

899. Egypt (video statement) appreciated Austria’s efforts to increase the representation of women in leadership positions and the respect the rights of religious minorities, but expressed concern about the failure to investigate effectively allegations of prison overcrowding, excessive use of force and torture by the police. It also expressed concern about the increase in the activities of extremist and racist groups in the country.

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

900. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Austria, five other stakeholders made statements.

901. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) noted that, in Austria, Jews did not face any limitations in their ability to exercise their religion and traditions but that, unfortunately, antisemitism remained an issue, especially during the pandemic, and highlighted that, together with the Austrian Government and several other relevant stakeholders, it had launched a comprehensive national strategy against antisemitism. It stated Austria had become an international leader in countering antisemitism and that, *inter alia*, in 2018 Austria had spearheaded the first-ever European Union Council Declaration dedicated to fighting antisemitism. It expressed its strong commitment to continue working with the Austrian Government on the fulfilment of the national strategy against antisemitism.

902. The International Lesbians and Gay Association (video statement) was thankful for the five recommendations made to Austria targeting the rights of intersex children and their physical and psychological integrity and applauded Austria for taking first steps towards their implementation. It noted that, in June 2021, the Austrian Parliament had unanimously adopted a resolution that requested the Government to effectively protect intersex children from non-consensual and not necessary treatments. A resolution on the ban of conversion therapies, already adopted once in 2019, was also adopted in the same meeting. It urged Austria to take further steps to promptly implement these measures and hoped that the two resolutions would result in real change this time. Finally, it regretted that four recommendations targeting the harmonization and broadening the scope of national antidiscrimination legislation had been noted by Austria.

903. The World Evangelical Alliance (video statement) welcomed Austria’s support of recommendations on countering human trafficking. It also welcomed the annual exchange between representatives of law enforcement authorities and specialized victim protection associations and called on Austria to continue with its efforts in tackling human trafficking. In this regard, it reiterated its recommendation to expand and systematize existing training on human trafficking for the police, health professionals, and public servants working in the area of asylum and migration. It also called on Austria to offer residency permits to the victims of trafficking independent of their willingness to make a statement with the police.

904. The Association Ma’onah for Human Rights and Immigration (video statement) welcomed the implementation by Austria of measures to address the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it remained concerned about the alarming escalation of racial violence against minorities and migrants and stated that anti-Muslim hatred was reflected in the increasingly xenophobic public discourse. It also noted numerous reports of ethnic profiling by police against persons from minority communities. It regretted that Austria had introduced significant restrictions concerning family reunification and urged Austria to take measures that would facilitate the integration of newcomers into the country. Finally, it welcomed the Parliament’s approval of a bill to fight against online hate speech and encouraged Austria to ensure that this regulation did not result in excessive content blocking.

905. Amnesty International (video statement) was concerned about Austria’s continued reluctance to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It welcomed Austria’s support of the recommendations to reform the Austrian Ombudsman Board and recommended an open and transparent discussion on steps towards full compliance with the Paris Principles. It further strongly encouraged Austria to urgently implement the recommendations concerning the establishment of an independent investigation and complaints mechanism to address allegations of torture and other forms of ill-treatment by the police and called on the Government to urgently implement relevant recommendations to address gender-based and sexual violence. Finally, it encouraged Austria to establish a transparent and effective process to follow up on the recommendations it has accepted.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

906. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 317 recommendations received, 236 had enjoyed the support of Austria, and 81 had been noted.

907. The delegation (video statement) expressed appreciation for the constructiveness shown by all those who had participated in the universal periodic review of Austria. It was particularly grateful for the interventions by civil society and assured that their statements would be carefully considered in the follow-up process. The delegation also thanked the troika, composed of the Bahamas, Eritrea, and the Republic of Korea, as well as the Secretariat for their excellent work.

908. While the adoption of the outcome report marked an important step in Austria’s universal periodic review, it was clear that the work was not finished. On the contrary, while the follow-up to the recommendations accepted had already started, Austria’s efforts would take up speed in the months to come. Austria was confident that it would be able to present considerable progress when submitting its mid-term report to the Human Rights Council in summer 2023.

909. Finally, Austria highlighted two areas that it considered among the current key challenges for the protection of human rights.

910. Firstly, it referred to the issue of new and emerging technologies and the risks they posed for the enjoyment of human rights. It noted that the pandemic had proven that technology could be a blessing, but stressed that new technologies were not automatically beneficial nor neutral as they always embodied the values and biases of those who had created and employed them. The technological evolution was racing ahead at phenomenal speed, while international safeguard mechanisms were lagging behind and the international community needed to reach a common understanding of how to best protect human rights in the digital age.

911. Secondly, Austria highlighted the effects of environmental degradation and climate change on the enjoyment of human rights. While the scientific evidence was clear, the ambition of the international community was still lagging behind. Austria remained committed to stepping up action at the international level and aimed at achieving climate neutrality by 2040.

912. In implementing the recommendations received during the universal periodic review, Austria would strive to include not only all State actors but also civil society. It was therefore looking forward to constructive and transparent cooperation with civil society actors to make further progress in the field of human rights in Austria a reality.

 Rwanda

913. The review of Rwanda was held on 25 January 2021 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 Rwanda 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;[[144]](#footnote-145)

(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;[[145]](#footnote-146)

(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.[[146]](#footnote-147)

914. At its 29th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Rwanda (see sect. C below).

915. The outcome of the review of Rwanda comprised of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[147]](#footnote-148) 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.[[148]](#footnote-149)

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

916. The delegation of the Republic of Rwanda reaffirmed the country’s commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Rwanda participated in its third universal periodic review in January 2021 and appreciated the advanced questions, the invaluable inputs during the interactive dialogue and the recommendations it had received. The delegation reiterated its appreciation to those States who had participated constructively in the review, and to the troika comprising of Bangladesh, Poland and Togo. It also expressed its gratitude to the Secretariat for the hard work and great collaboration throughout the process and was thankful for the frank collaboration and flexibility extended to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Rwanda to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva during the process.

917. The delegation thanked the civil society organizations in Rwanda for their invaluable role in the universal periodic review process. It noted an increase in active, meaningful, open and honest engagement over the last five years, which showed that the Government and civil society were working toward a common goal and shared values. The delegation also noted the crucial role played by other stakeholders, including the United Nations country team in Rwanda, development partners and the National Commission for Human Rights. Rwanda looked forward to working with all stakeholders, particularly in relation to the recommendations that it had committed to implement.

918. The Government thoroughly reviewed all 284 recommendations that Rwanda had received during the review, of which 160 recommendations enjoyed the support of Rwanda. Rwanda has thus supported 56.34 per cent of recommendations received. A comparison with the previous review in 2015, during which Rwanda had supported 21.83 per cent of the recommendations it had received, indicated an increase in the acceptance rate of 34.51 per cent. The Government was proud of this high acceptance rate.

919. A further 75 recommendations were noted as they were considered to already be part of ongoing Government interventions and would thus be implemented through these interventions. The remaining 49 recommendations, which had been deferred during the review, after examination and reflection, did not enjoy the support of Rwanda and would not be given further consideration. These recommendations were found to be either unrealistic, did not reflect the reality on the ground, repeated unfounded allegations, and were irrelevant or based on wrong information, amongst other reasons.

920. The delegation reiterated the Government’s commitment to an open and constructive engagement with any interested party acting in good faith to discuss any issues that would contribute to the further advancement of human rights in the country.

921. The delegation also reiterated the Government’s firm commitment to the advancement of the human rights agenda at national, regional and global levels and pledged the full support of Rwanda to the universal periodic review and the Human Rights Council.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

922. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Rwanda, 13 delegations made statements.

923. Namibia (video statement) commend Rwanda for the recommendations it had supported, including the recommendation that had been made by Namibia to strengthen efforts to combat violence against women. This clearly demonstrated the commitment by Rwanda to further improve the human rights of all persons on its territory.

924. Nepal (video statement) noted with appreciation that Rwanda had supported most of the recommendations made during the third cycle, including the two recommendations made by Nepal. It noted the comprehensive policies and strategies that had been developed by Rwanda to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and welcomed the adoption of the law on human trafficking. It wished Rwanda success in implementing the supported recommendations.

925. UNHCR (video statement) welcomed the fact that Rwanda had supported recommendations that stood to make an impact on persons of concern, including asylum-seekers, refugees, and stateless persons. It appreciated efforts and commitments made by Rwanda to prevent and reduce statelessness and to protect stateless people. It welcomed the pioneering legislative efforts undertaken by Rwanda to facilitate access to nationality for stateless persons. It encouraged Rwanda to uphold its engagement towards the identification, prevention and reduction of statelessness through the full implementation of the National Action Plan to End Statelessness by 2024. It stood ready to continue providing technical and operational support to Rwanda.

926. The Russian Federation (video statement) noted that most of the recommendations received enjoyed the supported of Rwanda, including one of the two recommendations made by the Russian Federation. It noted the progress made by Rwanda, particularly in reforms made to the Judiciary, including with the establishment of the Court of Appeal. It expressed concern about the difficulties faced by Rwanda in protecting human rights and expected the measures taken by the Government to strengthen national capacities to protect and promote human rights to yield tangible results.

927. Senegal thanked Rwanda for the updated information provided to the Human Rights Council. It welcomed the measures taken by Rwanda to strengthen its legal, institutional and normative framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, including the adoption of the law on human trafficking, the strengthening of mechanisms for the protection of children against sexual violence and illegal work and the development of policies and strategies to guarantee the food security. Senegal wished Rwanda every success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

928. Sierra Leone noted the efforts that had been made by Rwanda to adopt and implement its first national human rights action plan. It welcomed the extension of the mandate of National Commission for Human Rights as well as the considerable progress that had been made in promoting women in leadership positions within the Government. It was pleased that the recommendation on enhancing efforts to combat all forms of gender-based violence against women that had been made by Sierra Leone had enjoyed the support of Rwanda. However, Rwanda had noted the recommendations on media independence and the adoption of the bill on trafficking in persons that had been made by Sierra Leone.

929. Tunisia (video statement) thanked Rwanda for the updated information provided and for supporting most of recommendations received. It noted with satisfaction that Rwanda had supported all the recommendations made by Tunisia. It reiterated its appreciation for the positive steps taken by Rwanda to develop the human rights system, improve the legislative and institutional framework in this context, and strengthen its policies directed at establishing gender equality, empowering women, and supporting social protection, including for children.

930. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement) was pleased that Rwanda had supported its recommendation to protect and enable journalists to work freely, without fear of retribution, and ensure that State authorities comply with the access to information law. However, it expressed regret that Rwanda had not supported its other recommendation, which was also made by other States, to conduct transparent, credible and independent investigations into allegations of human rights violations, including deaths in custody and torture. It welcomed the acceptance by Rwanda of recommendations from other countries on combatting human trafficking, but expressed disappointment that Rwanda had not supported the recommendation made by the United Kingdom to screen, identify and provide support to trafficking victims, including those held in government transit centres. It encouraged Rwanda to submit an optional mid-term report.

931. UNFPA on behalf of the United Nations country team (video statement) congratulated Rwanda for its achievements. It remained fully committed to continuing its partnership with Rwanda and encouraged the Government to continue enhancing the cooperation with the United Nations treaty bodies. It also encouraged the Government to finalize the National Human Rights Action Plan on the implementation of the supported recommendations and set up the online accountability mechanism and consider jointly reporting on the Voluntary National Review of the Sustainable Development Goals and the implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review.

932. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the responses offered by Rwanda during the review, which highlighted the country’s commitment to the observance of human rights. It noted the efforts made to guarantee equality between men and women and to combat domestic violence, amongst others. It also noted that children received free education up to secondary level and those from disadvantaged families received support to ensure that they continued their studies. It noted the achievements made in the implementation of supported recommendations from the previous review and wished Rwanda success in the implementation of the supported recommendations from the third cycle review.

933. Viet Nam (video statement) welcomed the engagement by Rwanda in the universal periodic review process and encouraged Rwanda to continue its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms in spirit of constructive dialogue. It commended the commitment by Rwanda to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedom, including the rights of women, children and other vulnerable groups. It noted the development efforts, including in the areas of education and health care and in improving the living standards of its people, and expressed the expectation of further cooperation by Rwanda on these matters at the Human Rights Council.

934. Belgium (video statement) stated that all three recommendations it had made had been noted by Rwanda, in spite of them explicitly having been welcomed by the head of delegation, Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Johnston Busingye in one of his interventions during the review. The independence of the Rwanda Media Commission, respect for the rights of children when applying the law establishing the National Rehabilitation Service, as well as a prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, remained topics worthy of further attention. The recommendations were, according to Rwanda, already covered by Rwandan regulatory activity and therefore noted. Given that Belgium considered these three recommendations to remain highly relevant in the Rwandan context, and given that Rwanda acknowledged working on these matters, Belgium requested Rwanda to reconsider its position and to support the recommendations.

935. Botswana (video statement) expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by Rwanda in promoting and protecting the rights of women. It commended Rwanda for supporting the recommendations made by many delegations, including the two recommendations made by Botswana on the qualitative and quantitative enhancement of poverty eradication strategies and on the creation of effective mechanisms and procedures for reporting cases of sexual abuse and exploitation of women and girls.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

936. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Rwanda, eight other stakeholders made statements.

937. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement) expressed concern that Rwanda had noted recommendations relating to respect for freedom of expressions, protecting human rights defenders and journalists, and guaranteeing civic space. It was also concerned about the excessive use of force by law enforcement agencies. It stated that there were inconsistencies in the positions taken by Rwanda on the recommendations received. While Rwanda had supported recommendations to cooperate with the United Nations, it had noted recommendations to cooperate with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture. Rwanda had also supported recommendations to combat enforced disappearances, but had noted recommendations to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, amongst others. There was a growing disconnect between law and practice. The Government’s position on the African Court on Human and People’s Rights was unfounded.

938. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme (video statement) encouraged Rwanda to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and to refrain from any political interference in the investigation and prosecution of cases. Since 2015, dozens of people had been arbitrarily detained in official and unofficial detention centres. As proof that Rwanda had eradicated impunity, the Government should guarantee independent investigations and fair trials for all illegal activities, including extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture and arbitrary detentions. It urged Rwanda to end all intimidations, kidnapping attempts and assassinations of opponents at home and abroad. It should also release all political prisoners and organize inclusive dialogue with all political actors in order to create a free democratic space.

939. Minority Rights Group (video statement) welcomed the commitment made by Rwanda to ensure that children from Historically Marginalised People, including Batwa children, were not left behind, by supporting a relevant recommendation. It called on Rwanda to implement this recommendation with the participation of the Batwa community. It urged Rwanda to implement other recommendations relating to the Batwa, including from civil society organizations and the United Nations treaty bodies.

940. Article 19 – The International Centre against Censorship (video statement) stated that the review of Rwanda had taken place amid increased restrictions on the right to freedom of expression. It expressed alarm that Rwanda had noted 21 of the 35 recommendations on freedom of expression, access to information and media freedom, thus impeding vital opportunity to enhance its human rights environment online and offline. It welcomed the fact that Rwanda had supported recommendations to eliminate legislative provisions that undermined the right to freedom of expression but expressed disappointment that a specific recommendation to repeal provisions on defamation and false information in the Penal Code had been noted. Rwanda had also taken an ambiguous approach by supporting and noting recommendations on the safety of journalists, media workers and human rights defenders. It urged Rwanda to investigate all attacks against journalists, media workers and human rights defenders.

941. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) stated that Rwanda had not implemented any of the recommendations it had received in its second cycle review regarding torture, arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearances, and freedom of expression. Rwanda had failed to cooperate with the United Nations Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, causing the Subcommittee to cancel its visit. It called on Rwanda to take concrete measures toward complying with its human rights obligations, including by ratifying all relevant international human rights conventions, fully cooperating with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, and combating impunity by establishing independent mechanisms for reporting crimes committed by State actors.

942. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement) expressed concerns about restrictions on civic space, and the vast disconnect between law and practice in relation to freedoms of expression and the media. It noted with concern that institutional and legal impediments for the protection of human rights had remained. The authorities had continued to target and attack human rights defenders despite commitments that had been made during the second universal periodic review cycle. It was concerned by restrictions on freedom of peaceful assembly. It called on Rwanda to take measures to implement all recommendations from its universal periodic review.

943. The Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement) called for ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, amongst others, the introduction of serious measures to protect human rights defenders and journalists, and investigation of all allegations of extrajudicial summary or arbitrary executions and cooperation with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture. It called for additional efforts to address the increasing prevalence of sexual violence and to lift restrictions imposed on the free use of internet and social media.

944. Amnesty International (video statement) stated that serious human rights violations had continued to be reported, including enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions, torture, arbitrary detention, excessive use of force, and unfair trials, and many previous cases had remain unresolved. It expressed concern that some of the most pertinent recommendations to tackle these violations had been noted, including carrying out independent investigations into such allegations, reengaging with the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture, and reinstating Rwanda’s declaration allowing non-governmental organisations and individuals to bring cases directly to the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights. It expressed disappointment that Rwanda had noted recommendations to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and called on the Government to reconsider this position.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

945. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 284 recommendations received, 160 had enjoyed the support of Rwanda, and 124 had been noted.

946. The delegation of Rwanda thanked the participating delegations and stakeholders for their statements, to which it had listened attentively and gave great consideration. The valuable contributions made by both delegations and stakeholders, conferred greater importance to the implementation of recommendations and commitments made during the review.

947. The increased rate of supported recommendations, in comparison with the previous review, constituted a clear demonstration of the engagement by Rwanda to further advance human rights in the country.

948. The delegation thanked those partners who reiterated their recognition of the continued commitment of Rwanda to implement the vast majority of the recommendations, and their satisfaction with the implementation of those recommendations that had been noted from the previous cycles.

949. Rwanda remained committed to its national, regional and international human rights obligations. The Government would continue with the required reforms aimed at ensuring that all Rwandans benefitted from the best legislation possible.

950. The delegation reiterated the commitment and support of Rwanda to the universal periodic review mechanism.

 Georgia

951. The review of Georgia was held on 26 January 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 Georgia 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;[[149]](#footnote-150)

(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;[[150]](#footnote-151)

(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.[[151]](#footnote-152)

952. At its 30th meeting, on 9 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Georgia (see sect. C below).

953. The outcome of the review of Georgia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[152]](#footnote-153) 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.[[153]](#footnote-154)

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

954. The delegation of Georgia (video statement) stated that Georgia supported and highly valued the universal periodic review mechanism. It had carefully reviewed the recommendations it had received including through a transparent process with the involvement of the Parliament.

955. Georgia was a party to most of the United Nations human rights treaties and continued its efforts to ratify the remaining core international human rights instruments. Georgia had recently ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and under the coordination of the Human Rights Secretariat of the Administration of the Government, more than 40 administrative agencies had elaborated the annual action plan for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

956. Georgia was an unequivocal supporter of the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. It had extended a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedures mandate holders in 2010 and since its last review in 2015 had hosted six visits. It regularly submitted State reports to the treaty monitoring bodies and had developed an inclusive national reporting process with the active engagement of all relevant stakeholders.

957. Georgia had developed various formats of dialogue with civil society, and the Human Rights Strategy for the period of 2021-2030 had been elaborated as a result of a transparent and participatory process with the involvement of the civil society.

958. Georgia was committed to continue promoting equality and combating discrimination and hate crimes, including by further strengthening the Public Defender’s Office, implementation of the human rights education programmes and awareness-raising campaigns as well as effective prosecution of such crimes.

959. The Parliament of Georgia had adopted further legislative amendments to bring the selection procedure of Supreme Court judges in conformity with the recommendations of the Venice Commission. The amendments provided for the requirements of open voting and written justification of the decisions on the selection of the candidates. The amendments introduced the possibility of a second and final appeal against the decision of the High Council of Justice, as recommended by the Venice Commission.

960. Georgia had taken important steps since January 2021 to prevent ill-treatment and ensure impartial investigation into use of force incidents. A new office of the State Inspector’s Service had been opened in the Adjara Region and a draft law aimed at strengthening the Service had been prepared. Continuing reforms in this respect would be a priority.

961. Various measures have been taken to raise data protection standards in the public and private sector. A number of trainings had been conducted for representatives of public entities and private companies. Furthermore, the package of legislative amendments had been drafted with the aim to raise the standards of personal data protection in Georgia.

962. Georgia was committed to continue implement measures for the protection of different vulnerable groups. It would continue to strengthen its efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence and to support institutions offering assistance and protection for victims of domestic and sexual violence. It was also committed to take measures for the advancement of women’s rights.

963. The process of replacing large care facilities for children with alternative case services was ongoing, and an investigation regarding alleged violence committed against children had been launched.

964. Relevant preventive measures and awareness-raising activities had been implemented with the aim to eliminate child marriage and raise public awareness on this issue, as well as to ensure crime reporting to law enforcement authorities in a timely manner.

965. Furthermore, investigative and prosecutorial activity of crimes of sexual violence would be conducted exclusively by specialized prosecutors and investigators.

966. Measures taken by Georgia to combat human trafficking were positively assessed by numerous international organizations, and the Government was committed to further strengthen its efforts in this regard.

967. Georgia had elaborated the State Strategy for Civic Equality and Integration for 2021-2030 and its Action Plan for 2021-2022, soon to be adopted, which was based on the needs of the ethnic minority population. It supported the participation of ethnic minority representatives in civic, political, social-economic processes, and a special focus would be placed on the further empowerment of women and youth, and the promotion of intercultural dialogue.

968. Georgia was committed to implement further measures to enhance public confidence in democratic institutions and processes.

969. Georgia continuously worked to improve primary health care services, increase funding of treatment of various diseases and improve the social conditions of the most vulnerable population. As a result of legislative amendments, a pension indexation rule had been set from 2021. In 2021, a financial support system had been launched for young people from state care services in order to assist them to start independent living. The Government was also planning to double the child benefit from July 2021.

970. In order to mitigate the damage caused by the global pandemic, the Government had developed a crisis plan, which was implemented in two stages and covered a large part of the population with various targeted benefits. Compensation was given for six months to socially vulnerable families and to families with three or more children. Financial support was given to persons with severe disabilities and children with disabilities.

971. Georgia stated that it supported recommendations received on further mobilizing the efforts of the international community to ensure unimpeded access of international human rights and humanitarian organizations to the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia. It called on the Russian Federation to immediately and unconditionally release Zaza Gakheladze and other illegally detained people – Irakli Bebua and Genadi Bestaev. Georgia stated that internally displaced persons and refugees expelled from these regions continued to be denied the right to return to their homes by the Russian Federation.

972. The delegation stated that the Russian Federation had failed to comply with the judgement of the European Court of Human Rights of 2019 to pay compensation in respect of the damage suffered by Georgian nationals who were victims of deportation by the Russian Federation.

973. Georgia stated that the recommendations received through the universal periodic review would be translated into the National Action Plans of Human Rights. The role of Parliament in this process had been increased since 2016. It was now closely engaged in the process, including with regard to the monitoring of the implementation of supported recommendations.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

974. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Georgia, 13 delegations made statements.

975. Morocco welcomed the efforts made by Georgia in the fight against discrimination, hate crimes and violence against women, including through the establishment of an inter-institutional commission for this purpose. It encouraged Georgia to consolidate the promotion and protection of human rights at the legislative level and the efforts made to promote gender equality.

976. Namibia (video statement) was pleased to note that Georgia had accepted two recommendations made by Namibia regarding the participation of women in public and political decision-making processes and the intensification of efforts to combat gender-based violence.

977. Nepal (video statement) appreciated that Georgia had accepted most of the recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Nepal. It welcomed measures for the protection of environment, including the adoption of the National Waste Management Strategy.

978. The Republic of Moldova (video statement) welcomed the establishment of the Interagency Commission on Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and the adoption of the Code on the Rights of the Child.

979. The Russian Federation (video statement) regretted that Georgia had ignored the recommendations made by it, and reiterated them. It reminded Georgia that the sovereignty of Abkhazia and South Ossetia had been recognized by the Russian Federation and a number of other States, and stated the human rights situation in these territories could not be discussed in the framework of the universal periodic review of Georgia.

980. Tunisia (video statement) appreciated the positive developments in the context of promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms, through the adoption of the National Human Rights Strategy, and the constitutional amendments aimed at consolidating gender equality, guaranteeing the rights of women, persons with disabilities and children, combating racism and xenophobia, and combating domestic violence.

981. UN Women (video statement) welcomed the efforts made by Georgia to advance substantive gender equality through the 2017 constitutional reform, as well as measures taken to combat violence against women and girls. It urged the alignment of the provision of rape with the Istanbul Convention by introducing the concept of free consent and removing the requirement of victim status to access shelters. It encouraged Georgia to ensure women’s full, equal, and meaningful participation at all levels of decision-making, including in peace and security processes.

982. The United Arab Emirates (video statement) welcomed the positive steps taken by Georgia in all areas of human rights, especially economic, social and cultural rights. It appreciated the political will of Georgia to promote human rights and implement all national commitments in line system in accordance with international standards.

983. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement) reiterated the importance of progress on judicial reform, before appointing more Supreme Court judges, to demonstrate its commitment to judicial independence. While it welcomed the partial implementation of recommendations from the report of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on last year’s elections, a number still needed to be addressed. It urged Georgia to undertake further reforms and implement existing legislation effectively on the protection of the rights of minorities, including the equal rights of the LGBT+ community. It encouraged Georgia to submit an optional mid-term report to update on implementation of recommendations.

984. UNFPA (video statement) commended the development of the National Human Rights Strategy 2030, the Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Strategy on Maternal, New-born and Related Reproductive Health Issues, and the National Youth Policy and Strategy 2025.

985. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed its deep concern about the drastic increase in homophobic and hostile groups towards LGBT people, who were subjected to repression, violence and discrimination in the country. It reiterated some of its recommendations.

986. Vietnam (video statement) appreciated the significant achievements made by the Government of Georgia in legislative and policy reform, including new laws on anti-discrimination, juvenile justice, occupational safety, child rights and the protection of migrants and asylum seekers.

987. Afghanistan (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Georgia of the recommendations made by Afghanistan, related to guaranteeing access to a fair and efficient asylum procedure free of charge and to combating hate speech and stigma through human rights education and awareness raising.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

988. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Georgia, six other stakeholders made statements.

989. The World Jewish Congress *(*video statement*)* stated that Georgia provided freedom of religious practice and equality for all its citizens. The State Agency for Religious Affairs had systematically taken measures to develop a non-discriminatory environment and to ensure freedom of religion and belief in accordance with international standards. It proposed to the Government to adopt and implement the working definition of antisemitism of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance. It expressed its strong commitment to working together to completely eradicate racism and antisemitism.

990. The Human Rights House Foundation (video statement) recommended that Georgia, in consultation with civil society, and with other States, identify best practice in policy protection for human rights defenders and ensure that they have adequate legislative protection, as well as strong public support from State officials. It recommended that Georgia investigate and prosecute all criminal attacks against human rights defenders and ensure that any attacks, particularly against minority rights defenders, receive high-level public condemnation by State officials. It recommended that Georgia guarantee that the legislative framework is fully aligned with international law with respect to freedom of assembly and investigate excessive use of force around previous protest action. It recommended that Georgia ensure an effective investigation into the case of Afgan Mukhtarli. Finally, it recommended that Georgia use all international mechanisms to guarantee that human rights defenders’ rights are protected in the occupied territories. It was shocked at the violence perpetrated against the LGBT community and their supporters around the 5 July March for Dignity organized by Tbilisi Pride. It stated that the violence was also directed at journalists and other human rights defenders and organisations, including the Human Rights House Tbilisi, which had seen an incendiary device thrown into its courtyard by a violent mob. It condemned the violence against human rights defenders doing legitimate work, and the authorities’ failure to prevent it, despite repeated warnings by Georgian and international civil society organisations of threats and intimidation. It called upon Georgia to ensure the safety of event organisers and participants and protect their rights to freedom of expression and assembly. Furthermore, it extended an offer of assistance to Georgia in assisting in its universal periodic review implementation plan, particularly with respect to increasing protections for human rights defenders.

991. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Georgia of nine recommendations on the right to health, including maternal and new-born health, universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and the introduction of comprehensive sexuality education according to UNESCO standards. It stated that systematic barriers and a weak and fragmented primary healthcare system continued to hamper universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including for women with disabilities and youth. Sexual and reproductive health rights services were still not readily available in rural areas. Young girls had no avenues for sexuality education and they were often discriminated against when accessing sexual and reproductive health services. It was also concerned about the inattention to the right to safe abortion during the review and called on the Government to remove mandatory waiting times and the prohibition of abortion advertisements.

992. Ingenieurs du Monde (video statement) expressed its deep concerns over the status of the regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia, which remained under foreign military occupation. In those regions, freedom of movement with the rest of Georgia was restricted. 1006. Occupation forces had repeatedly pushed its borders further and further into Georgian territory. This violated basic international rules on State sovereignty, negatively impacting the lives of local farmers, and further destabilising an already-fragile geopolitical situation. It called on Georgia to continue its efforts to re-establish its territorial integrity through international diplomatic mechanisms, and to remain steadfast in its opposition to foreign control of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. It stated that, at the same time, a culture of open dialogue and mutual understanding with the local population must be maintained. It also called for accountability and justice for human rights violations in South Ossetia that had occurred during the war in 2008.

993. International Catholic Child Bureau (video statement) stated that Georgia still lacked holistic and child-sensitive social protection and justice systems that could help families cope with shocks and strengthen their resilience. It stated that, unfortunately, the exact magnitude of the sexual abuse and exploitation of children in Georgia was unknown. Identification and reporting of sexual abuse was problematic. There was a persistent difficulty related to timely and effective measures by relevant agencies for providing responses to child victims and their psycho-social rehabilitation. Children did not receive age-appropriate sexual education. In addition, the scarcity of rehabilitation and counselling programmes for children and their families, and the insufficient number of social workers, psychologists and child psychiatrists had a negative impact on the protection of children, especially in state care system from violence and sexual abuse. Secondly, it stated that children living in poverty lived in isolation in their own communities. Those children were socially excluded since they were not able to enjoy the opportunity of participating in community life and to be free from hunger, disease, illiteracy, discrimination, exploitation, inequality, fear and injustice. Finally, it called on Georgia to take appropriate measures for a sustained child referral mechanism and concrete steps to deal with child poverty in the country.

994. The International Lesbian and Gay Association, in a joint statement co-sponsored by the European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (video statement), was deeply alarmed by the situation regarding human rights of LGBTI persons in Georgia. The recommendations accepted by Georgia urged the Government to protect and fulfil the human rights of LGBTI persons to freedom of assembly and expression and to combat violence, hate speech and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. It stated that, nevertheless, when the Pride in Tbilisi was due to take place, there had been reports of violence, damage of property and a general fear of the community members installed throughout the country. Police had been present with regular equipment, not in riot gear, and had done little to stop the violence. Several offices of the LGBT and ally groups had been vandalized, with no police involvement. It urged the Government to address those hate crimes in an adequate manner, conduct proper and thorough investigations, and hold those responsible to account. It also called on the Government to take necessary measures to ensure the safety for the LGBTI community in general. It called on the Georgian authorities and leaders to swiftly respond to the recent instances of hate crime incidents with unambiguous public condemnation and prevent the proliferation of hate speech and incitement to violence and social divide. It stated that Georgia had to take immediate action to address LGBTI-phobic violence and the climate of fear that prevailed within the LGBTI community.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

995. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 285 recommendations received, 257 had enjoyed the support of Georgia, and 28 had been noted.

996. The delegation of Georgia (in person statement) reiterated that Georgia viewed the universal periodic review as a unique instrument for the promotion and protection of human rights. It was committed to implementing accepted recommendations in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders. Those recommendations would be translated into the National Action Plan of Human Rights and the status of their implementation would be systematically monitored by the Parliament.

997. Georgia highlighted that prior to the Tbilisi Pride Week, the Ministry of Internal Affairs had constantly cooperated with the organizers of the Pride in order to ensure the security of the scheduled events. The Ministry of Internal Affairs had implemented appropriate measures to maintain public order and protect all attendees. The Government was fully committed to conduct an effective investigation into each case of violence committed against journalists and media representatives. 38 persons had already been identified and detained and the investigation was ongoing.

998. Georgia stressed that Russian Federation’s illegal military presence and effective control of the occupied territories of Georgia made the Russian Federation an occupying power, and that until the full de-occupation of Georgia occurred, the responsibility for the situation in the occupied territories rested with the occupying power. Georgia reminded States of the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights of 2021, which reconfirmed that the Russian Federation had violated a number of articles of the European Convention on Human Rights and was responsible for the mass violations committed against the Georgian population, as the State exercising effective control over Abkhazia and the Tskhinvali region of Georgia occupied by the Russian Federation.

 Sao Tome and Principe

999. The review of Sao Tome and Principe was held on 27 January 2021 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 Sao Tome and Principe 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;[[154]](#footnote-155)

(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;[[155]](#footnote-156)

(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.[[156]](#footnote-157)

1000. At its 30th meeting, on 9 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe (see sect. C below).

1001. The outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[157]](#footnote-158) 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.[[158]](#footnote-159)

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

1002. The delegation of Sao Tome and Principle represented by the Minister of Justice, Public Administration and Human Rights, Ivete da Graça dos Santos Lima Correia (video statement), congratulated the Human Rights Council, the Member States, the troika and the Secretariat, for their willingness demonstrated during the universal periodic review process. She stated that, after consideration, Sao Tome and Principle accepted 148 recommendations among 161 received, and 13 were noted.

1003. She provided explanation about the country’s position on the recommendations noted. Regarding recommendation No. 107.14, Sao Tome and Principle signed the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 2000, which had not been ratified yet, given the fact that some provisions did not correspond to certain constitutional provisions. Therefore, it required a review prior to ratification.

1004. Recommendation 107.18 was noted, because it implied sensitive cultural issues, which needed to be considered. Regarding recommendations 107.41, 107.43, and 107.45, the Minister stressed the absence of any provisions in domestic legislation prohibiting same-sex relations. She indicated, however, that the society of Sao Tome and Principe consider this practice as morally condemnable. Thus, public awareness campaigns should be carried out before moving forward with any legislative measure.

1005. Recommendations 107.65 and 107.130 were noted, taking into account that the objectives sought were already provided for by articles 158 to 182 of the Penal Code. However, the country was considering the possibility of a more assertive legislative reformulation in this direction.

1006. The Minister further indicated recommendation 107.95 had already been abrogated. Implementation of recommendations 107.101, 107.102 and 107.106 would require financial resources that the country did not have. However, it was committed to save no efforts for its implementation over time.

1007. Regarding recommendation 107.149, birth registration was free until the end of one year after the birth of the child. In addition, fairs and free registration campaigns were held periodically to enable parents to register their children. The Minister added that the domestic legal system did not have any regulations establishing corporal punishment against children. However, the Government will take appropriate measures to put an end to this practice.

1008. In response to questions from Germany, the Minister indicated that over the past five years, many measures had been taken to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, in particular the review of the Civil Service Statute, the approval of Law no.9/2018 (new Family Code) and law no.6/2019 (new Labour Code), which take into account all the provisions of the Convention. In addition, the country had ratified the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

1009. Regarding the harmonization of national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, as part of the legislative reform, related laws had been revised and adopted, in order to ensure the best interests of children, such as the Family Code. Gradually, the necessary adaptations will be made in this direction.

1010. The Minister elaborated on measures taken to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Given the increase in cases of domestic violence due to COVID-19, the Government had undertaken actions with partners of the United Nations system and NGOs. Thus, it had designed an action plan to combat domestic violence. It included, social services, legal and psychological support, and temporary accommodation for victims. At the judicial level, there had been a commitment and procedural speed in the assistance to victims and for establishing the responsibility of perpetrators.

1011. In response to questions from Slovenia, the Minister indicated that the Support Programme for Vulnerable Families (PFV) and the Parental Education Programme (PEP) had been implemented to reduce child labour. Moreover, money transfers had been made in favour of 2,624 households, thus helping to alleviate, to some extent, the lives of around 9,000 children, subject to child labour, in order for them to continue their education. The Minister further indicated that Sao Tome and Principe, in partnership with the World Bank, intended expanding the number of households benefiting from the programme to 16,000, in extreme poverty and social vulnerability, with the aim of reaching more than 57,000 children. Furthermore, as part of the country’s legislative reforms, the Penal Code and the Labour Code provided for measures prohibiting all types of practices harmful to children.

1012. In response to questions from Fiji, the Minister indicated that the Penal Code had incorporated punitive measures against all those who commit torture; and training and capacity building activities for the police had been developed. In addition, the penitentiary establishments had been renovated and measures to improve prison conditions have been taken, such as three hot meals a day for the detainees. Conditions of movement have also been improved.

1013. In response to questions from Liechtenstein, the Minister expressed the country’s commitment to take the necessary measures to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and, subsequently, to act within the framework of its competences and its availability to collaborate towards the elimination of genocide.

1014. The Minister replied to questions from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that the Penal Code, the Code of the Organization for the Protection of Minors and the Labour Code provide for measures against any type of work harmful to the health of children. In addition, the Labour Code listed the worst forms of child labour and established the minimum age for admission to work as 15 years old.

1015. Regarding violence against women, the Minister referred to the Basic Law against Gender-Based and Domestic Violence, the Parity Law; and related awareness-raising campaigns carried out in partnership with the United Nations system and NGOs.

1016. The delegation further indicated that the law established nine years of free and compulsory education, from four to 18 years. In addition, the prohibition for pregnant adolescents from continuing their studies was repealed in 2020, and as part of the Girls and Young Women’s Empowerment Project, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education financially supported pregnant girls to continue attending school and then complete their studies. Moreover, the WASH project was set up, with funding from the World Bank, to improve conditions in primary and secondary schools.

1017. Regarding freedom of expression, a structure in the Secretary of State for Social Communication was created to work on the training of journalists and community radio volunteers in the country. In addition, the regulations governing the professional card of journalists, the code of ethics for journalists and the status of journalists have been approved. Moreover, the Consultative Council of Civil Society had been institutionalized, under the supervision of the Prime Minister, and Law 8/2012, which defines the legal regime for the Constitution and functioning of non-governmental organizations, has been approved. The Minister further stressed that the Federation of NGOs sits in several forums for dialogue and consultation at the national level, including the Multisectoral Advisory Committee, the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security, the Human Rights Committee and at the National Council for Social Dialogue.

1018. In response to questions from Uruguay, Sao Tome and Principle pledged to gradually ratify the outstanding treaties, including the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on a communications procedure.

1019. To conclude, the Minister thanked the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights for its first visit to Sao Tome and Principe and expressed the country’s full acceptance of the recommendations it received from the Commission. She further indicated that, despite the limits it faced, Sao Tome and Principle, with the technical and financial support of various development partners, had developed actions to honour its commitments in terms of promotion and protection of human rights, in the fields of health, education, water supply, and environmental protection. However, she recognized that there was a long way to go.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

1020. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe, 13 delegations made statements.

1021. The Russian Federation (video statement) thanked Sao Tome and Principe for having accepted the recommendations it made. It also expressed its support for the country’s ongoing capacity building efforts in order to promote and protect human rights, and for its readiness to cooperate with international monitoring mechanisms. It stated that unresolved challenges remained in the human rights sphere and the Government needed to step up efforts in this direction.

1022. Senegal noted with satisfaction the considerable progress made by Sao Tome and Principe in the protection and promotion of human rights, and stated that, despite some difficulties, relevant measures have been taken to guarantee primary education, access to basic healthcare, and good social security. It encouraged Sao Tome and Principe to continue efforts to improve the living conditions of vulnerable population groups, particularly women and children.

1023. South Africa (video statement) thanked Sao Tome and Principe for having accepted the recommendations it made. It encouraged the country to further consider ratifying all outstanding international human rights treaties, including the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, to prioritize the right to education for all, and to increase the number of years of compulsory education to nine, and the years of free education to 12.

1024. The Sudan (video statement) thanked Sao Tome and Principe its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review process. It commended the country for accepting the majority of recommendations made during the 37th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, including some made by the Sudan.

1025. Tunisia (video statement) welcomed Sao Tome and Principe for the progress made on fundamental freedoms, gender equality, strengthening democracy, social peace, addressing gender-based violence and violence against children, as well as combating COVID-19. It noted that the country is making progress on basic healthcare, as well as the measures adopted to strengthen human rights, including the ratification of a number of international and regional instruments.

1026. UNFPA (by video statement) commended Sao Tome and Principe for its universal periodic review report, which demonstrates its commitment to ensure the full enjoyment of basic human rights by all people living in the country, including children, women and other groups in vulnerable situations. Facilitating access to sexual reproductive health and rights, preventing and respond to sexual based violence, including sexual exploitation and abuse. It expressed its gratitude for the commitments of Sao Tome and Principe during the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, and remained a country’s committed partners to implement the recommendations in the area of population development.

1027. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela applauded Sao Tome and Principe’s progress in education, reaching a school enrolment rate of 98 per cent in primary education; as well as the significant reduction in maternal and infant mortality. It also highlighted the Government’s achievements in the fight against hunger and in combating the structural roots of social exclusion, with the necessary measures to guarantee regular food supplies for its population.

1028. Viet Nam (video statement) appreciated that Sao Tome and Principe had accepted the majority of recommendations, particularly those related to climate change and protection of vulnerable groups. It commended the country’s commitment to continue ensuring the protection of the vulnerable groups from the adverse impacts of climate changes. It expressed its strong confidence that the Government will remain steadfast in efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights, especially for children, women, and persons with disabilities.

1029. Botswana (video statement) welcomed the legislative and normative measures undertaken by Sao Tome and Principe to implement previous recommendations, including, on domestic violence, education and access to services and medicines for HIV/AIDS. It also noted efforts undertaken to fulfil human rights obligations, including welcoming a mission by the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights and the finalisation of its second periodic report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

1030. Brazil welcomed Sao Tome and Principe for the many achievements in the field of human rights since its second universal periodic review. It appreciated the achievements, such as the adoption of legislation to combat domestic violence and violence against women and girls. It stated that other positive steps taken are the ratifications of universal human rights instruments such as the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also appreciated measures taken to improve economic and social development, and to strength the public health system.

1031. China (video statement) appreciated Sao Tome and Principe’s efforts for promoting economic and social development, actively responding to the new COVID-19 pandemic, improving the quality of primary and secondary education, strengthening the public health system, promoting gender equality, and protecting the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. China thanked Sao Tome and Principe for having accepted the recommendations it made.

1032. Côte d’Ivoire thanked Sao Tome and Principe for its responses provided during the session, and for having accepted the recommendations, while being convinced that its implementation will contribute to improve the human rights situation of the country, particularly concerning the rights of women and children. Côte d’Ivoire encouraged the authorities to pursue its cooperation with the United Nations mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, with a view to strengthening the rule of law.

1033. Cuba acknowledged Sao Tome and Principe’s commitment to the universal periodic review. It was pleased that Cuba’s recommendations concerning poverty reduction measures and the right to food as well as nationwide coverage for drinking water and sanitation had been accepted by Sao Tome and Principe.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1034. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe, one other stakeholder made a statement.

1035. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme (video statement) congratulated Sao Tome and Principe for its positive progress and commitment to the improvement and promotion of human rights. It appreciated the efforts made in collaboration with civil society for strengthening institutions in the country. It recognized the continued work that the country had been carrying out, such as economic empowerment, to achieve socioeconomic progress, and legislative reform and democratic development. Such efforts highlight access to a legal system; improvement of health services; and quality education, especially for children, as the key to poverty eradication. Although it commended the commitment and relative progress of Sao Tome and Principe in adopting a national plan for the protection of children, it expressed concern that social programmes do not address child labour in all relevant sectors. Therefore, it underscored the importance of intensifying efforts to prevent child labour in commercial, sexual exploitation and trafficking, and encouraged the Government to strengthen the rights of children and ensure legal protections for victims. In conclusion, it called upon the Government to reinforce measures to prevent and investigate exploitation and trafficking of women and children, and to raise public awareness of the prohibition of child labour and exploitation. Furthermore, it encouraged Sao Tome and Principe to intensify measures to implement programs that address child labour and reintegrate its victims into society in all sectors.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1036. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council thanked the head of the delegation of Sao Tome and Principe for her presentation, which included her concluding remarks, and stated that, based on the information provided, out of 161 recommendations received, 148 had enjoyed the support of Sao Tome and Principle, and 13 had been noted.

 Nauru

1037. The review of Nauru was held on 2 February 2021 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 Nauru 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;[[159]](#footnote-160)

(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;[[160]](#footnote-161)

(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.[[161]](#footnote-162)

1038. At its 30th meeting, on 9 July 2021, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Nauru (see sect. C below).

1039. The outcome of the review of Nauru comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[162]](#footnote-163) 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.[[163]](#footnote-164)

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

1040. The Secretary for Justice and Border Control commended the contributions received from all the Member States. He confirmed that all recommendations, whether accepted or not, will be considered by Nauru over a period of time with the ultimate goal of giving the human rights obligations the appropriate legislative and administrative framework. He indicated that there were certain constraints, which required noting the recommendations. He added that, as for all other Member States, when societies evolve, values also change and so will the need for other legislative and administrative reforms.

1041. The Secretary for Justice and Border Control described the principles and considerations undertaken by Nauru for the acceptance and notation of the 156 recommendations. These included: firstly consulting this set of universal periodic review recommendations with key agencies to get their views and secondly the commitment of Nauru to human rights linked to the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2019-2030 and the General National Development Plan. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth principles and considerations mentioned were the existing legislative and administrative framework, the need to have a consensus of the majority of the population, the national security and public safety, and the existing resource capacity including human resources, financial and other technical support.

1042. The Secretary for Justice and Border Control provided additional information of the following clusters. On the ratifications of conventions and treaties, he indicated that Nauru will continue to ratify and accedeto international conventions and treaties in accordance with its financial capacity, appropriately skilled expertise, administrative structure and the provision of technical assistance from international agencies. On the establishment of a human rights framework, the Secretary highlighted the existence of the Working Group on Treaties (WGT) as the national monitoring, implementation, reporting and follow-up mechanism. On equality and non-discrimination, Nauru had noted five recommendations that were to be considered in the future.

1043. Regarding climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic, the Secretary for Justice and Border Control stressed it was a national priority. He added that Nauru had been one of those very fortunate countries that had not been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and informed that Nauru had completed its vaccination program with over 90 per cent rate of vaccination. The Secretary added that the country was pursuing the ‘Capture and Contain at the Borders’ principle to carry out all activities or place restraints in accordance with acceptable human rights standards and capabilities with proven results.

1044. With regard to refugees and asylum seekers, and in particular, the right to life, liberty and security of persons, Nauru highlighted the existence of the Open Centre policy since 2016, and therefore asylum seekers and refugees were not held in detention centres. The State under Review also noted that the transferee population had been reduced to less than 100 people. The Secretary for Justice and Border Control indicated that the Regional Processing Centre was a collaborative effort for the protection of the country’s sovereign borders. He underlined that Nauru treated transferees with respect and dignity. He added that some of the individuals who were transferred to a third country applied to return to Nauru. He also added that the Regional Processing Centre was going through a number of reforms to ensure that it continued to provide a useful purpose under the 1951 Refugee Convention.

1045. Addressing the administration of justice, the Secretary for Justice and Border Control indicated that Nauru will further proceed to enhance the right to a fair trial and that access to justice must remain a pivotal and fundamental right for people to enjoy. He stressed the importance of having an independent tribunal for the purpose of enforcement of fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution.

1046. In relation to the fundamental freedoms and rights to information and of expression, Nauru recognized its importance and underlined it was working so that transparency, integrity and good governance continued. The Secretary added that the need to travel to the country was not a precondition for journalism as live or recorded video coverage could be undertaken from the smallest of the device such as mobile phones. However, based on current travel restrictions due to the pandemic, this issue was put on hold. The concerns raised by many Member States recommending a review of the visa fees will be subject to consideration in the future when all other different types of visa fees will be reviewed and considered.

1047. On slavery and human trafficking, the Secretary considered the recommendation made as crucial due to its involvement in the Observer Programmes. On family and adequate standard of living, the Secretary of Justice and Border Control underlined that, as a small country, Nauru accepted all recommendations and will excel on them.

1048. On the right to health, the Secretary of Justice and Border Control indicated that Nauru was not pro-choice with regard to abortion, however, the country will continue to take the necessary steps to improve its reproductive health care services and system. Every life matters for the Republic, he added. With regard to the issue of sexuality education, Nauru reinforced that the notion will be included in its formal curriculum topics, in accordance with its written laws. Nauru added that this was a progress intended to take place when the Department of Women’s Affairs will take control of the previous division that was addressing the issue.

1049. Regarding specific groups, Nauru was pleased to announce that the Republic will continue to further enhance and enforce women’s rights. On children, Nauru stated that it accepted all recommendations. With regard to persons with disabilities, Nauru indicated that further comprehensive legislation had been considered and its entering into force will coincide with this year’s celebration of the International Disability Day.

1050. In conclusion, Nauru indicated that all accepted recommendations will be adapted into the UPR Recommendation Implementation Plan for dissemination to relevant government departments and agencies for necessary action.

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

1051. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nauru, 13 delegations made statements.

1052. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela underlined the provision by Nauru of supplementary monetary allocation to the school feeding programme that resulted in access to education from pre-school to secondary level. It also commended the efforts of Nauru to implement the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its successful national policies on the matter.

1053. Viet Nam (video statement) noted the acceptance by Nauru of the majority of recommendations, especially those relating to climate change and the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities. Viet Nam expressed confidence that Nauru would prioritize measures to address the adverse impacts of climate change and would further promote and protect the rights of vulnerable groups.

1054. China (video statement) considered that Nauru was suffering from severe poverty, the basic living needs of the people were not met, women suffered from discrimination and violence, human trafficking was rampant, health and education systems were backward, and the child mortality was high. It added that Nauru had opened offshore immigration detention facilities for third countries and violated the rights of migrants. China was deeply concerned about Nauru’s human rights violations and urged Nauru to take the opportunity of participating in the universal periodic review to take effective measures to improve its human rights situation, close offshore immigration detention facilities opened for third countries, stop various human rights violations, and take effective measures to protect human rights.

1055. Cuba (video statement) expressed gratitude for accepting the recommendations made by Cuba, regarding measures to promote the empowerment of women and gender equality, as well as implementing actions to adapt to climate change and respond to natural disasters.

1056. Fiji (video statement) expressed gratitude for accepting the recommendation on ensuring the full and meaningful participation of women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and indigenous and local communities in the implementation of its climate change and disaster risk reduction frameworks.

1057. India (video statement) noted with appreciation the efforts made by Nauru to address climate change issues, despite the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular its adoption in 2020 of the Environmental Management and Climate Change Act.

1058. Indonesia commended the acceptance by Nauru of the recommendation to strengthen respect for human rights in the maritime sector through abolishing slavery, human trafficking and other human rights abuses in the seafood and fisheries sectors, including through international cooperation.

1059. Morocco welcomed the reforms and advances made by Nauru in several areas, through the strengthening of national institutions and its commitment to respect for and protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.

1060. Nepal (video statement) commended the adoption of the Domestic Violence and Family Protection Act and the Child Protection and Welfare Act. Nepal appreciated the efforts made by Nauru to address climate change.

1061. New Zealand (video statement) commended Nauru for establishing a working group to consider ratifying key international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It also commended Nauru’s strong commitment to women’s rights and the priority placed on addressing domestic violence and welcomed the establishment of a Department of Women’s Affairs and Social Development to further contribute to these priorities. It stated that addressing gender-based violence was essential to ensuring women were able to achieve their full economic, social, and political potential. It also encouraged Nauru to also consider reviewing the high visa fees for foreign media as recommended during its universal periodic review, in order to support media access and freedoms. It acknowledged the threats of climate change and food insecurity to the ability of the people of Nauru to fully realise and enjoy their rights.

1062. The Russian Federation (video statement) appreciated Nauru’s policy to implement its international human rights obligations, and welcomed the adoption of new national legislative acts aimed at strengthening national capacities in the protection and promotion of human rights. It noted the efforts made by Nauru to reduce poverty and develop the socio-economic sphere.

1063. Tunisia (video statement) expressed appreciation for the positive developments achieved by Nauru to strengthen human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the measures taken within the national integration programme and the efforts to establish a national human rights institution. Tunisia commended the measures taken to protect women, children and persons with disabilities. It also commended Nauru for the adoption of the Environmental Management and Climate Change Act of 2020, and the establishment of the Department of Climate Change and National Adaptation.

1064. Vanuatu (video statement) commended Nauru for accepting a large number of recommendations, including recommendations made by Vanuatu to align its legislation to the right to an adequate standard of living, by promoting access to drinking water and sanitation for the whole population, and to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1065. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nauru, four other stakeholders made statements.

1066. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) highlighted the commendable progress made by Nauru in safeguarding human rights, through the protection and strengthening of the institutions that support human rights. It applauded Nauru for following the recommendations of establishing a child protection system, as well as establishing legal frameworks to protect women from gender, domestic and sexual violence, which is an inalienable step in ensuring gender equality and respect. It also commended Nauru for furthering the promotion of gender parity in national institutions, particularly promoting women in decision-making and leadership roles. It called on the Government of Nauru to join the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and to adopt its working definitions of Antisemitism and of Holocaust Denial and Distortion.

1067. The Center for Global Nonkilling (video statement) commended Nauru for its decision to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide as recommended by Armenia. It stressed the need for assistance in implementing this ratification and urged Nauru to seek or receive assistance from the recommending State and the Secretary-General’s Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide.

1068. The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (video statement) welcomed the positive developments highlighted in the national report, as well as the efforts made on legislative reforms, domestication of human rights treaties, combating gender-based violence and climate change. It acknowledged that the decriminalization of consensual same-sex relations between adults was a step towards ensuring dignity and equality to all. It also underlined that Nauru had noted all recommendations on this issue and had stated that the State under review did not recognize same-sex partnerships or accepted alternative sexualities and gender identities. It urged Nauru to adopt a comprehensive law prohibiting all discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. In addition, it reiterated that prohibitively high visa fees for foreign journalists and existing immigration regulations had the effect of obstructing access to media and civil society and called on Nauru to enact and implement an access to information law to supplement the work of the Government Information Office and facilitate transparency and independent reporting from the country. It raised concern over the rights of the existing refugees and asylum seekers pending transfer and regretted that Nauru had not responded to the visit requests from the UNHCR throughout 2019 to monitor the situation. It urged Nauru to guarantee and strengthen the protection to asylum seekers, refugees and migrants, including access to quality health care. It also urged Nauru to accelerate the process of ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to establish an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

1069. United Nation Watch (video statement) recognized Nauru’s progress in the ratification of human rights treaties. At the same, it shared its concern regarding the treatment of refugees and the lack of media freedom. It highlighted that many refugees had suffered from chronic anxiety and depression due to lack of legal support, limited health care and uncertainty about their resettlement. Living in cramped, humid and life threatening conditions had pushed children as young as 11 years old to attempt suicide and self-harm. It stated that women’s lives had become unbearable and that the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants mentioned rape and sexual abuse by staff and citizens. It recalled the announcement made by Nauru in its national report that the refugee population would have decreased to zero by mid-2021. It also stressed the limited access to information and highlighted that journalists seeking to visit Nauru were subject to a restrictive non-refundable fee of 8,000 Australian dollars and that all media in the island was owned and controlled by the Government. It underlined that the 2016 Crime Act established a three-year imprisonment for defamation. It also recalled that, in 2019, UNHCR could not visit Nauru due to the failure from the Government to respond to their request for visit. It stated that, with international treaties signed and ratified into domestic law, the case of Nauru demonstrated the immense gap between public promises and reality on the ground. It called upon Nauru to respect the rights of refugees to human dignity and the rights of journalists to do their jobs in freedom.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1070. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 156 recommendations received, 132 had enjoyed the support of Nauru, and 24 had been noted.

1071. In his concluding remarks, the Secretary for Justice and Border Control stated that Nauru took good note of the expressed concerns and specifically addressed some of them. With regard to the Regional Processing Centre, Nauru reiterated that the dignity and respect of the refugees had been honoured. The refugees and transferee population were returning to Nauru before their settlement. With regard to the high fees for journalists, Nauru reiterated that travel restrictions applied due to the COVID-19 circumstances and that the issue will be discussed when the whole immigration visa fees will be addressed. The Secretary for Justice and Border Control specifically addressed to the comment made by representative of China. He out-rightly refuted the claim and stated that the matters raised by Chine are “completely unsubstantiated” and “factually incorrect”. The comments is politically motivated due to Nauru’s position in respect of China. Nauru “completely” rejected the claims made by China and reiterated the contents of the National report accurately state Nauru’s position in respect of those matters. The Secretary for Justice and Border Control thereafter thanked the Secretariat of the universal periodic review and its staff and the participating member countries for their commitment.

 B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Micronesia (Federated States of)

1072. At its 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/101 on the outcome of the review of the Federated States of Micronesia.

 Lebanon

1073. At its 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/102 on the outcome of the review of Lebanon.

 Mauritania

1074. At its 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/103 on the outcome of the review of Mauritania.

 Saint Kitts and Nevis

1075. At its 27th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/104 on the outcome of the review of Saint Kitts and Nevis.

 Australia

1076. At its 28tth meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/105 on the outcome of the review of Australia.

 Saint Lucia

1077. At its 28th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/106 on the outcome of the review of Saint Lucia.

 Nepal

1078. At its 28th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/107 on the outcome of the review of Nepal.

 Oman

1079. At its 29th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/108 on the outcome of the review of Oman.

 Austria

1080. At its 29th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/109 on the outcome of the review of Austria.

 Rwanda

1081. At its 29th meeting, on 8 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/110 on the outcome of the review of Rwanda.

 Georgia

1082. At its 30th meeting, on 9 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/111 on the outcome of the review of Georgia.

 Sao Tome and Principe

1083. At its 30th meeting, on 9 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/112 on the outcome of the review of Sao Tome and Principe.

 Nauru

1084. At its 30th meeting, on 9 July 2021, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 47/113 on the outcome of the review of Nauru.

 Commencement of the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review

1085. At the 38th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft decision A/HRC/47/L.7.

1086. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft decision without a vote (decision 47/115).

 VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

 A. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

1087. At the 31st meeting, on 9 July 2021, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Michael Lynk, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, his report (A/HRC/44/57) (video statement).

1088. At the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.

1089. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 32nd 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: Bahrain (also on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Egypt[[164]](#footnote-165) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Indonesia (video statement), Libya (video statement), Mauritania (also on behalf of the Group of African States) (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Chile (video statement), Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Jordan (video statement), Kuwait (video statement), Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia (video statement), Maldives, Morocco (video statement), Qatar (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Africa (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, United Arab Emirates (video statement), Yemen (video statement);

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Independent Commission for Human Rights of Palestine;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) and Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Palestinian Centre for Human Rights), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Human Rights Now, Institute for NGO Research, Norwegian Refugee Council, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), United Nations Watch, Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling (also on behalf of Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom), World Jewish Congress (also on behalf of International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists).

1090. At the 32nd meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

1091. Item 8 was not considered at the forty-seventh session.

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 report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on systemic racism

1092. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 July 2021, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/1, an oral update on her report on systemic racism (A/HRC/47/53) (in person statement).

1093. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 34th 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: Austria (video statement), Bahamas, Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago) (in person statement), Bahrain (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Bangladesh (video statement), Brazil (video statement), Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), China (video statement), China (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Egypt[[165]](#footnote-166) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), France, Germany, India (video statement), Indonesia (video statement), Marshall Islands (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), Mexico (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal (video statement), Togo (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Canada (video statement), Chad, Colombia (video statement), Costa Rica, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Kenya, Luxembourg, Morocco (video statement), Niger, Nigeria, Portugal (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Africa (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United States of America (video statement), Viet Nam, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children’s Fund, United Nations Population Fund (video statement), UN Women (video statement);

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union (video statement), Organization of American States (video statement);

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Office of the Human Rights Defender of Armenia;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Civil Liberties Union, Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), Conectas Direitos Humanos (also on behalf of Justiça Global and International Service for Human Rights (ISHR)), Human Rights Watch, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (also on behalf of IDPC CONSORTIUM and Penal Reform Internatioal), International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) (also on behalf of Minority Rights Group), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Action Canada for Population and Development), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme, Sikh Human Rights Group.

1094. At the 34th meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

1095. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

1096. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Japan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 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 an agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and equality

1097. At the 38th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of Cameroon, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.8/Rev.1, sponsored by Cameroon, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Panama and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

1098. At the same meeting, the representative of Cameroon orally revised the draft resolution.

1099. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

1100. 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.

1101. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1102. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 47/21).

1103. At the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

 X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

 A. Annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building

1104. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 July 2021, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 45/32 and 18/18, an annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building. The meeting focused on the theme “Technical cooperation to advance the right to education and ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all”.

1105. The Officer-in-Charge of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR made an opening statement for the panel discussion (in person statement). The Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Rongvudhi Virabutr, moderated the discussion (in person).

1106. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the former Minister for Education and Culture of Ghana and the former Chairperson of the Board of Trustees on the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Esi Sutherland Addy (video statement); the Assistant Director-General for Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and the Chief Executive Officer at Education Above All (EAA), Qatar, Fahad Al-Sulaiti (video statement).

1107. 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: Azerbaijan[[166]](#footnote-167) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Honduras), Bahamas (also on behalf of the Central African Republic and Malawi) (in person statement), Bahrain (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Brunei Darussalam[[167]](#footnote-168) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), Cabo Verde[[168]](#footnote-169) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Cameroon (on behalf of the Group of African States), Egypt[[169]](#footnote-170) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (video statement), Finland[[170]](#footnote-171) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Costa Rica, Sierra Leone;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Elizka Relief Foundation, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, World Vision International (also on behalf of Terre des Hommes International Federation).

1108. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: India (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Pakistan, Philippines (video statement), Togo (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cambodia, Colombia (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Vanuatu (video statement);

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: International Organization of la Francophonie (video statement);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Save the Children International (also on behalf of Plan International, Inc.).

1109. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 B. Interactive dialogue on the oral presentation of the High Commissioner on Ukraine and the interim report of Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in Crimea

1110. At the 30th meeting, on 9 July 2021, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Council resolution 41/25, an oral presentation on the situation of human rights in Ukraine and the interim report of the Secretary General on the situation of human rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 75/192 (A/HRC/47/57) (in person statement).

1111. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1112. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 31st meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Austria (video statement), Bulgaria (video statement), Czechia (video statement), Denmark (video statement), European Union[[171]](#footnote-172) (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America) (video statement), France, Germany (video statement), Iceland[[172]](#footnote-173) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Japan (video statement), Netherlands (video statement), Poland (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Canada (video statement), Croatia (video statement), Estonia (video statement), Finland (video statement), Georgia (video statement), Hungary (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Latvia (video statement), Lithuania (video statement), Montenegro (video statement), North Macedonia (video statement), Norway (video statement), Republic of Moldova (video statement), Romania (video statement), Slovakia (video statement), Slovenia (video statement), Switzerland (video statement), Turkey (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Baptist World Alliance, Human Rights House Foundation, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Commission of Jurists, International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC), International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

1113. At the 31st meeting, on the same day, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1114. At the 31st meeting, on 9 July 2021, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 45/35, an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic (in person statement).

1115. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1116. 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: Belgium[[173]](#footnote-174) (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands) (video statement), China (video statement), Czechia (video statement), France, Iceland[[174]](#footnote-175) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola (video statement), Chad, Egypt (video statement), Ireland (video statement), Mali, Morocco, Niger, Portugal (video statement), Spain (video statement), United States of America (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Elizka Relief Foundation, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis).

1117. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 D. Consideration of action and action on draft proposals

 Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

1118. At the 38th meeting, on 13 July 2021, the representative of Ukraine, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.25, sponsored by Ukraine and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Belgium, Cyprus, Iceland, Japan, Libya, Malta, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Moldova and Slovenia joined the sponsors.

1119. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

1120. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1121. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

*Against:*

Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

1122. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 19 votes to 8, with 20 abstentions (resolution 47/22).

1123. After adoption of the draft resolution, Honduras joined the sponsors.

1124. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Annex I

 Attendance

 Members

Argentina

Armenia

Austria

Bahamas

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Bolivia (Plurinational
 State of)

Brazil

Bulgaria

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

China

Cote d’Ivoire

Cuba

Czechia

Denmark

Eritrea

Fiji

France

Gabon

Germany

India

Indonesia

Italy

Japan

Libya

Malawi

Marshall Islands

Mauritania

Mexico

Namibia

Nepal

Netherlands

Pakistan

Philippines

Poland

Republic of Korea

Russian Federation

Senegal

Somalia

Sudan

Togo

Ukraine

United Kingdom of Great Britain
 and Northern Ireland

Uruguay

Uzbekistan

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

 Albania

Algeria

Andorra

Azerbaijan

Barbados

Belarus

Belgium

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Botswana

Brunei Darussalam

Burundi

Cabo Verde

Cambodia

Canada

Colombia

Comoros

Costa Rica

Croatia

Cyprus

Chad

Djibouti

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Estonia

Ethiopia

Finland

Georgia

Ghana

Greece

Guatemala

Guinea

Guyana

Haiti

Honduras

Hungary

Iceland

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iraq

Ireland

Israel

Jamaica

Jordan

Kazakhstan

Kenya

Kuwait

Kyrgyzstan

Lao People’s Democratic Republic

Latvia

Lebanon

Lithuania

Madagascar

Malawi

Malaysia

Malta

Montenegro

Morocco

Nauru

New Zealand

Nicaragua

North Macedonia

Norway

Oman

Panama

Paraguay

Portugal

Romania

Rwanda

Saudi Arabia

Singapore

Slovenia

South Africa

South Sudan

Sri Lanka

Sweden

Switzerland

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Thailand

Tunisia

Turkey

Turkmenistan

Uganda

United Arab Emirates

United Republic of Tanzania

Viet Nam

Yemen

Zimbabwe

 Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See

State of Palestine

 United Nations

Department for General Assembly and
 Conference Management

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

 Specialized agencies and related organizations

Joint United Nations Programme on
 HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

United Nations Children’s Emergency
 Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development
 Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific
 and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the
 Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme
 (UN-Habitat)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

 Intergovernmental organizations

African Union

European Union

International Development Law
 Organization (IDLO)

Organization of American States

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

 National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission

Australian Human Rights Commission

Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines

Office of the Ombudsman (Spain)

German Institute for Human Rights

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

Greek National Commission for Human Rights

Independent Commission for Human Rights of Palestine

National Human Rights Commission of India

National Human Rights Commission of Mauritania

National Human Rights Commission of Nepal

National Human Rights Council of Morocco

New Zealand Human Rights Commission

Office of the Human Rights Defender of Armenia

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

 **Non-g**o**vernmental organizations**

Access Now

Action Canada for Population and
 Development

Action internationale pour la paix et le
 développement dans la région des
 Grands Lacs

Action of Human Movement (AHM)

ActionAid

Advocates for Human Rights

Africa Culture Internationale

Africans in America for Restitution and
 Repatriation Inc

Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights

All Win Network

Alliance Defending Freedom

Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations
 Génitales Féminines

Alsalam Foundation

American Association of Jurists

American Civil Liberties Union

Americans for Democracy & Human
 Rights in Bahrain Inc

Amity Foundation

Amnesty International

Armenian Constitutional Right-
 Protective Centre

Article 19 - International Centre Against
 Censorship, The

Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and
 Development

Asian Forum for Human Rights and
 Development

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research
 Centre for Women (ARROW)

Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones
 Unidas (Cuban United Nations
 Association)

Asociacion HazteOir.org

Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas
 e Transgeneros

Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de
 AIDS

Association apprentissage sans frontieres

Association for Defending Victims of
 Terrorism

Association for Progressive
 Communications

Association Ma’onah for Human Rights and
 Immigration

Association of World Citizens

Association pour l’Intégration et le Développement
 Durable au Burundi

Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII

Avocats sans Frontières Québec

Baptist World Alliance

Beijing Changier Education Foundation

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

British Humanist Association

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of
 Catholic Charities)

Center for China & Globalization Limited

Center for Global Nonkilling

Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL)

Center for Justice and International Law

Center for Organisation Research and Education

Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The

Centre Europe - tiers monde

Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy

Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques – Centre
 CCPR

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 Charity Alliance

China Family Planning Association

China Foundation for Human Rights Development

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

China International Council for the Promotion of
 Multinational Corporations

China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)

China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)

Chinese Association for International Understanding

Christian Solidarity Worldwide

CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation

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,
 Asociacion 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

Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative

Community Human Rights and
 Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)

Conectas Direitos Humanos

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of
 the Good Shepherd

Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle
 (COJEP)

Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI

Consortium for Street Children, The

Coordination des Associations et des
 Particuliers pour la Liberté de
 Conscience

Coordination nationale des associations
 des consommateurs

"Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l’Espoir
 Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S)

Defence for Children International

Disabled Women’s Association

Dominicans for Justice and Peace -
 Order of Preachers

Earthjustice

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights
 Defenders Project

Edmund Rice International Limited

Elizka Relief Foundation

Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort

ESCR-Net - International Network for
 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,
 Inc.

European Centre for Law and Justice,
 The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les
 Justice et les droits de l’homme

European Region of the International
 Lesbian and Gay Federation

European Union of Jewish Students

Families of Victims of Involuntary
 Disappearance (FIND)

Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie
 Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland

Federation for Women and Family Planning

FIAN International e.V.

Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale
 ONLUS

Foundation for GAIA

Franciscans International

Freedom House

Freedom Now

Freemuse - The World Forum on Music and
 Censorship

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Fundación Abba Colombia

Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos
 Humanos y el Desarrollo Social

Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la
 Sociedad

Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)

Genève pour les droits de l’homme: formation
 internationale

Geo Expertise Association

Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network

Global Helping to Advance Women and Children

Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural
 Rights

Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health

Global Justice Center

Global Welfare Association

Hamraah Foundation

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Human Rights House Foundation

Human Rights Now

Human Rights Watch

IBON.International Foundation Inc.

IDPC Consortium

Il Cenacolo

Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee

Ingenieurs du Monde

Institut International pour les Droits et le
 Développement

Institute for NGO Research

Institute for Policy Studies

Instituto Brasileiro de Analises Sociais e Economicas
 (IBASE)

Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos -
 IDDH

International Association Against Torture

International Association of Democratic Lawyers
 (IADL)

International Association of Jewish
 Lawyers and Jurists

International Bar 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 Disability Alliance

International Federation for Human
 Rights Leagues

International Federation of ACAT
 (Action by Christians for the Abolition
 of Torture)

International Federation of Journalists

International Federation of
 Pharmaceutical Manufacturers
 Associations (IFPMA)

International Fellowship of
 Reconciliation

International Harm Reduction
 Association (IHRA)

International Human Rights Association
 of American Minorities (IHRAAM)

International Human Rights Council

International Humanist and Ethical
 Union

International Indian Treaty Council

International Lesbian and Gay
 Association

International Movement Against All
 Forms of Discrimination and Racism
 (IMADR)

International Network for the Prevention
 of Elder Abuse

International Organization for the
 Elimination of All Forms of Racial
 Discrimination

International Organization for the Right
 to Education and Freedom of Education
 (OIDEL)

International Organization of Employers

International PEN

International Planned Parenthood
 Federation

International Service for Human Rights

International Union for Cooperation Towards
 Development

International Volunteerism Organization for Women,
 Education and Development - VIDES

International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of
 Genocide

International Youth and Student Movement for the
 United Nations

International-Lawyers.Org

Iraqi Development Organization

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle
 Salesiane di Don Bosco

iuventum e.V.

Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian

Jubilee Campaign

Justiça Global

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture

Law Council of Australia

Lawyers for Lawyers

Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada

Le Pont

Legal Resources Centre

Liberation

Lutheran World Federation

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights
 Association

Make Mothers Matter

Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)

Minority Rights Group

Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group

Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les
 peuples

National Assembly of Youth Organizations of the
 Republic of Azerbaijan (NaYORA)

National Association of Vocational Education of China

New Humanity

Norwegian Refugee Council

Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal

Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins
 avancés (OIPMA)

Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de
 Promotion de la Cooperation Economique
 Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global
 Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)

Partners For Transparency

Peace Brigades International

Penal Reform International

Plan International, Inc.

Prahar

Promotion du Développement
 Economique et Social - PDES

Rahbord Peimayesh Research &
 Educational Services Cooperative

Redress Trust

Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des
 droits de l’homme

Réseau Européen pour l’Égalité des
 Langues

Réseau International des Droits Humains
 (RIDH)

Réseau Unité pour le Développement de
 Mauritanie

Right Livelihood Award Foundation

Rutgers

Save the Children International

Shivi Development Society

Sikh Human Rights Group

Society for Threatened Peoples

South Youth Organization

Stichting CHOICE for Youth and
 Sexuality

Stichting Global Human Rights Defence

Support Centre for Food Development
 (SCFD)

Swedish Association for Sexuality
 Education

Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay,
 Bisexual and Transgender Rights -
 RFSL

Terra de Direitos

The International Federation of Anti-
 Leprosy Associations (ILEP)

The Next Century Foundation

The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd

Tourner La Page

Transatlantic Christian Council

Union of Northwest Human Rights
 Organisation

United Nations Association of China

United Nations Watch

United Towns Agency for North-South
 Cooperation

Universal Rights Group

Villages Unis (United Villages)

VIVAT International

Women’s International League for Peace
 and Freedom

Women’s Human Rights International
 Association

World Barua Organization (WBO)

World Evangelical Alliance

World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion
 Societies

World Jewish Congress

World Muslim Congress

World Organisation Against Torture

World Peace Council

World Vision International

YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation

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.

Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.

Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council’s attention.

Item 5. Human rights bodies and mechanisms.

Item 6. Universal periodic review.

Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.

Item 8. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.

Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building.

Annex III

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| A/HRC/47/4/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/47/5 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Lebanon |
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| A/HRC/47/9 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Saint Lucia |
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| A/HRC/47/10/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/47/11 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Oman |
| A/HRC/47/11/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
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| A/HRC/47/26/Add.1 |  | A framework for legislation on rape (model rape law) – Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences |
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| A/HRC/47/L.36 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.37 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.38 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.39 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.40 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.41 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.42 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.43 | 3 | WITHDRAWN - Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 |
| A/HRC/47/L.44 | 3 | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 |
| A/HRC/47/L.45 | 3 | WITHDRAWN - Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 |
| A/HRC/47/L.46 | 3 | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 |
| A/HRC/47/L.47 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.48 | 3 | WITHDRAWN - Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 |
| A/HRC/47/L.49 | 3 | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.19 |
| A/HRC/47/L.50 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.51 | 3 | WITHDRAWN - Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.22 |
| A/HRC/47/L.52 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.53 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.54 | 3 | WITHDRAWN - Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.12/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/47/L.55 | 3 | Idem |
| A/HRC/47/L.56 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.57 | 3 | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L18/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/47/L.58 | 3 | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.23/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/47/L.59 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.60 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.61 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.62 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.63 | 3 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.64 | 3 | WITHDRAWN - Amendment to A/HRC/47/L.18/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/47/L.65 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/47/L.18/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/47/L.66 | 2 | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/47/L.67 | 2 | WITHDRAWN - Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1  |
| A/HRC/47/L.68 | 2 | Amendment to draft resolution A/HRC/47/L.20/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/47/L.69 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.70 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.71 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.72 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.73 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.74 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.75 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.76 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.77 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.78 | 2 | Idem  |
| A/HRC/47/L.79 | 2 | Idem  |

| *Documents issued in the Government series* |
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| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
| A/HRC/47/G/1 | 4 | Note verbale dated 5 April 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/2 | 4 | Letter dated 29 March 2021 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council |
| A/HRC/47/G/3 | 2 | Note verbale dated 6 April 2021 from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council |
| A/HRC/47/G/4 | 3 | Note verbale dated 6 April 2021 from the Permanent Mission of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the President of the Human Rights Council |
| A/HRC/47/G/5 | 4 | Note verbale dated 18 May 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/6 | 4 | Note verbale dated 8 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/7 | 4 | Note verbale dated 8 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/8 | 4 | Note verbale dated 8 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/9 | 4 | Note verbale dated 8 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/10 | 4 | Note verbale dated 8 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/11 | 4 | Note verbale dated 9 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/12 | 4 | Note verbale dated 11 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/13 | 4 | Note verbale dated 11 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/14 | 4 | Note verbale dated 11 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/15 | 4 | Note verbale dated 11 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/16 | 4 | Note verbale dated 11 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/17 | 4 | Note verbale dated 11 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/18 | 3 | Note verbale dated 18 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the President of the Human Rights Council |
| A/HRC/47/G/19 | 2 | Letter from the Chargé d’affaires of the Permanent Mission of the State of Eritrea to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to President of the Human Rights Council |
| A/HRC/47/G/20 | 9 | Note verbale dated 10 June 2021 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Belarus to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva addressed to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council |
| A/HRC/47/G/21 | 2, 3, 4 | Note verbale dated 7 July 2021 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/22 | 1 | Note verbale dated 16 July 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/G/23 | 3 | Note verbale dated 5 August 2021 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |

| *Documents issued in the national institutions series* |
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| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
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| A/HRC/47/NI/1 | 2 | Written submission by The Philippines: Commission on Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/NI/2 | 3 | Written submission by the State of the United Kingdom: Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (NIHRC) |
| A/HRC/47/NI/3 | 7 | Written submission by the State of Palestine: Independent Commission for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/47/NI/4 | 3 | Written submission by the State of the Philippines: Commission on Human Rights |

| *Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series* |
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| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/1 | 9 | Written statement submitted by ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/2 | 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/47/NGO/3 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/4 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/5 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/6 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/7 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/8 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/9 | 3, 4 | Written statement submitted by Fundación Abba Colombia, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/10 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Soroptimist International, Women’s Federation for World Peace International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Graduate Women International (GWI), Canadian Federation of University Women, Federación Mexicana de Universitarias, Women Graduates - USA, Inc., non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/11 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/12 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/13 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/14 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/15 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/16 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, Disability Association of Tavana, Family Health Association of Iran, Iran Autism Association, Iranian Thalassemia Society, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, Network of Women’s Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Peivande Gole Narges Org |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/17 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/18 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/19 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/20 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/21 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/22 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/23 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/24 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/25 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/26 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/27 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/28 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/29 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/30 | 3, 4 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/31 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/32 | 3 | 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/47/NGO/33 | 2 | 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 mauritanienne pour la transparence et le développement, Association Nationale des Echanges Entre Jeunes, December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat, Freehearts Africa Reach Out Foundation, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Habitat I |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/34 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/35 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/36 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/37 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/38 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/39 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/40 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/41 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/42 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/43 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/44 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/45 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/46 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/47 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/48 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Right Livelihood Award Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/49 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/50 | 7 | Written statement submitted by World Jewish Congress, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/51 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "Women and Modern World" Social Charitable Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/52 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "Women and Modern World" Social Charitable Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/53 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "Women and Modern World" Social Charitable Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/54 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "Women and Modern World" Social Charitable Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/55 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/56 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/57 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/58 | 3, 4 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/59 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/60 | 3, 4 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/61 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/62 | 9 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/63 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/64 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/65 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/66 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/67 | 3 | Written statement submitted by US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/68 | 2 | Written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/69 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Changier Education Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/70 | 9 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/71 | 7 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/72 | 7 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/73 | 3 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/74 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/75 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/76 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/77 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/78 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/79 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/80 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/81 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/82 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement (AHM), African Development Association, African Heritage Foundation Nigeria, ANAJA (L’Eternel a répondu), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l’Enfance, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association of Youths with Vision (AOYWV), Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/83 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/84 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/85 | 7 | Written statement submitted by International Bar Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/86 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/87 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/88 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Association des étudiants tamouls de France, ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement (AHM), African Development Association, African Heritage Foundation Nigeria, Agence pour les droits de l’homme, Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l’Enfance, Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/89 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/90 | 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/47/NGO/91 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/92 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/93 | 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/47/NGO/94 | 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/47/NGO/95 | 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/47/NGO/96 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/97 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/98 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/99 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/100 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/101 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/102 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/103 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/104 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/105 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/106 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/107 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/108 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/109 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma’onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/110 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), Corporación ATS Acción Técnica Social, IDPC Consortium, Washington Office on Latin America, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/111 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/112 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/113 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Liberation, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/114 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Liberation, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/115 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/116 | 2, 7 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Information and Training Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/117 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement (AHM), African Development Association, African Heritage Foundation Nigeria, Agence pour les droits de l’homme, Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l’Enfance, Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole, Association culturelle des tamouls en france, Association des étudiant |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/118 | 3 | Written statement submitted by African Development Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/119 | 2 | Written statement submitted by African Development Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/120 | 3 | Written statement submitted by African Development Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/121 | 3 | Written statement submitted by African Development Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/122 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/123 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/124 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/125 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/126 | 2 | Written statement submitted by IBON.International Foundation Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/127 | 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/47/NGO/128 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/129 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/130 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/131 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/132 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/133 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/134 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/135 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/136 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Action of Human Movement (AHM), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/137 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Action of Human Movement (AHM), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/138 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Action of Human Movement (AHM), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/139 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/140 | 2 | Written statement submitted by China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/141 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/141 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Action of Human Movement (AHM), ABC Tamil Oli, African Development Association, African Heritage Foundation Nigeria, Agence pour les droits de l’homme, Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l’Enfance, Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de Fr |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/143 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Chinese Association for International Understanding, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/144 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Chinese Association for International Understanding, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/145 | 3 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/146 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/147 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/148 | 2 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/149 | 2 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/150 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/151 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/152 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/153 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/154 | 9 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/155 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/156 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/157 | 3, 4 | Written statement submitted by Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/158 | 2, 4 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/159 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/160 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/161 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/162 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/163 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/164 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by New Humanity, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Equitas centre international d’education aux droits humains, Globethics.net Foundation, Graduate Women International (GWI), Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMAD |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/165 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/166 | 7 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/167 | 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/47/NGO/168 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/169 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/170 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/171 | 9 | Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/172 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/173 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/174 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/175 | 7 | Written statement submitted by TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/176 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/177 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/178 | 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/47/NGO/179 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Advocates for Human Rights, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/180 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/181 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/182 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/183 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/184 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/185 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Alsalam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/186 | 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/47/NGO/187 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Alsalam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/188 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/189 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/190 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/191 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/192 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Edmund Rice International Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/193 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/194 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Alsalam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/195 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/196 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/197 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/198 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Alsalam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/199 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Alsalam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/200 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iraqi Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/201 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), Mouvement International d’Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, World Organization for Early Childhood Education, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/202 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/203 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/204 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l’Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/205 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/206 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/207 | 3 | Written statement submitted by IBON.International Foundation Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/208 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, World Organisation Against Torture, Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Human Rights Watch, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/209 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/210 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/211 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/212 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma’onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/213 | 9 | Joint written statement submitted by Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/214 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/215 | 9 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/216 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Européen pour l’Égalité des Langues, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/217 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms "MADA", Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/218 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/47/NGO/219 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |

Annex IV

 Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its forty-seventh session

 Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

Attiya Waris (Kenya)

 Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism

Muluka-Anne Miti-Drummond (Zambia)

 Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

Ana Brian Nougreres (Uruguay)

 Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

Reem Alsalem (Jordan)

 Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, member from Asia-Pacific States

Sushil Raj (India)

 Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, member from Eastern European States

Miriam Ekiudoko (Hungary)

 Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, member from Western European and other States (HRC res. 45/3)

Gabriella Citroni (Italy)

1. The proceedings of the forty-seventh session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived Webcasts of the Council sessions (https://media.un.org/en/webtv/). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#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)
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13. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
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27. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
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29. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
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33. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
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69. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
70. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
71. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
72. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
73. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
74. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
75. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
76. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
77. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
78. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
79. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
80. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
81. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
82. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
83. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
84. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
85. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
86. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
87. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
88. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
89. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
90. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
91. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
92. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#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. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
96. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
97. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
98. See https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/47session/Pages/default.aspx [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
99. A/HRC/WG.6/37/FSM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
100. A/HRC/WG.6/37/FSM/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
101. A/HRC/WG.6/37/FSM/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
102. A/HRC/47/4. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
103. See also A/HRC/47/4/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
104. A/HRC/WG.6/37LBN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
105. A/HRC/WG.6/37LBN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
106. A/HRC/WG.6/37LBN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-107)
107. A/HRC/47/5. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
108. See also A/HRC/47/5/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
109. A/HRC/WG.6/37MRT/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
110. A/HRC/WG.6/37MRT/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
111. A/HRC/WG.6/37MRT/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
112. A/HRC/47/6. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
113. See also A/HRC/47/6/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
114. A/HRC/WG.6/37/KNA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
115. A/HRC/WG.6/37/KNA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
116. A/HRC/WG.6/37/KNA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
117. A/HRC/47/7. [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
118. See also A/HRC/47/7/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
119. A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUS/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
120. A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUS/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
121. A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUS/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
122. A/HRC/47/8. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
123. See also A/HRC/47/8/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
124. A/HRC/WG.6/37/LCA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
125. A/HRC/WG.6/37/LCA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
126. A/HRC/WG.6/37/LCA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
127. A/HRC/47/9. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
128. See also A/HRC/47/9/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
129. A/HRC/WG.6/37/NPL/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
130. A/HRC/WG.6/37/NPL/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
131. A/HRC/WG.6/37/NPL/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
132. A/HRC/47/10. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
133. See also A/HRC/47/10/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
134. A/HRC/WG.6/37/OMN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
135. A/HRC/WG.6/37/OMN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
136. A/HRC/WG.6/37/OMN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
137. A/HRC/47/11. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
138. See also A/HRC/47/11/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
139. A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUT/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
140. A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUT/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
141. A/HRC/WG.6/37/AUT/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
142. A/HRC/47/12. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
143. See also A/HRC/47/12/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
144. A/HRC/WG.6/37/RWA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
145. A/HRC/WG.6/37/RWA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
146. A/HRC/WG.6/37/RWA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
147. A/HRC/47/14. [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
148. See also A/HRC/47/14/ Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
149. A/HRC/WG.6/37/GEO/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
150. A/HRC/WG.6/37/GEO/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
151. A/HRC/WG.6/37/GEO/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
152. A/HRC/47/15. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
153. See also A/HRC/47/15/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
154. A/HRC/WG.6/37/STP/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
155. A/HRC/WG.6/37/STP/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
156. A/HRC/WG.6/37/STP/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
157. A/HRC/47/16. [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
158. See also A/HRC/47/16/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
159. A/HRC/WG.6/37/NRU/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
160. A/HRC/WG.6/37/NRU/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
161. A/HRC/WG.6/37/NRU/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
162. A/HRC/47/17. [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
163. See also A/HRC/47/17/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-164)
164. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-165)
165. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-166)
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172. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-173)
173. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-174)
174. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-175)