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|  |  | A/HRC/49/2 |
|  | **Advance unedited version** | Distr.: General24 June 2022Original: English |

**Human Rights Council**

**Forty-ninth session**

28 February – 1 April 2022

Agenda item 1

**Organizational and procedural matters**

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

*Vice-President and Rapporteur*: Ulugbek **Lapasov** (Uzbekistan)

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 Part One
Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its forty-ninth session

 I. Resolutions

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
|  |  |  |
| 49/1 | Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression | 4 March 2022 |
| 49/2 | Advancing human rights in South Sudan | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/3 | Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/4 | Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/5 | Freedom of religion and belief | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/6 | The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/7 | Cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/8 | Commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/9 | Prevention of genocide | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/10 | Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/11 | Right to work | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/12 | Participation of persons with disabilities in sport, and statistics and data collection | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/13 | Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/14 | Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/15 | 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 | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/16 | Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/17 | Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to non-discrimination in this context | 31 March 2022 |
| 49/18 | Recognizing the contribution of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, in conflict and post-conflict situations, to the enjoyment and realization of human rights | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/19 | Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/20 | Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child and family reunification | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/21 | Role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/22 | Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/23 | Situation of human rights in Myanmar | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/24 | Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/25 | Ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/26 | Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/27 | Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/28 | Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/29 | Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/30 | Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/31 | Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/32 | Strengthening the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/33 | Cooperation with Georgia | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/34 | Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights | 1 April 2022 |
| 49/35 | Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan | 1 April 2022 |

 II. Decisions

| *Decision*  | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 49/101 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Hungary | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/102 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Suriname | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/103 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Samoa | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/104 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Greece  | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/105 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/106 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Papua New Guinea | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/107 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Tajikistan | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/108 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: United Republic of Tanzania | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/109 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Eswatini | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/110 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Antigua and Barbuda | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/111 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Trinidad and Tobago | 23 March 2022 |
| 49/112 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Thailand | 24 March 2022 |
| 49/113 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Ireland | 24 March 2022 |

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-ninth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 28 February to 1 April 2022. The President of the Human Rights 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 on the forty-ninth session was held on 14 February 2022.

3. At the 1st meeting, on 28 February 2022, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Federal Councilor and Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Ignazio Cassis, addressed the plenary.

4. At the 15th meeting, on 8 March 2022, the Human Rights Council observed the International Women’s Day. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement (video statement). Also at the same meeting, the representative of Finland (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay) made a statement. At the same meeting, the representative of the non-governmental organization the Centre for Reproductive Rights made a statement.

 B. Attendance

5. 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. High-level segment

6. At its 1st to 8th meetings, from 28 February to 3 March 2022, the Council held a high-level segment, at which 124 dignitaries addressed the plenary.

7. The following dignitaries addressed the Human Rights Council during the high-level segment, in the order that they spoke:

 (a) At the 1st meeting, on 28 February 2022: the President of Tunisia. Kaïs Saïed (video statement); the President of Lithuania, Gitanas Nausėda (video statement); the President of Colombia, Iván Duque Márquez (video statement); the President of the Marshall Islands, David Kabua (video statement); the President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro Moros (video statement); the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Mukhtar Tileuberdi; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman bin Jassim Al Thani (video statement); the State Councilor and Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, Wang Yi (video statement); the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia, Sokhonn Prak (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Euclides Roberto Acevedo Candia (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Santiago Andrés Cafiero; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Palestine, Riad Al-Malki; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain, José Manuel Albares Bueno (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Nikola Selaković (video statement).

 (b) At the 2nd meeting, on the same day: the State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova, Veaceslav Dobîndă (video statement); the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, Don Pramudwinai (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of Mauritius, Alan Ganoo (video statement); the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, European Affairs and Foreign Trade, and the Federal Cultural Institutions, Sophie Wilmes (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Ararat Mirzoyan; the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Gordan Grlić Radman (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Economic Cooperation and Telecommunications of San Marino, Luca Beccari (video statement); the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Angola, Esmeralda Mendonça (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Andorra, Maria Ubach Font; the Minister for International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, Naledi Pandor; the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Luxembourg, Jean Asselborn; the Minister for Women, Family and Human Rights of Brazil, Damares Alves; the Minister for European and Foreign Affairs of France, Jean-Yves Le Drian (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development Cooperation of Iceland, Þórdís Kolbrún Reykfjörð Gylfadóttir; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Nikos Dendias (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand, Nanaia Mahuta; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, Mélanie Joly; the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru, César Landa Arroyo; the Minister for Justice of Morocco, Abdellatif Ouahbi.

 (c) At the 3rd meeting, on the same day: the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Education and Sport of Liechtenstein, Dominique Hasler; the Federal Minister for Human Rights of Pakistan, Shireen M Mazari; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Ann Linde; the Deputy Judiciary for International Affairs and Secretary for High Council for Human Rights of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazem Gharibabadi; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Director for EU Affairs of Turkey, Faruk Kaymakcı (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Pekka Haavisto; the Secretary for Justice of the Philippines, Menardo I. Guevarra (video statement).

 (d) At the 4th meeting, on 1 March 2022: the President of Costa Rica, Carlos Alvarado Quesada (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Geoffrey Onyeama (video statement); the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Timor-Leste, Adaljiza Albertina Xavier Reis Magno; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechia, Jan Lipavský; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guatemala, Mario Adolfo Búcaro Flores (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Relations of Sri Lanka, G.L. Peiris; the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Angola, Esmeralda Mendonça; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates in the Syrian Arab Republic, Faisal Mekdad (video statement); the Minister for Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs of Mozambique, Helena Mateus Kida (video statement); the Minister for Justice of Namibia, Yvonne Dausab; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Abdullatif bin Rashid Alzayani (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cyprus, Ioannis Kasoulides (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Jeppe Kofod; the Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, Alexander Schallenberg (video statement); the Secretary of State for global affairs and diplomatic strategies, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Cornel Feruță; the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission, Josep Borrell Fontelles (video statement); the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Velislava Petrova; the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Choi Jongmoon (video statement); the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Portugal, Francisco André; MP, the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Elizabeth Truss.

 (e) At the 5th meeting, on the same day: the Deputy Chairperson of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bisera Turkovic; the Third Deputy Prime Minister of Equatorial Guinea, Alfonso Nsue Mokuy; the Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, Benedetto Della Vedova, (video statement); the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Antony J. Blinken (video statement); the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Wopke B. Hoekstra; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Saifuddin Abdullah (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Government of National Unity of Libya, Najla Mohmad; the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Carolina Valdivia (video statement); the Minister for Justice of Gabon, Erlyne Antonela Ndembet Damas; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador, Juan Carlos Holguín (video statement); the Attorney General of Nicaragua, Wendy Carolina Morales Urbina (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, A. K. Abdul Momen (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Retno L.P. Marsudi (video statement); the Keeper of the Seals, Minister for Justice and Legislation of the Republic of Benin, Severin Maxime Quenum; the Minister Delegate to the Minister of External Relations of Cameroon, Felix Mbayu; the State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Slovenia, Stanislav Raščan (video statement); the Vice Minister in the Ministry for External Affairs of India, Reenat Sandhu (video statement); the Secretary for Relations with States of the Holy See, Archbishop Paul Gallagher (video statement); the Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Martha Delgado Peralta; the Undersecretary for Legal Affairs and Multilateral Relations of Iraq, Kahtan Taha Janabi (video statement); the Government Counselor-Minister for External Relations and Cooperation of Monaco, Isabelle Berro-Amadeï (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Sameh Hassan Shokry Selim (video statement); the Director-General of the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), Jan Beagle; the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Peter Maurer.

 (f) At the 6th meeting, on 2 March 2022: the Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan, Nakatani Gen; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland, Zbigniew Rau; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister for Women of Australia, Marise Payne (video statement); the Diplomatic Advisor to the President of the United Arab Emirates, Anwar Gargash (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Eva-Maria Liimets (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, Roberto Álvarez (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Montenegro, Đorđe Radulović (video statement); the Minister for Legal Affairs and Human Rights of Yemen, Ahmad Arman (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Bui Thanh Son (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Regional Integration of Cabo Verde, Rui Alberto Figueiredo Soares; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Maldives, Ahmed Khaleel; the Attorney General and Minister for Justice of the Republic of the Gambia, Dawda A. Jallow; T.D., the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland, Simon Coveney (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Jeyhun Bayramov (video statement); the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, George B. Simbachawene (video statement); the Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Malta, Evarist Bartolo (video statement); the Commissioner for Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Relations with Civil Society of Mauritania, Cheikh Ahmedou SIDI; the State Minister for Legal Affairs of Jordan, Wafaa Bani Mustafa (video statement); the Vice-Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation of Panama, Ana Luisa Castro (video statement); the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Lasha Darsalia (video statement); the Secretary-General of the Organization of Islamic Co-operation, Hissein Brahim Taha (video statement); the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Maimunah Mohd Sharif (video statement); the Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Ib Petersen (video statement).

 (g) At the 7th meeting, on the same day: the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Mali, Abdoulaye Diop (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of North Macedonia, Bujar Osmani (video statement); the Minister for Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs of Zimbabwe, Ziyambi Ziyambi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Somalia, Abdisaid M. Ali (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia, Edgars Rinkēvičs (video statement); the Minister for Justice of Ethiopia, Gedion Thimothewos Hessebon; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Odongo Jeje Abubakhar (video statement); the Grand Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Sovereign Order of Malta, Albrecht Freiherr von Böselager (video statement); the State Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Honduras, Antonio García (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, Péter Szijjártó; the Minister for Human Rights of Uzbekistan, Akmal Saidov; the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Emine Dzhaparova (video statement); the Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania, Megi Fino (video statement); the Minister for Law and Justice of Lesotho, Adv. Lekhetho Rakuoane (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Rogelio Mayta Mayta (video statement); the State Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia, Ingrid Ingrid Brocková (video statement); the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Patricia Scotland (video statement); the Commissioner and President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States, Julissa Mantilla Falcón (video statement); the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Achim Steiner (video statement); the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Gillian Triggs (video statement).

 (h) At the 8th meeting, on 3 March 2022: the Minister for Presidential Affairs, Governance and Public Administration of the Republic of Botswana, Kabo Neale Sechele Morwaeng (video statement); the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, Annalena Baerbock (video statement); the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of South Sudan, Mayiik Ayii Deng (video statement); M.P, the Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Bahamas, Jamahl Strachan (video statement); the President of the Saudi Human Rights Commission, Awwad bin Saleh-Al-Awwad (video statement); the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, State Secretary, Eivind Vad Petersson (video statement).

 High-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming

8. At the 3rd meeting, on 28 February 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 16/21, an annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming with the objective of promoting the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system. The theme of the panel discussion was “the contribution of universal participation to the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council”.

9. The President of the General Assembly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Secretary-General of la Francophonie, Louise Mushikiwabo, made opening statements for the panel discussion.

10. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); the Secretary-General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Martin Chungong (video message); the Acting High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) (video message); the Executive Director of the Pacific Islands Association of Non-governmental Organisations, Emeline Siale Ilolahia (video message).

11. 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: Angola[[1]](#footnote-2) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Germany, Maldives[[2]](#footnote-3) (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Cabo Verde, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Singapore and Vanuatu), Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Maldives, the Marshall Islands, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Uruguay) (video statement), Vanuatu[[3]](#footnote-4) (also on behalf of Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guyana, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Singapore, the Sudan, Switzerland, Togo and Turkey);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas (also on behalf of the Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Portugal, South Africa;

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », iuventum e.V., UPR Info.

12. The following made statements and asked the panellists questions during the second speaking slot:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Benin, India (video statement), Marshall Islands (video statement), Nepal;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Burkina Faso (zoom statement), Djibouti (video statement), Mauritius (video statement), Singapore (video statement);

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNDP;

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

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

 D. General segment

14. At the 8th meeting, on 3 March 2022, a general segment was held, during which the following addressed the Human Rights Council:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cuba, Nepal;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Burundi, Chad, Israel (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Invited members of civil society: Patricia Marino, George Gericke, Ramita Suwal, Maciej Kucharczyk.

15. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cabo Verde, China, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Mauritius, Morocco, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

16. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Cabo Verde, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan, Mauritius, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 E. Agenda and programme of work

17. At the 10th meeting, on 4 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the forty-ninth session.

 F. Organization of work

18. At the 1st meeting, on 28 February 2022, the President outlined the speaking time for the high-level segment, which would be seven minutes for each dignitary.

19. At the 8th meeting, on 3 March 2022, the President outlined the speaking time for the general segment, which would be five minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council and three minutes for observer States and other observers.

20. At the same meeting, the President outlined the speaking time the urgent debate, which would be two minutes and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council and one minute and 30 seconds for observer States and other observers.

21. At the 10th meeting, on 4 March 2022, the President referred to the procedure for online tabling of resolutions. The President also referred to the modalities concerning the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline. At the organizational meeting of the forty-ninth session, the Human Rights Council had agreed 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.

22. At the 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State concerned to present its views; up to 20 minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies to express their views on the outcome of the review; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

23. During the forty-ninth session, the speaking time for interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders was one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers. The speaking time for the general debates was two minutes and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council and one minute and 30 seconds for observer States and other observers. The speaking time for panel discussions was two minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

 G. Meetings and documentation

24. The Human Rights Council held 58 fully serviced meetings during its forty-ninth session.[[4]](#footnote-5)

25. The list of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report. The accounts of the Council’s discussions are contained in the relevant summary records.[[5]](#footnote-6)

 H. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

26. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the eleven vacancies for special procedure mandate holders.

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

 I. Urgent debate on the situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression

28. At the 1st meeting, on 28 February 2022, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that on 24 February 2022, he received a request from Ukraine to convene an urgent debate on the situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression.

29. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement to introduce the proposal.

30. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation made a statement as the State concerned.

31. At the same meeting, at the request of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the proposal to hold the urgent debate. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour:*

Argentina, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Cameroon, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

32. At the same meeting, by 29 votes to 5, with 13 abstentions, the Council decided to hold the urgent debate on 3 March 2022.

33. At the 8th and 9th meeting, on 3 March 2022, and the 10th meeting, on 4 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held an urgent debate on the situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression.

34. At the 8th meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement for the urgent debate.

35. At the same meeting, the Chairperson of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures, Victor Madrigal-Borloz, made a statements for the urgent debate (zoom statement).

36. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine made statements as the States concerned.

37. During the ensuing discussion, at the 9th meeting, on 3 March 2022, and the 10th meeting, on 4 March 2022, the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Eritrea, Finland (video statement), France (also on behalf of the European Union), Germany, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Lithuania (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco[[6]](#footnote-7) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland (video statement), Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia[[7]](#footnote-8) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria (video statement), Bangladesh, Barbados (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Belarus, Belgium (video statement), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam (video statement), Bulgaria (video statement), Cabo Verde, Canada (video statement), Chile, Colombia (video statement), Costa Rica, Croatia (video message), Cyprus, Czechia (video statement), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia (video statement), Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland (video statement), Ireland, Israel, Italy (video statement), Jamaica, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Malta (video statement), Monaco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway (video statement), Peru, Portugal (video statement), Republic of Moldova, Romania (video statement), San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia (video statement), Slovenia (video statement), South Africa, Spain (video statement), Sweden (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand (zoom statement), Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Holy See (video statement);

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (zoom statement), UNDP;

 (d) Observer for intergovernmental organization: IDLO;

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

 (f) Observers for a national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), Ukrainian Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights;

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Access Now, Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC), Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Center for Global Nonkilling, Child Rights Connect (also on behalf of Plan International, Inc., SOS Kinderdorf International, World Vision International), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, European Union of Jewish Students, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behlaf of Institute for NGO Research, Save the Climat), Institute for NGO Research, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Service for Human Rights, International-Lawyers.Org, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Minority Rights Group, Partners For Transparency, United Nations Watch, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, World Organisation Against Torture.

 J. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression

38. At the 10th meeting, on 4 March 2022, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.1, sponsored by Ukraine, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, the Netherlands, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Fiji, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Switzerland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

39. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ukraine orally revised the draft resolution.

40. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belarus, France, Germany, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

41. 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.

42. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Eritrea, the Gambia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.1 as orally revised.

43. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation a recorded vote was taken on draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.1 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:*

Eritrea, Russian Federation

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Boliva (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Pakistan, Sudan, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

44. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 32 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions (resolution 49/1).

45. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Qatar and Ukraine made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

46. After adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 K. Adoption of the report of the session

47. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the President of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its forty-ninth session.

48. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/49/2) ad referendum and entrusted the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council with its finalization.

49. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belarus (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland and Turkey made statements as observer States on the adopted decisions and resolutions.

50. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel and the observer for International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Child Rights Connect, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights House Foundation, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling) made statements on the session.

51. 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. Reports and oral updates of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

52. At the 15th meeting, on 8 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an oral update on the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (vide statement).

53. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner presented the reports on OHCHR activities in Colombia (A/HRC/49/19), Guatemala (A/HRC/49/20) and Honduras (A/HRC/49/21), as well as her oral updates on the situation of human rights in Cyprus and Eritrea (video statement).

54. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia, Cyprus, Eritrea and Guatemala made statements as the States concerned.

55. During the ensuing general debate, at the same meeting and at the 16th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia (video statement), Azerbaijan[[8]](#footnote-9) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador), Bahrain[[9]](#footnote-10) (also on behalf of Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Liberia, Kuwait, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia) (video statement), China, China (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Finland, Finland (also on behalf of Benin, Cameroon, the Gambia, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Paraguay and the United States of America), France (also on behalf of the European Union), Germany, India, Japan (video statement), Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico (video statement), Morocco[[10]](#footnote-11) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Netherlands, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg and Switzerland), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines[[11]](#footnote-12) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal (video statement), South Africa[[12]](#footnote-13) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) (video statement), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement), Yemen[[13]](#footnote-14) (also on behalf of Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Algeria, Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan (video statement), Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh, Belarus (video statement), Belgium, Burkina Faso (zoom statement), Cambodia, Chad (zoom statement), Chile, Czechia (video statement), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Denmark, Dominican Republic (zoom statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), El Salvador (zoom statement), Ethiopia (zoom statement), Georgia, Ghana (video statement), Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Kenya (video statement), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho (video statement), Maldives, Malta (video statement), Morocco (zoom statement), Niger (zoom statement), Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines (video statement), Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia (video statement), South Africa (video statement), South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Sweden (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Thailand, Togo (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam (zoom statement), Yemen (video statement);

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

 (d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Comisionado National de los Derechos Humanos de Honduras, Defensoria del Pueblo de Colombia, Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos de Guatemala;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Green Foundation International, Aman against Discrimination (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies), American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, Society for Threatened People), Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur, AVSI Foundation, Baptist World Alliance, Center for Global Nonkilling, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, New Humanity), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, World Organisation Against Torture), Center for Global Nonkilling, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR (also on behalf of Franciscans International, International Service for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International, Réseau international des droits humains (RIDH), Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund, World Organisation Against Torture, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers), China Foundation for Human Rights Development, Chinese Association for International Understanding, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, FIAN International e.V., Franciscans International (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International, Réseau international des droits humains (RIDH), World Organisation Against Torture), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, International Bar Association, International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada, Society for Threatened Peoples, World Organisation Against Torture), Il Cenacolo, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, iuventum e.V., Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali, Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Peace Brigades International (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights, Réseau international des droits humains (RIDH)), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Society for Threatened Peoples, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Developpement Durable, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, War Resisters International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Evangelical Alliance, World Muslim Congress, World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of Réseau international des droits humains (RIDH)), Zero Pauvre Afrique.

 B. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice

56. At the 10th meeting, on 4 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/3, her report on human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice (A/HRC/49/25).

57. At the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.

58. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 11th 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: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, France, Indonesia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania (video statement), Morocco[[14]](#footnote-15) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Namibia (video statement), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Bangladesh (zoom statement), Chile, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan (video statement), Kuwait (video statement), Lebanon, Morocco, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, Yemen (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Observer for national human rights institution: Independent Commission for Human Rights of Palestine;

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), Institute for NGO Research, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Bar Association, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), United Nations Watch.

59. At the 11th meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks on behalf of the High Commissioner.

 C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

60. At the 9th meeting, on 4 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker (video statement), presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 47/2, an oral update.

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

62. 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: Benin, China (video statement), Cuba, France, Iceland[[15]](#footnote-16) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Russian Federation, Somalia, Sudan (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium, Canada (video statement), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Djibouti (zoom statement), Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Philippines (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Sudan (zoom statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, United Nations Watch.

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

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

64. At the 11th meeting, on 4 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/1, a written update on the situation of human rights in Sri Lanka (A/HRC/49/9).

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

66. At the 11th meeting, and at 12th meeting, on 7 March 2022, during the ensuing interactive dialogue, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Eritrea, France, Germany, India, Japan (video statement), Kazakhstan, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Norway[[16]](#footnote-17) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia[[17]](#footnote-18) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the United States of Amercia) (video statement), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Canada (video statement), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Egypt (video statement), Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya (video statement), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Maldives, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Philippines (video statement), South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, Viet Nam (video statement), Yemen (video statement), Zimbabwe;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Franciscans International, International Commission of Jurists, International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, VIVAT International, World Evangelical Alliance.

67. At the 12th meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks on behalf of the High Commissioner.

 E. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua

68. At the 13th meeting, on 7 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented (video statement), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/2, a written report on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua (A/HRC/49/23).

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

70. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same 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: Argentina (video statement), Canada[[18]](#footnote-19) (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru) (video statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Eritrea, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Mexico, Paraguay (video statement), Russian Federation, Sweden[[19]](#footnote-20) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement)

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus (zoom statement), Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Italy (zoom statement), Peru (zoom statement), Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yemen (video statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation Against Torture.

71. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks on behalf of the High Commissioner.

 F. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Sudan since the military takeover

72. At the 13th meeting, on 7 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-32/1, an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Sudan since the military takeover (video statement).

73. At the same meeting, the following made statements: the Acting Minister for Justice of the Sudan, Mohammed Saied Al-Hilo (video statement); and the Member of the Sudanese Medical Consultants Committee and a founding member of the Sudanese Unified Doctors Office, Alaaeldin Awad Mohamed Nogoud (video statement).

74. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 13th and 14th 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: China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Eritrea, France, Germany, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Mauritania, Morocco[[20]](#footnote-21) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (zoom statement), Qatar, Sweden[[21]](#footnote-22) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia, Bahrain, Canada (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Iraq, Ireland, Kenya (video statement), Morocco, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Yemen (video statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Information and Training Center, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights.

75. At the 14th meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 G. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan

76. At the 14th meeting, on 7 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-31/1, a written report on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan (A/HRC/49/24).

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

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia[[22]](#footnote-23) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor Leste, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Viet Nam) (video statement), China (video statement), France, Germany, Iceland[[23]](#footnote-24) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru and Uruguay), Montenegro, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland (video statement), Qatar, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia (video statement), Belgium, Canada (video statement), Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt (zoom statement), Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta (video statement), New Zealand, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey;

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom, British Humanist Association, EMERGENCY - Life Support for Civilian War Victims, Freedom Now, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Human Rights Watch, World Organisation Against Torture), Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Save the Children International, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Evangelical Alliance.

79. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary‑General for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks on behalf of the High Commissioner.

 H. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Tigray region of Ethiopia

80. At the 14th meeting, on 7 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/13, an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Tigray region of Ethiopia.

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

82. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th meeting, on the same day, and at the 15th meeting, on 8 March 2022, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium[[24]](#footnote-25) (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Benin, China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Eritrea, France, Germany, Iceland[[25]](#footnote-26) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Malawi, Russian Federation, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia (video statement), Canada (video statement), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, New Zealand, Philippines (video statement), South Sudan, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland;

 (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: Ethiopian Human Rights Commission;

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Bar Association, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Society for Threatened Peoples.

83. At the 15th meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made her concluding remarks on behalf of the High Commissioner.

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

84. At the 29th meeting, on 16 March 2022, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented the thematic reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner (A/HRC/49/26, A/HRC/49/27, A/HRC/49/28, A/HRC/49/29, A/HRC/49/30, A/HRC/49/31, A/HRC/49/32, A/HRC/49/33, A/HRC/49/34, A/HRC/49/35, A/HRC/49/36, A/HRC/49/37, A/HRC/49/38, A/HRC/49/39, A/HRC/49/40, A/HRC/49/41, A/HRC/49/42, A/HRC/49/60, A/HRC/49/61, A/HRC/49/62, A/HRC/49/63, A/HRC/49/64, A/HRC/49/66, A/HRC/49/67, A/HRC/49/69, A/HRC/49/70 and A/HRC/49/88) under agenda items 2 and 3.

85. At the 29th and 30th meetings, on 16 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on item 3, including on thematic reports presented by the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR (see chapter III).

86. At the 32nd meeting, on 17 March 2022, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath (see chapter IV).

87. At the 33rd meeting, on 17 March 2022, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (see chapter IV).

88. At the 35th meeting, on 18 March 2022, the Assistant Secretary-General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, presented the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of follow-up action to enable more effective work in the future and to strengthen the prevention capacity of the United Nations system in Myanmar (see chapter IV).

89. At the 36th meeting, on 21 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/21, her report on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/HRC/49/72) (see chapter IV).

90. At the 37th meeting, on 21 March 2022, the Assistant Secretary‑General for Human Rights (video statement) presented an oral update of the High Commissioner on the implementation of the recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (see chapter IV).

91. At the same meeting, and at the 39th and 40th meetings, on 22 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, including on oral update by the High Commissioner on the implementation of the recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (see chapter IV).

92. At the 46th meeting, on 25 March 2022, the High Commissioner presented her reports and the report of the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 7 (see chapter VII).

93. At its 46th and 47th meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, including on the reports prepared by the High Comissioner and the Secretary General (see chapter VII).

94. At the 50th meeting, on 29 March 2022, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see chapter X).

95. At the 51st meeting, on 29 March 2022, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the report of the High Commissioner on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan (see chapter X).

96. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2022, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/22, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine (see chapter X).

97. At the same meeting, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and on the achievements of technical assistance in the field of human rights and the annual oral presentation of the High Commissioner on technical assistance and capacity-building efforts (see chapter X).

98. At the same meeting and at the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, including on the report and presentation presented by the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR (see chapter X).

 J. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Advancing human rights in South Sudan

99. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Albania, Norway and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.15/Rev.1, sponsored by Albania, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Thereafter, the Netherlands withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Costa Rica and North Macedonia joined the sponsors.

100. At the same meeting, the representatives of Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) and France (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

101. Also at the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

102. 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.

103. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Eritrea, the Netherlands, Somalia, the Sudan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

104. 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, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:*

Boliva (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Mauritania, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Somalia, Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

105. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 19 votes to 11, with 17 abstentions (resolution 49/2).

106. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Netherlands joined the sponsors.

 Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua

107. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Chile, also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.20, sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Thereafter, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Hungary, Japan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

108. At the same meeting, the representative of France (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Germany, Luxembourg and Paraguay made general comments on the draft resolution.

109. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua (video statement) made a statement as the State concerned.

110. 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.

111. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Brazil, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:*

Boliva (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, Honduras, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

113. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to 7, with 20 abstentions (resolution 49/3).[[26]](#footnote-27)

114. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

 Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice

115. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.26, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, and co-sponsored by Chile, Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Thereafter, Cameroon withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Sweden joined the sponsors.

116. At the same meeting, the representatives of Israel and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

117. 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.

118. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Brazil, Malawi, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Honduras, India, Marshall Islands, Nepal, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

120. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 37 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions (resolution 49/4).

121. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Liechtenstein, South Africa and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

122. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a general comment and statement in explanation of vote after the vote on the resolutions adopted under agenda item 2.

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

 A. Panel discussions

 Annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child

123. At the 18th and 19th meetings, on 9 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 7/29 and 45/30, its annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child. The meeting focused on the theme “the rights of the child and family reunification”. The annual full-day meeting was divided into two panel discussions.

124. The first panel discussion was held at the 18th meeting, on 9 March 2022. The topic of the first panel discussion was “Family reunification in the context of migration”. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion (video statement).

125. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the child representative, Eduardo (video message); the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales (video statement); the Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Luis Ernesto Pedernera Reyna (video statement); and the Global Lead on Refugee, Migrant and Displaced Children, Save the Children, Daniela Reale (video message). The Human Rights Council divided the first panel discussion into two speaking slots, held at the same meeting.

126. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen) (video statement), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia[[27]](#footnote-28) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Uruguay[[28]](#footnote-29) (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt (video statement), Guyana (video statement), Lesotho (video statement), Holy See;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Child Rights Connect (also on behalf of Defence for Children International, Make Mothers Matter), Defence for Children International, Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale.

127. The following made statements and asked the panellists questions during the second speaking slot:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Poland (video statement), Ukraine (video statement), United Arab Emirates;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic (zoom statement), Romania (video statement), Senegal (video statement), Sierra Leone, Turkey;

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Federation for Women and Family Planning, Sikh Human Rights Group, Youth Parliament for SDG.

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

129. The second panel discussion was held at the 19th meeting, on 9 March 2022. The topic of the second panel discussion was “Family reunification in the context of armed conflict and counter‑terrorism”.

130. The following panellists made statements for the second panel discussion: the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict (video statement); the Associate Director of Child Protection at UNICEF (zoom statement); the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Fionnuala Ní Aoláin; and the Director of International Law and Policy at the International Committee of the Red Cross, Helen Durham. The Human Rights Council divided the second panel discussion into two speaking slots, held at the same meeting.

131. During the ensuing panel discussion for the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cuba (video statement), Indonesia, Portugal[[29]](#footnote-30) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries), Qatar, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Ghana (video statement), Iraq;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of International Planned Parenthood Federation, Make Mothers Matter, Swedish Association for Sexuality Education), Save the Children International.

132. The following made statements and asked the panellists questions during the second speaking slot:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan;

 (b) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org, Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, China Soong Ching Ling Foundation.

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

 Panel discussion on ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

134. At the 20th meeting, on 10 February 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 46/14, a panel discussion on ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

135. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (video statement), the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador, Juan-Carlos Holguín (video statement), the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Jeyhun Bayramov (video statement), and the Director-General of WHO (video statement) made opening statements for the panel discussion.

136. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Associate Professor of Law and Co-founder of the Law Program at ADA University, Farid Ahmadov (video statement); the 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; the Director-General of the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA), Thomas Cueni; and the General Coordinator of Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), Gita Sen (video statement).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan[[30]](#footnote-31) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Brazil (also on behalf of China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand) (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Ecuador[[31]](#footnote-32) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Malaysia (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Norway[[32]](#footnote-33) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Fiji (video statement), Guyana (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago) (zoom statement), Spain (video statement);

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

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: High Commissioner for Human Rights of the Russian Federation;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, EMERGENCY - Life Support for Civilian War Victims.

138. The following made statements and asked the panellists questions during the second speaking slot:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (video statement), Germany, Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Senegal;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bangladesh, Belgium, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic (zoom statement);

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (also on behalf of Amnesty International, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conectas Direitos Humanos , Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Service for Human Rights), Friends World Committee for Consultation.

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

 Meeting on enhancing technical cooperation and capacity-building in promoting and protecting the human rights of persons in vulnerable and marginalized situations in recovery efforts during and after the COVID-19 pandemic

140. At the 12th meeting, on 7 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 46/13, a meeting on enhancing technical cooperation and capacity-building in promoting and protecting the human rights of persons in vulnerable and marginalized situations in recovery efforts during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

141. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion.

142. At the same meeting, the following discussants made statements: the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Freddy Mamani (video message); the Special Representative for Human Rights of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of China, Li Xiaomei (video message); the Deputy Director of the Social Protection Department, the International Labour Organization (ILO) (zoom statement); and the Member of the European Academy of Science and Arts, Peter Herrmann (video message).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Azerbaijan[[33]](#footnote-34) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Belgium[[34]](#footnote-35) (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Libya, Paraguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sierra Leone, Thailand;

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

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission Nationale Indépendante des droits de l'homme du Burundi;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (also on behalf of Amnesty International), International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL).

144. The following made statements and asked the discussands questions during the second speaking slot:

 (a) Representative of a State member of the Human Rights Council: Malaysia;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Cambodia, Costa Rica, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Maldives, Togo (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Commission of India;

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, Lutheran World Federation.

145. At the same meeting, the discussants answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 Annual debate on the rights of persons with disabilities

146. At the 26th meeting, on 14 March 2022, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 7/9 and 43/23, the Council held its annual debate on the rights of persons with disabilities in the form of a panel discussion. The focus of the discussion was on statistics and data collection under article 31 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The debate was informed by the OHCHR report thereon (A/HRC/49/60).

147. The Assistant Secretary‑General for Human Rights (zoom statement) made an opening statement for the panel.

148. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the representative of the Washington Group on Disability Statistics, María Cecilia Rodríguez Gauna (video statement); the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, Ana Brian Nougrères; and the representative of the International Disability Alliance, Laisa Vereti. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Gerard Quinn, moderated the discussion.

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Morocco[[35]](#footnote-36) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Saudi Arabia[[36]](#footnote-37) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), United Arab Emirates;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (also on behalf of Ecuador, Italy and Uganda) (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Greece, Israel, Italy (zoom statement), New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada);

 (c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), International Disability Alliance.

150. The following made statements and asked the panellists questions during the second speaking slot:

 (a) Representative of a State member of the Human Rights Council: Paraguay (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus (video statement), Botswana (zoom statement), Cambodia (zoom statement), Fiji (video statement), Lesotho (video statement), Mozambique (video statement), Singapore, Thailand (video statement);

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (zoom statement), UNICEF (video statement), UNFPA (video statement);

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, International Lesbian and Gay Association.

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

 Panel on the importance of robust and efficient public policies and of adequately resourced and fully functioning services for the protection of economic, social and cultural rights to address the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and to contribute to recovery efforts

152. At the 38th meeting, on 22 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 46/10, a panel discussion on the importance of robust public policies and services for the protection of economic, social and cultural rights in contributing to the COVID-19 pandemic recovery.

153. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, Augusto Santos Silva (video statement), made opening statements for the panel discussion.

154. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Catalina Devandas Aguilar (zoom statement); a former member of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Virgínia Brás Gomes; the Representative of Plan International Rwanda, Alice Bumazi (video statement); and the Mayor of Bogor City, Indonesia, Bima Arya (video statement).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Luxembourg, Mauritania, Montenegro, Sweden[[37]](#footnote-38) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Timor-Leste[[38]](#footnote-39) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Viet Nam[[39]](#footnote-40) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Chile, Jamaica (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago);

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (video statement), UNFPA (video statement);

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect, Swedish Association for Sexuality Education).

156. The following made statements and asked the panellists questions during the second speaking slot:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba (video statement), Indonesia, Marshall Islands, Senegal;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bangladesh, Dominican Republic (zoom statement), Israel, Mauritius (video statement), Morocco, Sierra Leone;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality.

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

 B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

 Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

158. At the 17th meeting, on 8 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Alexandra Xanthaki, presented her report (A/HRC/49/54).

159. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 17th meeting, on 8 March 2022, and the 18th and 19th meetings, on 9 March 2022, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (video statement), Cameroon (zoom statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), France, India, Indonesia (zoom statement), Malaysia, Marshall Islands (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Norway[[40]](#footnote-41) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Russian Federation (video statement), Ukraine (video statement), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana (video statement), Cambodia (zoom statement), Cyprus, Egypt (video statement), Ethiopia, Fiji (video statement), Georgia, Greece, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kenya (video statement), South Africa, Timor-Leste (zoom statement), Viet Nam (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, New Humanity), International PEN (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur, Dominicans for Justice and Peace, International Humanist and Ethical Union), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

160. At the 18th and 19th meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material

161. At the 19th meeting, on 9 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material, Mama Fatima Singhateh, presented her reports (A/HRC/49/51 and Add.1).

162. At the same meeting, the representative of Montenegro made a statement as the State concerned.

163. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 20th meeting, on 10 March 2022, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Cameroon, China (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, the Comoros, Dominica, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), France, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Latvia[[41]](#footnote-42) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia, Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay[[42]](#footnote-43) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Australia (video statement), Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana (video statement), Colombia, Egypt (video statement), Fiji (video statement), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Israel, Malta (video statement), Mauritius (zoom statement), Panama (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Africa, Tunisia (video statement);

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

 (f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Morocco: National Human Rights Council;

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Latter-day Saint Charities, New Humanity), Jubilee Campaign, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social – PDES.

164. At the 20th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

165. At the 19th meeting, on 9 March 2022, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Cuba made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

 Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights

167. At the 21st meeting, on 10 March 2022, the 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, presented her report (A/HRC/49/47).

168. 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: Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (video statement), Cameroon (zoom statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Indonesia, Libya, Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia, Namibia (video statement), Pakistan, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Angola (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya (video statement), Maldives, South Africa, Tunisia (video statement);

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Global Welfare Association, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Prahar, Sikh Human Rights Group.

169. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

170. At the 21st meeting, on 10 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ahmed Shaheed, presented his report (A/HRC/49/44).

171. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 22nd 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, Brazil (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Togo, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America) (video statement), Cameroon (zoom statement), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Denmark[[43]](#footnote-44) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia (video statement), Morocco[[44]](#footnote-45) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Netherlands (video statement), Pakistan, Poland (also on behalf of Lithuania and Ukraine), Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan (video statement), Ukraine (zoom statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania (video statement), Austria (also on behalf of Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland), Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Canada, Croatia, Egypt (video statement), Fiji (video statement), Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy (zoom statement), Jordan (video statement), Malta (video statement), Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia (video statement), South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic (zoom statement), Yemen (video statement), Holy See, State of Palestine (zoom statement);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together, British Humanist Association, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Interfaith International, International Fellowship of Reconciliation (also on behalf of War Resisters International), Jubilee Campaign, Minority Rights Group, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress.

172. At the 21st and 22nd meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

173. At the 22nd meeting, on 10 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Ana Brian Nougrères, presented her report (A/HRC/49/55).

174. 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, Brazil, Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) (video statement), Cameroon, China (video statement), France, Germany, Germany (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Liechtenstein and Mexico), India, Indonesia, Latvia[[45]](#footnote-46) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia, Pakistan, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Liechtenstein, Panama (video statement), Togo (video statement), Uruguay;

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

 (d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Access Now, Association for Progressive Communications, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, International Commission of Jurists, iuventum e.V., Sikh Human Rights Group, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL, Youth Parliament for SDG.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment

176. At the 22nd meeting, on 10 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, David R. Boyd, presented his reports (A/HRC/49/53 and Add.1).

177. At the same meeting, the representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines made a statement as the State concerned.

178. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 23rd meeting, on 11 March 2022, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China (video statement), Costa Rica[[46]](#footnote-47) (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Perú and Uruguay), Cuba (video statement), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, India (video statement), Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands (zoom statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Pakistan, Paraguay (video statement), Qatar, Republic of Korea (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement) (video statement), Senegal, Sudan (video statement), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Austria, Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Bangladesh, Botswana (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus (video statement), Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), El Salvador (zoom statement), Fiji (video statement), Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Iraq, Kenya (video statement), Maldives, Monaco, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Peru (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (zoom statement), Switzerland, Timor-Leste (zoom statement), Togo (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), United Republic of Tanzania (video statement), Uruguay, Vanuatu (video statement), State of Palestine;

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (video statement), UN Women (video statement), United Nations Children's Fund (video statement), United Nations Environment Programme (video statement), United Nations Human Settlements Programme;

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL) (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect), Earthjustice, FIAN International e.V., Franciscans International, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies).

179. At the 23rd meeting the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

180. At the 22nd meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

 Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

182. At the 23rd meeting, on 11 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Nils Melzer, presented his report (A/HRC/49/50).

183. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 23rd meeting and at the 24th 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: Argentina, Armenia, Cameroon, Chile[[47]](#footnote-48) (also on behalf of Argentina and Paraguay), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Denmark[[48]](#footnote-49) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, India, Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Kazakhstan, Libya (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Pakistan, Paraguay (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), Ukraine (zoom statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Angola, Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Belarus (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cyprus (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Fiji (video statement), Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Maldives, Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Africa, South Sudan, Switzerland, Yemen (video statement), State of Palestine;

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

 (d) Observers for national human rights institutions: National Human Rights Council of Morocco;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for the Prevention of Torture (also on behalf of International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, World Organisation Against Torture), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil, Conectas Direitos Humanos (also on behalf of Justiça Global), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, IDPC Consortium, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Lesbian and Gay Association, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Lawyers for Lawyers), Meezaan Center for Human Rights (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), World Organisation Against Torture.

184. At the 24th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

185. At the 24th meeting, on 11 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Mary Lawlor, presented her report (A/HRC/49/49).

186. 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, China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba (video statement), France, Germany, India (video statement), Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Luxembourg, Marshall Islands (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), Montenegro, Namibia (video statement), Netherlands, Norway[[49]](#footnote-50) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (zoom statement), Paraguay (video statement), Russian Federation (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania, Algeria (video statement), Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand) (video statement), Bahrain (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium, Botswana (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Colombia, Czechia (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho (video statement), Liechtenstein, Malta (video statement), Morocco, Niger, Peru, Philippines (video statement), Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam (zoom statement);

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

 (d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Franciscans International, Peace Brigades International), Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND) (also on behalf of Franciscans International), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Il Cenacolo, International Service for Human Rights, Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie, Peace Brigades International, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, World Organisation Against Torture.

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

188. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Indonesia, Isreal, Lithuania, made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

189. At the 25th meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Gerard Quinn, presented his report (A/HRC/49/52).

190. 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, Benin, China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Ecuador[[50]](#footnote-51) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), France, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Libya (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia (video statement), Marshall Islands (video statement), Mexico, Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Norway[[51]](#footnote-52) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Paraguay (video statement), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Ukraine (zoom statement), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus (video statement), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia (zoom statement), Canada (video statement), Chad (zoom statement), Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia (also on behalf of Austria and Slovenia), Cyprus, Djibouti (video statement), Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji (video statement), Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Ireland, Israel, Kenya (video statement), Lesotho (video statement), Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Panama, Portugal, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tunisia (video statement), Uganda, Viet Nam (video statement);

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for a national human rights institution: Burundi: Commission Nationale Indépendante des droits de l'homme, India: National Human Rights Commission;

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited), Disability Association of Tavana, Edmund Rice International Limited, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), International Disability Alliance, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the right to food

192. At the 25th meeting, on 14 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Michael Fakhri, presented his report (A/HRC/49/43).

193. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 26th 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, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (zoom statement), China (video statement), Cuba (zoom statement), France, India, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal (video statement), Norway[[52]](#footnote-53) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Russian Federation, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus (video statement), Cabo Verde, Cambodia (video statement), Djibouti (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq (video statement), Jordan (video statement), Lesotho (video statement), Maldives, Morocco, Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic (zoom statement), Togo (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement), Holy See;

 (c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: the World Food Programme (WFP) (video statement);

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

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

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

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Centre Europe - tiers monde, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, Earthjustice, FIAN International e.V., Franciscans International (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V.), Human Rights Advocates Inc., Make Mothers Matter, Peace Brigades International, Sikh Human Rights Group.

194. At the 26th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

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

 Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

197. At the 27th meeting, on 15 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, presented her reports (A/HRC/49/45 and Add.1).

198. At the same meeting, the representative of Uzbekistan made a statement as the State concerned.

199. 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, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (zoom statement), Cameroon (zoom statement), China, Cuba (video statement), France, India, Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Luxembourg, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Uruguay), Netherlands, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cyprus, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland (video statement), Maldives, Panama (video statement), Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Yemen (video statement);

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

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

 (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, Habitat International Coalition, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling), Amnesty International (also on behalf of (Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Women’s Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF)), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND), International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, World Organisation Against Torture (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies).

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

 Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism

201. At the 27th meeting, on 15 March 2022, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights of persons with albinism, Muluka-Anne Miti-Drummond, presented her report (A/HRC/49/56).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Malawi, Malaysia (video statement), Namibia (video statement), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Djibouti (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Israel, Kenya (video statement), Lesotho (video statement), Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Portugal (video statement), South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), International Humanist and Ethical Union, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Under the Same Sun Fund, World Barua Organization (WBO), World Jewish Congress.

203. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children

204. At the 28th meeting, on 15 March 2022, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, Najat Maalla M’jid, presented her report (A/HRC/49/57).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Armenia, Brazil (video statement), Cambodia[[53]](#footnote-54) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), China, Cuba (video statement), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia (video statement), Marshall Islands, Mauritania (video statement), Montenegro, Namibia (video statement), Paraguay (video statement), Russian Federation, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Albania, Algeria (video statement), Austria, Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Belgium, Cambodia, Croatia, Egypt (video statement), Ethiopia, Fiji (video statement), Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Kenya (zoom statement), Lesotho (video statement), Maldives, Malta (video statement), Morocco, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Portugal, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, Slovenia (video statement), South Africa, South Sudan, Tunisia (video statement), United Republic of Tanzania (video statement), Uruguay;

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for a national human rights institution: Commission Nationale Indépendante des droits de l'homme du Burundi, National Human Rights Commission of India;

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Arigatou International (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect, Defence for Children International, International Movement ATD Fourth World), Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, New Humanity, Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Child Rights Connect, Defence for Children International, Edmund Rice International Limited, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND), International Catholic Child Bureau, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), World Organisation Against Torture.

206. At the same meeting, the Special Representative answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 Special Representative of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict

207. At the 28th meeting, on 15 March 2022, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Virginia Gamba, presented her report (A/HRC/49/58).

208. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 28th meeting and 31st meeting, on 16 March 2022 the following made statements and asked the Special Representative questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Argentina (also on behalf of Nigeria, Norway, Spain and Switzerland), Armenia, Belgium[[54]](#footnote-55) (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), China, Cuba, Estonia[[55]](#footnote-56) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), European Union[[56]](#footnote-57) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Eswatini, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Libya (video statement), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia (video statement), Pakistan (zoom statement), Paraguay (video statement), Poland (video statement), Qatar, Russian Federation, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay[[57]](#footnote-58) (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Belgium (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Colombia, Croatia, Egypt (video statement), Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lesotho (video statement), Malta (video statement), Morocco, Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (video statement), South Sudan, Spain (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, Viet Nam (video statement), Yemen (video statement), State of Palestine;

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

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

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

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

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The (also on behalf of International Planned Parenthood FederationInternational Planned Parenthood Federation, Plan International, Inc.), Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Colombian Commission of Jurists, Defence for Children International (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect, Terre des Hommes Federation Internationale, World Vision International), Il Cenacolo, International Bar Association, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), The Next Century Foundation.

209. At the 31st meeting, the Special Representative answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

210. At the 28th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and China made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

211. At the 31st meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lithuania, Morocco and the Russian Federation made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context

212. At the 32nd meeting, on 17 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, Balakrishnan Rajagopal, presented his report (A/HRC/49/48).

213. 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, Bahrain (video statement), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (zoom statement), China (zoom statement), Finland, Germany, India, Indonesia (zoom statement), Libya (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Russian Federation (video statement), Saudi Arabia[[58]](#footnote-59) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Ukraine (zoom statement), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Bangladesh (zoom statement), Cambodia, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Iraq, Maldives, Morocco, Saudi Arabia (zoom statement), South Africa, Viet Nam (video statement), State of Palestine;

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

 (d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: 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: Action Canada for Population and Development, ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Human Rights Advocates Inc., International Lesbian and Gay Association, Justiça Global, Mezan Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man , American Association of Jurists, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies , Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), Society for Threatened Peoples, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited).

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

 Special Rapporteur on minority issues

215. At the 40th meeting, on 22 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Fernand de Varennes, presented his reports (A/HRC/49/46 and Add.1).

216. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement as the State concerned.

217. 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, China, Cuba (video statement), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Luxembourg (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Sudan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay), Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus (video statement), Cambodia (zoom statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein (video statement), Romania (video statement), Slovenia (video statement), South Africa, Tunisia (video statement);

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

 (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: Advocates for Human Rights, American Civil Liberties Union, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Chinese Association for International Understanding, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Minority Rights Group, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence.

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

219. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Lithuania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 C. General debate on agenda item 3

220. At the 29th meeting, on 16 March 2022, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented the thematic reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner (A/HRC/49/26, A/HRC/49/27, A/HRC/49/28, A/HRC/49/29, A/HRC/49/30, A/HRC/49/31, A/HRC/49/32, A/HRC/49/33, A/HRC/49/34, A/HRC/49/35, A/HRC/49/36, A/HRC/49/37, A/HRC/49/38, A/HRC/49/39, A/HRC/49/40, A/HRC/49/41, A/HRC/49/42, A/HRC/49/60, A/HRC/49/61, A/HRC/49/62, A/HRC/49/63, A/HRC/49/64, A/HRC/49/66, A/HRC/49/67, A/HRC/49/69, A/HRC/49/70 and A/HRC/49/88) under agenda items 2 and 3.

221. At the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/19, the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone, Lansana Gberie, as the Chair of the the fourth intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, presented the report of the intersessional meeting, held on 18 January 2022 (A/HRC/49/59).

222. Also at the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 26/9, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ecuador, Emilio Izquierdo, as the Chairperson-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, presented the report on the working group’s seventh session, held from 25 to 29 October 2021 (A/HRC/49/65 and Add.1).

223. At the 29th, 30th and 31st meetings, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda item 3, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Austria[[59]](#footnote-60) (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Azerbaijan[[60]](#footnote-61) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador) (zoom statement), Bangladesh[[61]](#footnote-62) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, the Comoros, the Congo, Cote d’Ivoire, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, 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, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Bangladesh[[62]](#footnote-63) (also on behalf of Andorra, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, the Philippines, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Viet Nam), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China (video statement), China (also on behalf of Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Egypt[[63]](#footnote-64) (also on behalf of Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Honduras, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and the State of Palestine), Fiji[[64]](#footnote-65) (also on behalf of Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia and Morocco), Finland, France (also on behalf of the European Union), India (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe), Indonesia (zoom statement), Kazakhstan, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay), Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia, Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru[[65]](#footnote-66) (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, Switzerland and the United States of America), Qatar (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, China, the Comoros, Côte D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen and the State of Palestine), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sudan, Sweden[[66]](#footnote-67) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Vanuatu) (video statement), Sweden[[67]](#footnote-68) (also on behalf of Canada, Fiji, Georgia and Uruguay) (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic[[68]](#footnote-69) (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) (video statement), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria (video statement), Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Belarus (video statement), Burkina Faso (video statement), Cambodia, Chad (zoom statement), Ecuador (also on behalf of Peru), Egypt (video statement), El Salvador (zoom statement), Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritius (video statement), Niger (zoom statement), Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Peru (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Romania (video statement), South Africa, Sweden (video statement), Switzerland, Togo (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Uganda (zoom statement), Holy See;

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

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

 (e) Observer for national human rights institutions: Ombudsman of Croatia (on behalf of the European Network of NHRIs);

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Africa Culture Internationale, African Green Foundation International, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), Alliance Creative Community Project, Alliance Defending Freedom, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Baha'i International Community, Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Centre Europe - tiers monde, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, China Foundation for Human Rights Development, China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, Chinese Association for International Understanding, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Chunhui Children's Foundation, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Colombian Commission of Jurists, 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 (also on behalf of Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Disability Association of Tavana, Edmund Rice International Limited, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, FIAN International e.V., Franciscans International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Human Rights Advocates Inc., Human Rights Information and Training Center, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos – IDDH, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Disability Alliance, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Muslim Women's Union, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (also on behalf of Graduate Women International (GWI), HelpAge International, International Federation on Ageing, International Longevity Center Global Alliance, Ltd.), International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behlaf of Global Action on Aging), Iraqi Development Organization, iuventum e.V., Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Make Mothers Matter, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peoples, Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali, Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Partners For Transparency, Peace Brigades International, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social – PDES, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Save the Children International (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect, Defence for Children International, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Plan International, Inc., World Vision International), Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Society for Threatened Peoples, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, The Next Century Foundation, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, Tourner La Page, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited), War Resisters International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Muslim Congress, World Organization of the Scout Movement (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Globethics.net Foundation, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos – IDDH, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity, Soka Gakkai International, UPR Info), YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation, Youth Parliament for SDG, Zero Pauvre Afrique.

 D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Freedom of religion or belief

224. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.2, sponsored by France, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, San Marino, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Andorra, Brazil, Costa Rica, Japan, the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland and Thailand joined the sponsors.

225. 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.

226. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/5).

227. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, Guatemala and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights

228. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.6, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Subsequently, China and Costa Rica joined the sponsors.

229. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a general comment on the draft resolution.

230. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Brazil, France (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Mexico, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America 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 twentieth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Brazil, Cameroon, Gambia, Mexico, Paraguay

232. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 27 votes to 14, with 6 abstentions (resolution 49/6).

233. After adoption of the draft resolution, Tajikistan joined the sponsors.

 Cultural rights and the protection of cultural heritage

234. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Cyprus, also on behalf of Argentina, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Mali, Poland, Serbia and Switzerland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.8, sponsored by Argentina, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Mali, Poland, Serbia and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Costa Rica, Czechia, Fiji, France, Honduras, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

235. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Ukraine made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

238. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/7).

239. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, Madagascar, San Marino, Singapore, Tunisia and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

 Commemoration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development

240. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.10, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and co-sponsored by Paraguay. Subsequently, China, Costa Rica and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

241. At the same meeting, the representatives of India, Malaysia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

243. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of France (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

245. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 33 votes to none, with 14 abstentions (resolution 49/8).

246. After adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador and Tajikistan joined the sponsors.

 Prevention of genocide

247. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Armenia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.11, sponsored by Armenia, and co-sponsored by Australia, Chile, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Israel, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Slovakia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

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

250. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of the Russian Federation disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the twelfth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

251. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/9).

252. After adoption of the draft resolution, Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Chad, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, San Marino and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism

253. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.14, sponsored by Mexico, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Costa Rica, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Maldives, North Macedonia, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Romania joined the sponsors.

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

255. At the same meeting, the representative of China made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

256. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/10).

257. After adoption of the draft resolution, Israel and Mali joined the sponsors.

 Right to work

258. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Egypt, also on behalf of Greece, Indonesia, Mexico and Romania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.16, sponsored by Egypt, Greece, Indonesia, Mexico and Romania, and co-sponsored by Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States of America and Yemen. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, the Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Poland, Rwanda, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

259. 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.

260. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/11).

261. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Israel, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

 Participation of persons with disabilities in sport, and statistics and data collection

262. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of New Zealand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.21, sponsored by Mexico and New Zealand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Hungary, Japan, Libya, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Switzerland and Turkey joined the sponsors.

263. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico orally revised the draft resolution.

264. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/49/L.51 to A/HRC/49/L.58 to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.21, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

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

266. 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.

267. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 49/12).

268. After adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, the Bahamas, Belarus, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mali, Mauritius and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

 **Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food**

269. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Cuba, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.22, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, Greece, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Monaco, Namibia, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Andorra, China, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors.

270. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Sudan, Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

271. Also 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.

272. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/13).

273. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Djibouti, El Salvador, Italy, Maldives, Mali, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

 Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities

274. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Mexico and Slovenia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.23/Rev.1, sponsored by Austria, Mexico and Slovenia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Slovakia, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Brazil, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay.

275. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of the Russian Federation disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the fourteenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

276. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/14).

277. After adoption of the draft resolution, Guatemala and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

 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

278. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.24, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Namibia, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

279. At the same meeting, the representatives of France (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Brazil, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Paraguay

281. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 votes to 14, with 4 abstentions (resolution 49/15).

282. After adoption of the draft resolution, Eswatini, Mali, Mauritius, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity

283. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Cuba, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.25, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Andorra, Armenia, Canada, China, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Fiji, France, Greece, Haiti, Lebanon, Malaysia, Malta, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Uruguay and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors.

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

285. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/16).

286. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mali, Norway, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and the right to nondiscrimination in this context

287. At the 55th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the representative of Germany, also on behalf of Brazil, Finland and Namibia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.35, sponsored by Brazil, Finland, Germany and Namibia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Fiji, Greece, Kenya, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Eswatini, Iceland, Italy, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malta, Mozambique, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Somalia, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

288. At the same meeting, the representatives Mexico and Ukraine made general comments on the draft resolution.

289. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/17).

290. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, Colombia, El Salvador, Gabon, Ireland, Libya, Mali, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

 Recognizing the contribution of human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, in conflict and post-conflict situations, to the enjoyment and realization of human

291. At the 56th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Norway introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.9, sponsored by Norway, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Vanuatu. Thereafter, Lithuania withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Panama, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Slovenia and Switzerland joined the sponsors. Thereafter, the Netherlands withdrew its co-sponsorship.

292. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, France (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Indonesia, the Marshall Island, Mexico and Namibia, made general comments on the draft resolution.

293. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, China, the Gambia, Lithuania, Lybia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Somalia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

China, Eritrea, Qatar, Russian Federation, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

295. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 39 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (resolution 49/18).

296. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lithuania, the Netherlands and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

 Promoting and protecting economic, social and cultural rights within the context of addressing inequalities in the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic

297. At the 56th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of China, also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Pakistan and South Africa, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.28, sponsored by Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Egypt, Pakistan and South Africa, and co-sponsored by Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen. Subsequently, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania), the Russian Federation and Thailand joined the sponsors.

298. At the same meeting, the representatives of China orally revised the draft resolution.

299. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendment A/HRC/49/L.38 to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.28, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

300. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

301. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of the draft resolution as orally revised. The Chief of the Programme Support and Management Services of OHCHR made a statement on the budgetary implications of the draft resolution as orally revised.

302. At the same meeting, the representatives of France (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution as orally revised.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Mexico, Ukraine

304. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 31 votes to 14, with 2 abstentions (resolution 49/19).

305. After adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Belarus, Panama, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Rights of the child: realizing the rights of the child and family reunification

306. At the 56th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representatives of Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin America and Caribbean States) and France (on behalf of the European Union) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.29, sponsored by France (on behalf of the European Union) and Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin America and Caribbean States), and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Philippines, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Canada, Fiji, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Somalia, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

307. At the same meeting, the representatives of Uruguay (on behalf of the Group of Latin America and Caribbean States) and France (on behalf of the European Union) orally revised the draft resolution.

308. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/49/L.43, A/HRC/49/L.46 and A/HRC/49/L.47 to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.29 as orally revised.

309. Amendments A/HRC/49/L.43 and A/HRC/49/L.46 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Iraq and Nigeria joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/49/L.47 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Iraq joined the sponsor.

310. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendments A/HRC/49/L.39, A/HRC/49/L.40, A/HRC/49/L.41, A/HRC/49/L.42, A/HRC/49/L.44, A/HRC/49/L.45, A/HRC/49/L.48, A/HRC/49/L.49 and A/HRC/49/L.50 to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.29, as orally revised, had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

311. Also at the same meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.29 as orally revised.

312. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, France (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the Republic of Korea made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

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

314. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/49/L.43.

315. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/49/L.43. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

China, Eritrea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Brazil, Cameroon, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

316. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/49/L.43 by 13 votes to 24, with 7 abstentions.[[69]](#footnote-70)

317. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/49/L.46.

318. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/49/L.46. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against:*

Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

319. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/49/L.46 by 13 votes to 24, with 7 abstentions.[[70]](#footnote-71)

320. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/49/L.47.

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

*In favour:*

China, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Senegal

*Against:*

Argentina, Brazil, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Libya, Mauritania, Qatar, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

322. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/49/L.47 by 6 votes to 25, with 12 abstentions.[[71]](#footnote-72)

323. At the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United States of Americ made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.29 as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of the Russian Federation disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the twentieth preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 21(j) and 33 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

324. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.29, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 49/20).

325. After adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Armenia, Botswana, Maldives, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors. After adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Somalia withdrew its co-sponsorship.

 Role of States in countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights

326. At the 56th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Ukraine, also on behalf of Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.31/Rev.1, sponsored by Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey. Thereafter, the Netherlands withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Andorra, Costa Rica, Israel, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

328. 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.

329. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, the Netherlands, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 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 A/HRC/49/L.31/Rev.1.

330. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/21).

331. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Bahamas, Fiji, the Netherlands and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

332. At the 57th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representatives of Ecuador and Azerbaijan introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.32, which was initially sponsored by Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) and Ecuador, and co-sponsored by Turkey. Subsequently, Andorra, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand and Turkmenistan joined the sponsors.

333. At the same meeting, the representative of Azerbaijan orally revised the draft resolution to indicate that it was no longer sponsored by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

334. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, France (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Luxembourg made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

335. 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.

336. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Brazil, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America 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 sixteenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution as orally revised.[[72]](#footnote-73) In the statement, the representative of United States of America disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraph 16 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of the Russian Federation disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the thirty-first preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 2 and 14 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

3376. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 49/25).

338. After adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mauritius, Norway, the Philippines, Singapore, Timor-Leste, Uruguay and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

339. At the same meeting, the representatives of Nepal, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America 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 OHCHR report on the situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath

340. At the 32nd meeting, on 17 March 2022, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 46/20, the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath (A/HRC/49/71).

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

342. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 32nd and 33rd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Eritrea (zoom statement), Finland, France, Germany, Iceland[[73]](#footnote-74) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Netherlands, Poland, Russian Federation, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria (video statement), Cambodia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland (video statement), Lao People's Democratic Republic (zoom statement), Latvia, Liechtenstein (video statement), Malta, Nicaragua, Republic of Moldova, Romania (video statement), Slovakia, Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Sweden (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Tajikistan, Zimbabwe (zoom statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Liberal International, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation Against Torture.

343. At the 33rd meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 B. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

344. At the 33rd meeting, on 17 March 2022, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 45/20, an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

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

346. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 34th meeting, on 18 March 2022, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (video statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Eritrea, France, Netherlands, Paraguay, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia[[74]](#footnote-75) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus (video statement), Burundi, Cambodia (video statement), Chile, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Ecuador, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Lao People's Democratic Republic (zoom statement), Nicaragua, Peru (video statement), South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Zimbabwe (zoom statement);

 (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union, Organization of American States (OAS) (video statement);

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, New Humanity), United Nations Watch, World Organisation Against Torture.

347. At the 34th meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

348. At at the 33rd meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Israel and Lebanon made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

349. At the same meeting, the representatives of Lebanon made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

 C. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Fact-finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

350. At the 34th meeting, on 18 March 2022, the Chairperson of the Independent International Fact-finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Marta Valiñas, provided an oral update, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 45/20.

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

352. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Eritrea, France, Germany, Japan (video statement), Luxembourg, Paraguay, Poland (video statement), Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus (video statement), Canada (video statement), Chile, Colombia, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Israel, Nicaragua (zoom statement), Peru, Portugal, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen (video statement);

 (c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of American States (OAS) (video statement);

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Amnesty International, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Freedom House, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Service for Human Rights, United Nations Watch.

353. At the same meeting, the members of the Independent International Fact-finding Mission, Patricia Tappatá Valdez and Francisco Cox, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

 D. Interactive dialogue with the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan

354. At the 34th meeting, on 18 March 2022, the Chairperson of the Commission for Human Rights in South Sudan, Yasmin Sooka, and the memebers of the Comission, Andrew Clapham and Barney Afako, presented the Commission’s report (A/HRC/49/78).

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

356. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 34th and 35th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chairperson and the members of the Commission questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cameroon, China (video statement), France, Germany, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Norway[[75]](#footnote-76) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden) (video statement), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia[[76]](#footnote-77) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia, Belgium, Botswana (video statement), Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Egypt (video statement), Ireland, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

357. At the 35th meeting, the Chairperson and the members of the Commission answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

358. At the 35th meeting, on 18 March 2022, 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, the report of the Commission (A/HRC/49/77).

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

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), France, Germany, Iceland[[77]](#footnote-78) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Japan (video statement), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Qatar, Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium, Chile, Croatia (video statement), Cyprus (video statement), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy (zoom statement), Jordan (video statement), Kuwait (video statement), Lao People's Democratic Republic (zoom statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), Malta (video statement), Nicaragua (video statement), Romania (video statement), Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Turkey, Zimbabwe (zoom statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities), Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, World Jewish Congress.

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

 F. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of follow-up action to enable more effective work in the future and to strengthen the prevention capacity of the United Nations system in Myanmar

362. At the 35th meeting, on 18 March 2022, the Assistant Secretary-General for the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/21, the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the implementation of follow-up action to enable more effective work in the future and to strengthen the prevention capacity of the United Nations system in Myanmar (A/HRC/49/73).

363. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Assistant Secretary-General questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Estonia[[78]](#footnote-79) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gambia, Indonesia (zoom statement), Malaysia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand (video statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, International Commission of Jurists, United Nations Watch.

364. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

365. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Greece and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 G. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

366. At the 36th meeting, on 21 March 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/21, her report on the situation of human rights in Myanmar (A/HRC/49/72).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (video statement), France, Gambia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Netherlands, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Bangladesh, Bulgaria (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Canada (video statement), Lao People's Democratic Republic (zoom statement), Romania (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Spain, Switzerland, Turkey (zoom statement), Viet Nam (video statement);

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

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM);

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Baptist World Alliance, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada), International Commission of Jurists, International Humanist and Ethical Union, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development.

368. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 H. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

369. At the 33rd meeting, on 17 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Javaid Rehman, presented his report (A/HRC/49/75) (video statement).

370. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement as the State concerned.

371. 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: Argentina, China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), France, Germany, Iceland[[79]](#footnote-80) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Netherlands, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia, Belarus (video statement), Belgium, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Ireland, Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic (zoom statement), Liechtenstein (video statement), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen (video statement), Zimbabwe (zoom statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, British Humanist Association, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

373. At the 36th meeting, on 21 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Tomás Ojea Quintana, presented his report (A/HRC/49/74).

374. 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: China (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Eritrea, France, Japan (video statement), Norway[[80]](#footnote-81) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden) (video statement), Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia (video statement), Belarus (video statement), Burundi, Cambodia (video statement), Czechia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic (zoom statement), Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Nicaragua, South Sudan (zoom statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Viet Nam (video statement), Zimbabwe (zoom statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), People for Successful COrean REunification, United Nations Watch.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

376. At the 37th meeting, on 21 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas Andrews, presented his report (A/HRC/49/76).

377. 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: China (video statement), France, Gambia, Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Libya (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Sweden[[81]](#footnote-82) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia (video statement), Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada (video statement), Czechia, Ireland, Liechtenstein (video statement), Maldives, New Zealand, Serbia (video statement), Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste (zoom statement), Turkey;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Access Now, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Meezaan Center for Human Rights.

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

 I. General debate on agenda item 4

379. At the 37th meeting, on 21 March 2022, the Assistant Secretary‑General for Human Rights (video statement) presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/17, an oral update of the High Commissioner on the implementation of the recommendations made by the group of independent experts on accountability for human rights violations in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.

380. At the same meeting, and at the 39th and 40th meetings, on 22 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Azerbaijan[[82]](#footnote-83) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador) (zoom statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (zoom statement), China, China (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Eritrea, Finland, France (also on behalf of the European Union), Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco[[83]](#footnote-84) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, 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, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, China, Cuba, 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, Yemen and Zimbabwe) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Australia (video statement), Austria, Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Belarus (video statement), Belgium (video statement), Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia (video statement), Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Ghana (video statement), Iceland (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Ireland, Israel, Jordan (video statement), Liberia, Madagascar (video statement), Malta (video statement), Nicaragua (zoom statement), Norway (video statement), Philippines (video statement), Saudi Arabia, South Sudan (zoom statement), Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Sweden (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, United Republic of Tanzania (zoom statement), Uruguay, Viet Nam;

 (c)Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale, African Green Foundation International, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies), Alliance Creative Community Project, Alliance Defending Freedom, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Baha'i International Community, Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, B'nai B'rith, British Humanist Association, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Global Nonkilling, Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of Friends of the Earth International), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), Chinese Association for International Understanding, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (also on behalf of CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Franciscans International, World Organisation Against Torture), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture, Disability Association of Tavana, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (also on behalf of Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Franciscans International , Lutheran World Federation, Soka Gakkai International), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of PRATYEK), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Franciscans International, Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Life Savers Inc, Global Welfare Association, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Is Right, Human Rights House Foundation (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues), Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Ingenieurs du Monde, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, Iraqi Development Organization, iuventum e.V., Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Japan Society for History Textbook, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (also on behalf of Organization for Defending Victims of Violence), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Lawyers for Lawyers), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Minority Rights Group, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Partners For Transparency, Peace Brigades International, Peace Track Initiative, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Prahar, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social – PDES, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reprieve, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Shivi Development Society, Society for Threatened Peoples, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, The Next Century Foundation, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Watch, Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man), World Barua Organization (WBO), World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, Youth Parliament for SDG, Zero Pauvre Afrique.

381. At the 40th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland), Malaysia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

382. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Japan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 J. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

383. At the 56th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.4, sponsored by France, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, Costa Rica, Georgia, Maldives, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Moldova and San Marino joined the sponsors. Thereafter, Papua New Guinea withdrew its co-sponsorship.

384. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a general comment on the draft resolution. In the statement, the representative of the Russian Federation disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

385. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea made a statement as the State concerned.

386. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Eritrea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statements, the representatives of China, Cuba, Eritrea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) disassociated the Member States from the consensus on the draft resolution.

387. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/22).

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

 Situation of human rights in Myanmar

389. At the 56th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.12, sponsored by France, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Georgia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

390. At the same meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, orally revised the draft resolution.

391. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

392. 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.

393. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, the Gambia, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statements, the representatives of China, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) disassociated the Member States from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

394. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 49/23).

395. After adoption of the draft resolution, as orally revised, Botswana joined the sponsors.

 Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

396. At the 56th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Iceland, also on behalf of North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.7, sponsored by Iceland, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, Costa Rica, Hungary, Romania and Spain joined the sponsors.

397. At the same meeting, the representative of France (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.

398. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement as the State concerned.

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

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:*

Armenia, Boliva (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Abstaining:*

Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

401. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 19 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions (resolution 49/24).

 Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath

402. At the 57th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.13, sponsored by France, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, Costa Rica, Japan and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

403. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus introduced amendments A/HRC/49/L.36 and A/HRC/49/L.37 to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.13.

404. Amendments A/HRC/49/L.36 and A/HRC/49/L.37 were sponsored by Belarus and co-sponsored by the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, China joined the sponsors.

405. At the same meeting, the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.13.

406. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of France (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), the Russian Federation, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution, as well as on the proposed amendments.

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

408. 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.

409. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/49/L.36. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Boliva (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Brazil, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

410. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/49/L.36 by 8 votes to 20, with 19 abstentions.

411. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of France, on behalf of the European Union, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/49/L.37. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

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

*Against:*

Argentina, Brazil, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

412 The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/49/L.37 by 5 votes to 20, with 22 abstentions.

413. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Cuba, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.13.

414. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Russian Federation, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.13. The voting was as follows:

*In favour:*

Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Armenia, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

415. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.13 by 22 votes to 6, with 19 abstentions (resolution 49/26).

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

 Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

417. At the 57th meeting, on 1 April 2022, 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, the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.30, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Qatar, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Spain and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

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

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

420. 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.

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

422. 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, Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Brazil, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

423. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 votes to 7, with 16 abstentions (resolution 49/27).[[84]](#footnote-85)

424. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Botswana joined the sponsors.

425. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Kazakhstan made general comments and statements in explanation of vote after the vote on all the resolutions adopted under agenda item 4.

 V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

 A. Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law

426. At the 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Chairperson of the Forum, Jan Beagle, presented the report of the third session of the Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of held on 16 and 17 November 2021 (A/HRC/49/80).

 B. Forum on minority issues

427. At the 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Fernand de Varennes, presented the recommendations adopted by the Forum on Minority Issues at its fourteenth session held on 2 and 3 December 2021 on the theme “Conflict prevention and the protection of the human rights of minorities” (A/HRC/49/81).

 C. Social Forum

428. At the 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations Office at Geneva and Chairperson-Rapporteur of the 2021 Social Forum, Abdul-Karim Hashim Mostafa, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 44/22, the report containing conclusions and recommendations of the 2021 Social Forum, held on 11 and 12 October 2021, which focused on good practices, success stories, lessons learned and challenges in the fight against the coronavirus disease (COVID19) pandemic, with a special focus on international cooperation and solidarity, and from a human rights perspective (A/HRC/49/79).

 D. Special Procedures

429. At the 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Chairperson of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures, Victor Madrigal-Borloz, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 2/102, the report on the activities of special rapporteurs/representatives, independent experts and working groups of the special procedures of the Council (A/HRC/49/82 and Add.1) and the communications report of the special procedures (A/HRC/49/3).

 E. Report of the Secretary-General on prevention of human rights violations

430. At the 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Assistant Secretary‑General for Human Rights, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 45/31, the report of the Secretary-General on current system-wide delivery and financing of, and existing gaps in, technical assistance and capacity-building that support the implementation by States of their international human rights obligations and commitments (A/HRC/49/68).

 F. General debate on agenda item 5

431. At its 44th and 45th meetings, on 24 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Azerbaijan[[85]](#footnote-86) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador) (zoom statement), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, China (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe) (video statement), Cuba (video statement), Cuba (also on behalf of Bangladesh, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic, Yemen and Zimbabwe) (video statement), France (also on behalf of the European Union), Germany, Germany (also on behalf of Switzerland), India, Indonesia, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands), Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia, Mauritania (video statement), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines[[86]](#footnote-87) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), Portugal[[87]](#footnote-88) (also on behalf of Angola, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Romania[[88]](#footnote-89) (also on behalf of Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia) (video statement), Russian Federation, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh (zoom statement), Belarus (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Cambodia (video statement), Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (zoom statement), Iraq, Italy (zoom statement), Morocco, Nicaragua, Switzerland (also on behalf of Norway, Sierra Leone and Uruguay), Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Togo (video statement), Tunisia (video statement);

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Africa Culture Internationale, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Alliance Creative Community Project, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)), Amnesty International, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V.), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network, Global Welfare Association, Human Is Right, Interfaith International, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, iuventum e.V., Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Minority Rights Group, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peoples, 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, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Prahar, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Sikh Human Rights Group, The Next Century Foundation, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, Villages Unis (United Villages), World Barua Organization (WBO), World Muslim Congress.

432. At the 45th meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 VI. Universal periodic review

433. 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-ninth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 1 to 12 November 2021.

434. 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

435. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President’s statement 8/1, the following section below contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome of the review by the State under review and by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council, and general comments made by other stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the Council in plenary session. The statements of the delegations or other stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints are posted, if available, on the extranet of the Council.[[89]](#footnote-90)

 Hungary

436. The review of Hungary was held on 2 November 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 Hungary 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;[[90]](#footnote-91)

 (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;[[91]](#footnote-92)

 (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.[[92]](#footnote-93)

437. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Hungary (see sect. C below).

438. The outcome of the review of Hungary comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[93]](#footnote-94) 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.[[94]](#footnote-95)

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

439. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary recalled that the country had been governed for 12 years by a Christian democratic and patriotic government that based its policies on a set of Christian values that provided the guarantee that human rights were fulfilled to their maximum extent.

440. The Minister referred to the war in Ukraine that had breached the fundamental rights due to the loss of the right to live in peace, safety and security. He added that this was inacceptable and therefore the war had to be stopped as soon as possible. War also constituted a security threat to every neighbouring country including Hungary.

441. The Minister stated that the current government was committed to guarantee to its people the right to live in peace, safety and security through three important obligations. Firstly by guaranteeing the security and safety of the Hungarian people, secondly by guaranteeing that Hungary did not get involved in this war and thirdly by preventing that Hungarian people would pay the price of this war. In this regard, the Minister highlighted the steps taken to fulfil these obligations. Firstly, to secure the country, Hungary has relocated significant forces of its army to its Eastern border to avoid military or paramilitary groups infiltrating Hungary. In order not to get involved in the conflict, Hungary will not send soldiers or weapons to this war. He indicated that Hungary understood and respected that other countries had come to a different decision on this matter and expected other countries to respect the Hungarian decision. Hungary had also decided it will not approve the transportation of lethal weapons through its territory towards Ukraine as these transportations were considered military targets. Hungary was not willing to take the risk of having Hungarian people put in danger on any side of the border.

442. The Minister underlined the importance of having a secured energy supply for Hungarians. The Hungarian government will not support any decision that will endanger it. Changing the dependence from a particular energy supply will not happen from one year to the other. Any sanction in this area would have a detrimental impact on the safe and secure energy supply of the Hungarian people and on the prices of energy. Therefore, Hungary will not support any decision in that direction.

443. The Minister stated that millions of people from Ukraine were escaping from the war. Hungary will continue to receive every single refugee arriving from Ukraine. To this day, more than 500,000 Ukrainians had arrived directly or indirectly into Hungary. Hungary will provide care, shelter and accommodation to these refugees. The Minister highlighted the exemplary cooperation between several civil society organizations and the government on this issue. Hungary provided the opportunity for a safe trip home for third country nationals. For those refugees who decided to stay in Hungary, the government was providing accommodation and work including through support to employers to easily employ refugees and preventing refugees from depending on aid. This is in line with the Government’s efforts to reach full employment. The Minister indicated that Hungary and Poland have been receiving the highest number of refugees and highlighted the hypocritical position of the European Union that withheld the EU funds they were entitled to receive.

444. The Minister stated that Hungary had launched its biggest humanitarian operation, among others with the provision of 800 tons of food and 200 tons of hygienic equipment for Ukraine.

445. The Minister stressed that Hungary was committed to do everything it could to prevent the war from expanding beyond Ukraine. Such an expansion would mean that the rights –such as the right to live in peace and safety- of further millions of people would be jeopardized. He raised concern regarding the intention by some countries to create a “no fly zone” above Ukraine. This would entail an aerial warfare between Western allies and the country at war. He also expressed concern regarding the proposal to send peacekeeping troops as there was no peace at the moment and because it would mean a direct engagement and therefore an expansion of the war with consequently an increase in the threat to the right to live in peace.

446. With regard to irregular migration, the Minister acknowledged the multiple recommendations received by Hungary in this regard. He reiterated that Hungary will not allow irregular migrants in its territory. He indicated that many of these irregular migrants did not come from neighbouring countries but crossed many safe and secure countries. This was not the case with Ukrainian refugees as Hungary was the first safe country they were entering. He highlighted cases of violence by irregular migrants against authorities, lack of cooperation and respect for Hungarian regulations and culture.

447. The Minister referred to the recommendations Hungary received on the protection of children and families. He underlined that the Fundamental Law of Hungary protected families and children. He recalled that the same law considered marriage as a union between a man and a woman and family as composed of a father (man), a mother (women) and children. During the pandemic, families endured an additional burden with the closure of schools and kindergartens. Parents had to continue working to keep the country functioning. As a gratitude, last year the government of Hungary paid back the income taxes to families raising children. The Minister also recalled that Hungary dedicated 5.2 per cent of its GDP to support families. He added that, together with the general elections, on 3 April 2022 there will be a referendum on the protection of children and families. He reiterated that it was the exclusive right of the parents to raise and educate their children, including their sexual education.

448. In closing, the Minister thanked the constructive engagement and the 267 recommendations received. He explained that Hungary noted 136 because they were either partially implemented or were against the Hungarian Fundamental Law, the government position on irregular migration and on gender ideology.

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

449. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Hungary, 13 delegations made statements.

450. Nigeria applauded Hungary for progress achieved in the promotion and protection of the rights of persons living with disabilities and commended measures adopted to combat human trafficking and to ensure the protection of the rights of victims.

451. The Philippines (video statement) appreciated the acceptance by Hungary on its recommendations related to mainstreaming human rights education, intensifying public awareness campaign against domestic violence, and an inclusive multi-stakeholder approach in addressing trafficking in persons. The Philippines lauded concrete steps taken on the promotion of the rights of women and children.

452. The Russian Federation praised Hungary for strengthening its national capacity to protect fundamental human rights and freedoms and for the periodic submission of reports to treaty bodies.

453. Sierra Leone noted that Hungary had accepted its recommendations to end poverty and to implement laws that increased women's participation in governance. Sierra Leone regretted that its recommendations on ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to ease restrictions on civil society organizations using foreign funding were only noted.

454. South Africa encouraged Hungary to finalize its National Action Plan against Racial Discrimination, as well as to continue efforts to strengthen measures to prevent racial hate crimes, the incitement to violence, and related discriminatory behaviour against refugees, migrants, the Roma and other ethnic and sexual minorities, including by State officials, and ensure the effective registration, investigation and prosecution of all reported hate crimes.

455. Sri Lanka (video statement) noted that Hungary stepped up its efforts in anti-human trafficking in the past five years through the anti-trafficking strategy 2020 – 2023 and related action plan, based on the principles of prevention, protection of victims and the prosecution of traffickers. Sri Lanka welcomed the new safeguards introduced to protect children following the recommendation from the universal periodic review and the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

456. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the voluntary commitment assumed by Hungary to promote the rights to freedom of religion and belief, of family and children, of minorities and of persons with disabilities. It highlighted the efforts made on gender equality, promoting an increase in the employment rate of women even when raising children as well as their active participation in public affairs.

457. Viet Nam (video statement) thanked Hungary for accepting its recommendation regarding adopting more policies and allocating more resources towards equal education for all children and stepping up efforts to prevent discrimination against women and improving their life conditions. Viet Nam took note of Hungary's voluntary pledge to pursue an active role in the Human Rights Council, in particular by promoting minority rights, the rights of persons with disabilities, family and children’s rights, freedom of religion and belief.

458. Algeria (video statement) commended Hungary for its commitment and engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism, taking positive note of the progress achieved by this in the field of human rights. Algeria applauded efforts made to strengthen the country’s legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights, especially the adoption of legal measures aimed at combating all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and hate speech against migrants and asylum seekers.

459. Belgium noted that Hungary accepted its recommendation to ensure the protection of the scientific freedom and autonomy of universities and research institutes. Belgium regretted that its other recommendations to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and to ensure independent media and media-regulating bodies were not accepted. Belgium invited Hungary to reconsider its position as gender-based violence had significantly increased worldwide during the pandemic and the finding of several regional bodies and independent experts underlined the importance to fully restore journalistic and media freedom in Hungary.

460. Burkina Faso (video statement) welcomed progress made by Hungary in promoting and protecting human rights, especially its commitment to the promotion of the rights of the most vulnerable groups and the elimination of violence against women. Burkina Faso encouraged Hungary to intensify its efforts to strengthen the respect, protection, implementation and promotion of human rights.

461. Cambodia (video statement) commended Hungary for the remarkable progress and achievements made in particular on minority rights, the rights of persons with disabilities, children’s rights and freedom of religion and belief.

462. China commended Hungary’s progress made, in particular, on actively promoting sustainable economic and social development, effectively fighting the pandemic, striving to promote gender equality, protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, combating racial discrimination and hate crimes, protecting the rights of ethnic minorities, and combatting human trafficking.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

463. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Hungary, 11 other stakeholders made statements.

464. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement) deplored that Hungary noted several recommendations related to the protection of human rights defenders, including lawyers, and the independence of judiciary. Lawyers for Lawyers was disturbed by the criminalisation and harassment of lawyers through legislation such as the “Stop Soros” that criminalised legal professionals who offered services to undocumented migrants. It expressed concern about the judicial independence as recent legislation had actively undermined judicial impartiality. Lawyers for Lawyers was also alarmed by the increasing levels of public rhetoric against judges and lawyers. It urged Hungary to effectively implement all recommendations relating to the protection of lawyers, respect the freedom of expression and association of lawyers and judges, take all necessary measures to ensure access to justice and safeguard and guarantee a full and effective independence of the judiciary.

465. The International Lesbian and Gay Association underlined that the human rights situation of LGBTQI people had significantly deteriorated in Hungary through the adoption of specific legislation. In the previous cycle, Hungary received six recommendations on LGBTQI concerns and 36 in this cycle most of them not accepted by the Government. The organisation indicated that introducing ‘sex at birth’ into Hungarian law in May 2020, revoked the right of trans and intersex people to change their name and gender in official documents. It also noted that the so-called anti-paedophilia law was denying parents their right to choose an education for their children.

466. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) commended Hungary’s full commitment to guaranteeing the safety of the Jewish people and for declaring a “zero tolerance” policy against antisemitism. They also underlined the comprehensive legal framework of Hungary aiming to protect the Jewish community. The World Jewish Congress expressed the desire to continue working with relevant authorities in the field of education.

467. The International Humanist and Ethical Union (video statement) noted that Hungary’s legal amendments portrayed as “taking action against paedophiles” and protecting “children’s rights,” were a direct attack on the rights and dignity of LGBTI+ people. They reminded Hungary that the parental right to have children educated according to their beliefs must be balanced with the child’s own rights. International Humanist and Ethical Union deeply regretted that Hungary did not accept the recommendations addressing hate speech against minorities and that state officials continued to vilify them. It also referred to the shrinking space for freedom of expression and the erosion of secularism. It urged Hungary not to use “traditional values” as a pretext for undermining human rights and to reconsider the rejected recommendations on addressing discrimination and upholding freedom of expression for all.

468. The Hungarian Helsinki Committee (video statement) noted that Hungary had failed to implement even those recommendations that it supported during the previous cycle and in the present cycle it had shown increased disregard for the country’s international human rights obligations. It highlighted Hungary rejection of recommendations on judicial independence; restoration of media pluralism; revocation of anti-LGBTQI laws and ratification of the Istanbul Convention, and compliance with the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights and the European Court of Justice. The Hungarian Helsinki Committee urged the United Nations and its member states to strongly disapprove Hungary’s claims about the rejected universal periodic review recommendations as directed to undermine the constitutional identity of the country.

469. The Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended Hungary for its support of 41 recommendations on women’s rights. It expressed concern that Hungary did not accept eight recommendations to ratify the Istanbul Convention as it considered them already implemented. The organization stressed that domestic and sexual violence against women remained a serious problem in Hungary and urged the Government to criminalize rape based on a lack of consent; increase victims’ access to civil restraining orders; take effective measures to prevent domestic violence homicides; and ratify the Istanbul Convention.

470. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the acceptance of the recommendation to fully respect the separation of powers. However, it noted Hungary did not accept those about the independence of the judiciary and about the de-politicization of the judicial system by strengthening the National Judicial Council, protecting judges from political retribution and implementing the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary. The organization mentioned that Hungary had only noted the recommendations aimed at ensuring that the rights of migrants and refugees were respected. They pointed at the amended immigration laws that criminalized illegal border crossings following the immigration crisis and the work of civil society organizations or lawyers that assist migrants. It also regretted that Hungary did not accept the recommendations on the ratification of the Optional Protocols to the ICESCR and the CRC.

471. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) regretted that Hungary noted the sole recommendation it received on comprehensive sexuality education. It called on Hungary to make emergency contraception available without prescription, to subsidise access to contraception and to abolish compulsory counselling prior to abortion. The organisation also called on Hungary to ensure access to safe abortion and to put in place accountability mechanisms and protocols to safeguard pregnant women’ human rights. It called on Hungary to provide a comprehensive sexuality and relationship education curriculum that is equality-oriented. It criticised the existing “education for family life” curriculum that was supporting harmful gender stereotypes.

472. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation regretted that Hungary accepted just 13 of the 31 civic space recommendations while space and funding for civil society was increasingly being restricted. It also expressed concern regarding the erosion of LGBTQI+ with the passing of several restrictive pieces of legislation. On media independence, it mentioned the political interference on media regulatory bodies, therefore, limiting access to information. This had worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic. It called on Hungary to withdraw restrictive legislation and amendments that limit the activities of civil societies and journalists.

473. The Meezaan Center for Human Rights welcomed Hungary’s measures to improve the reception conditions for asylum seekers yet remained concerned about the procedure during the COVID-19 pandemic that deprived asylum seekers from their right to access efficient asylum procedures. The organization noted that the legislation known as "Stop Soros" criminalized individuals that helped migrants and refugees. They also expressed deep concern about the introduction of a 25 per cent tax on financial support for activities targeting immigration to Hungary. It called on Hungary to ratify the Global Compact on Migration and remove or suspend restrictions that prevent access to the national asylum system; and to review national legislation on migration and refugees to ensure it is consistent with international law norms and standards and ensure full respect for the principle of non-refoulement.

474. Minority Rights Group (video statement) welcomed Hungary’s acceptance of recommendations securing access to education and combating segregation of Roma children in schools. It called on Hungary to end all segregation in education faced by Roma children and to adopt policies to reduce the drop-out rate of Roma children. The organization expressed concern about Hungary’s statement that the recommendation on the eradication of hate speech against Roma had already been implemented, as incidents of hate speech against Roma communities were still widespread. It called on the Government and all stakeholders to use the full force of the law to prevent and punish hate speech against Roma. It also called for a critical review of the state response to the COVID pandemic to ensure that the Roma have the same access to health services as others and to combat racial profiling practices in the police.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

475. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 267 recommendations received, 131 had enjoyed the support of Hungary, and 136 had been noted.

476. The State Secretary for Security Policy of Hungary expressed gratitude to most of the member states that had intervened. At the same time, he regretted that some civil society organizations did not base their interventions on real facts but on allegations and politically motivated concepts. He reiterated that Hungary did its outmost to support as many recommendations as possible but there were instances where the recommendations were noted either because they were contrary to the Fundamental Law of Hungary, were already being implemented or were politically motivated and not based on facts. Hungary submitted an extensive explanation to clarify its position.

 Suriname

477. The review of Suriname was held on 1 November 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 Suriname 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;[[95]](#footnote-96)

 (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;[[96]](#footnote-97)

 (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.[[97]](#footnote-98)

478. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Suriname (see sect. C below).

479. The outcome of the review of Suriname comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[98]](#footnote-99) 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.[[99]](#footnote-100)

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

480. Suriname expressed its commitment to uphold the highest standards in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in Suriname. It stated that the Government had already started implementing some of the supported recommendations. Recommendations that had been noted required further broad-based consultations with relevant stakeholders.

481. Since the review, Suriname had acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 16 November 2021. The Convention had entered into force on 16 December 2021. In addition, Suriname had ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict on 16 November 2021. The Protocol had also entered into force on 16 December 2021.

482. Following the abolishment of the death penalty in the Penal Code in 2015 and in the Military Penal Code in 2021, further steps were currently taken towards the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

483. Ratification of other conventions and protocols referred to in recommendations 98.1 up to and including 98.9 required further national consultation, as well as amendments of legislation and policies to comply with the obligations contained in those instruments.

484. Suriname recalled its support of the recommendation it had received to request technical support from OHCHR to advance in the ratification of the main international human rights instruments.

485. Despite various challenges, Suriname remained committed to ensuring the incorporation of the obligations deriving from ratified human rights instruments into the national legislative system and in national policies. In this context, the cooperation with various national stakeholders and international partners, including OHCHR, would be continued and further strengthened.

486. Suriname acknowledged that the promotion and protection of human rights was inextricably linked with the achievement of sustainable development. Its long-term sustainable development strategy therefore included measures to ensure that a human rights-based approach was taken.

487. Suriname was committed to work towards the implementation of the recommendations that enjoyed its support. It looked forward to the continued and increased cooperation with the human rights treaty bodies, the universal periodic review mechanism and other international and regional bodies in its endeavours to ensure that the rights and freedoms of all those that are present within the territory of Suriname were observed.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

488. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Suriname, 12 delegations made statements.

489. Maldives took positive note of the efforts by Suriname to engage with international and regional partners on issues related to the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the adoption of the Environmental Framework Act of 2020 and expressed the hope that it would soon form the basis for a national environmental strategic plan.

490. Nepal (video statement) appreciated the accession of Suriname to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It took positive note of the efforts made to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons, including through the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons 2019 National Plan of Action.

491. UN-Women (video statement) was gravely concerned about the high prevalence of gender-based violence, and the rise in cases reported during the COVID-19 pandemic. It recommended that Suriname take decisive action to address discriminatory and harmful attitudes and social norms towards women and girls, in collaboration with civil society and other stakeholders, and to strengthen the capacity of the judicial system to ensure access to justice for women. It also recommended that Suriname further promote gender responsive recovery to COVID-19, climate change impacts and environmental hazards, including by enhancing social protection for women and girls burdened by unpaid care work, and promoting women’s meaningful participation and leadership in all relevant decision-making processes and governance structures. It reaffirmed its readiness to support Suriname in its efforts to accelerate gender equality and implement all related universal periodic review recommendations.

492. UNFPA (video statement) stood ready to support the Government with concrete actions aimed at the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and girls, adolescents, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI+ populations and others. It would support the provision of in-and-out of school sexuality education, culturally appropriate interventions to combat gender-based violence, and concrete measures to ensure access to essential gender-based violence GBV services. It would support efforts to combat harmful practices, including the amendment of national legislation to raise the minimum age of marriage in line with international standards. It congratulated the Government on its continued efforts to reduce adolescent pregnancy and maternal mortality, despite the COVID-19 pandemic. It would continue to support the implementation of the SRHR (sexual and reproductive health and rights) policy, Gender Vision Policy Document and the Maternal and Newborn Health strategy. It was committed to improve access to comprehensive SRH (sexual and reproductive health) information, quality health services, and modern contraceptives to positively impact national sustainable development goals.

493. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (video statement) applauded the broad education system in the country, noting free and compulsory schooling up to the age of 12 and an adult literacy rate of more than 89 per cent. It highlighted the achievements of the Government in consolidating its National Social Security System, noting that it included free basic health insurance, subsidies for the elderly, child benefits as well as economic assistance for families and persons from vulnerable groups. It encouraged Suriname to continue consolidating social programmes for its population.

494. The Bahamas welcomed the accession by Suriname to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It encouraged Suriname to seek technical assistance and capacity building support it deemed appropriate to its needs and priorities as it worked towards the full implementation of the accepted recommendations.

495. Brazil (video statement) highlighted the harmonious coexistence between the various ethnic groups and religious affiliations that constituted society in Suriname. It welcomed the building of skills in the collection and analysis of gender-related data with the aim of further advancing the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 5, as well as the draft law on violence and sexual harassment in the workplace. Brazil praised efforts to expedite the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

496. China noted that Suriname took economic and social development seriously. It stated that Suriname had responded effectively to COVID-19 and that it had taken measures to develop education and health care. It noted that Suriname had made progress in safeguarding the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and indigenous people.

497. Cuba congratulated Suriname for having accepted the recommendations made by Cuba and wished Suriname success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

498. India appreciated the acceptance by Suriname of all three recommendations issued by India to it.

499. Indonesia was pleased that Suriname had acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2021. It noted that the implementation of the accepted recommendations would strengthen the domestic legal and institutional framework.

500. Jamaica encouraged Suriname to hold steadfast to the promotion of key principles including democracy, good governance and strengthening of the rule of law. Jamaica positively noted Suriname’s recent ratification of several human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

501. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Suriname, four other stakeholders made statements.

502. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (video statement) stated that Suriname had made some progress towards the creation of a gender-just and violence-free society for women, men, transgender and non-binary persons. However, progress was too slow and too little. Major barriers towards achieving a gender-just and violence-free society were the existing legal and policy frameworks regarding marriage, which were based on article 80 of the Civil Code. That article infringed on the right of LGBT+ persons to non-discrimination and family life. It stated that during its review, Suriname had been recommended to use the Civil Code revision process to make Article 80 gender neutral. Suriname had not supported that recommendation, and the revised Civil Code had been adopted by Parliament on 3 March 2022, leaving the marriage law untouched. It stated that LGBT+ persons in Suriname would continue to suffer rights violations as intolerance and discrimination would remain the norm, due to the maintaining of article 80. It urged Suriname to guarantee equality before the law and ensure non-discrimination to everyone by aligning its legal and policy frameworks with human rights law.

503. The Center for Global Nonkilling congratulated Suriname for the renewed will to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and asked what would be needed to ensure that the ratification took place in the near future.

504. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Suriname of recommendations to provide comprehensive sexuality education, advance gender equality, and eliminate maternal mortality and violence against women. It stated that Suriname had the second highest teen pregnancy rate in the region and that unfortunately there had been a general upward trend in maternal mortality. It called on Suriname to invest in reducing maternal mortality rates and in providing access to broader sexual and reproductive health services. It urged Suriname to introduce legislation and policy measures to tackle violence against women and girls, and to fight against the inequality that minority groups faced. It stated that Suriname must take mental health seriously and continue to implement provisions under the National Mental Health Plan to prevent suicides among youth. This meant making mental health services more accessible, addressing cultural taboos that prevented people from seeking services, and making services client-centered to address problems directly. Finally, it stated that the Government must provide comprehensive sexuality education to all youth within and outside of formal education settings.

505. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation expressed its concern about the human rights situation in Suriname, particularly regarding impunity for crimes committed during the past 23 years, and systemic violations committed by the security forces, particularly in places of deprivation of liberty. It also expressed its concern regarding the treatment of children, who were discriminated against, and the attitude of the Government with regard to capital punishment.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

506. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 147 recommendations received, 124 had enjoyed the support of Suriname, and 22 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on one recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

507. Suriname stated that the pledges and commitments made by Suriname during the universal periodic review cycle reflected the importance that the Government attached to the promotion and protection of all human rights. The Government strongly committed to implementing the recommendations that had been supported and would work towards addressing remaining challenges. Suriname reiterated that the cooperation with various national stakeholders and international partners, including OHCHR, would be continued and further strengthened.

508. Suriname had supported the recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and was currently studying the Convention and its effects.

509. Suriname was currently implementing the judgments issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the cases of the Saramaka people and others.

510. Suriname reiterated its full commitment to the promotion and protection of all human rights, the promotion of democracy, good governance and strengthening of the rule of law, as a fundamental framework for economic prosperity, sustained peace and international cooperation.

 Samoa

511. The review of Samoa was held on 2 November 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 Samoa 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;[[100]](#footnote-101)

 (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;[[101]](#footnote-102)

 (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.[[102]](#footnote-103)

512. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Samoa (see sect. C below).

513. The outcome of the review of Samoa comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[103]](#footnote-104) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.

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

514. Ms. Peseta Noumea Simi, Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Samoa introduced Samoa’s position on the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council.

515. Samoa expressed its appreciation to those who had participated in its review, including member States for their advance questions and recommendations, and their acknowledgement of the work that had been carried out by Samoa in the implementation of its human rights recommendations, and national stakeholders who had been actively involved and contributed to the country’s responses to the recommendations received.

516. The delegation indicated that Samoa had accepted 112 out of the 145 recommendations received and noted the rest. It reiterated that all recommendations, whether supported or noted, had been included in the country’s implementation plans, which were now underway.

517. The delegation noted that Samoa had accepted 25 of the 30 recommendations received on the issue of international obligations. Recent efforts in this area included 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. Although Samoa had not yet ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it had already abolished the death penalty and remained committed in its efforts to ratifying all core human rights treaties and its protocols in due course. This issue had therefore been included in the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up Taskforce’s workplan for 2022.

518. Samoa had also accepted all recommendations relating to the theme of the national human rights framework. In this regard, the delegation noted that work to submit Samoa’s overdue human rights reports was underway with the assistance of OHCHR and the Pacific Community (SPC) and that drafts of these reports had already been completed.

519. Under the theme of equality and non-discrimination, Samoa had supported the recommendation to combat discrimination and violence against women and children and noted the 15 recommendations regarding legislation on sexual orientation, gender identity, and same sex relations.

520. Additionally, Samoa had accepted most of the recommendations under the cluster development, the environment, and business and human rights, but noted the recommendation to develop a national action plan to promote human rights in business activities.

521. In the area of the administration of justice, Samoa had supported recommendations to ensure the independence of the judiciary and to continue efforts in strengthening its human rights training and programmes for law enforcement officers and noted recommendations concerning the minimum age of criminal responsibility.

522. On the theme of the prohibition of all forms of slavery, Samoa had accepted the recommendation to enhance legislation and enforcement on human trafficking for sexual and labour exploitation and noted the recommendation to strengthen legal and policy frameworks that address trafficking. Additionally, concerning the right to work, Samoa had accepted the recommendation to guarantee the rights of all workers, and specifically to guarantee freedom of association and collective agreement.

523. Samoa had supported the five recommendations it had received under the cluster adequate standard of living. The Pathway for Development of Samoa FY21/22 to FY25/26 had been launched early in March 2022 with its vision of “Fostering social harmony, safety and freedom for all”. Samoa had also launched the Agreement signing of the $2million tala shelter financing assistance in February 2022. This programme aimed to increase the livelihoods of the most vulnerable families, including by building secure shelters for homes, improving living conditions and providing proper sanitation facilities, and equipping families without access to water with water tanks to better adapt to natural disasters and emergencies.

524. Regarding the right to health, Samoa had accepted 12 of the 15 recommendations it had received, including recommendations to develop health services, implement legislative reforms that guarantee universal access to health services, improve access to health care and services especially for women in rural areas, promote health education, awareness and services and eliminate the age limit for testing for HIV and STIs. Samoa had noted all recommendations regarding legislation for transgender persons, and decriminalizing abortion, including the voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

525. All three recommendations under the theme right to education had been supported by Samoa.

526. Samoa had accepted 30 recommendations on the rights of women and noted the recommendation to establish a community legal aid centre for women.

527. Of the 12 recommendations received on the theme of the rights of the child, Samoa had accepted eight recommendations, including those to increase measures in combatting violence and sexual exploitation of children. Samoa had noted recommendations to raise the age of criminal responsibility for children, as indicated above, and to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings, and amend existing laws to prohibit all forms of child labour. However, the delegation indicated that, as mentioned in Samoa’s national report, the country had policies and legislation pending cabinet approval that would address some of these recommendations and reiterated Samoa’s commitment to the protection of children and their rights.

528. Finally, Samoa had supported five of the six recommendations made on the rights of persons with disabilities. These recommendations aim to improve accessibility and the quality of life for persons with disabilities. Samoa had noted the recommendation to ensure that the Mental Health Act 2007 fully complied with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

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

529. The Office of the Ombudsman of Samoa (video statement) welcomed the support by Samoa for recommendations to better protect people's right to health and to improve measures to reduce the prevalence of noncommunicable diseases. While noting that Samoa had recorded its first 31 cases of COVID-19 infections in the last month, it indicated that it was incumbent on the State to undertake a multisectoral approach to recovery, taking into account human rights principles. It commended the support by Samoa to further protect the rights of children, including through the implementation of the National Policy on Child Care and Protection (2020–2030) and for measures to strengthen the Office of the Ombudsman.

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

530. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Samoa, 13 delegations made statements.

531. China expressed appreciation for the progress Samoa had made in promoting and protecting human rights. Samoa has actively promoted its sustainable economic and social development, strengthened its health and education system formulated in the implemented national programme, promoted gender equality, and guaranteed the rights for vulnerable groups, women, children, and persons with disabilities. China supported the adoption of the universal periodic review report of Samoa and wished the country great success in promoting and protecting human rights.

532. Cuba acknowledged the constructive participation of Samoa in the universal periodic review. Cuba was pleased that Samoa had accepted the recommendations it had formulated on the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of Samoa 2021–2025 and the priority given to the development of social protection and welfare systems. Cuba expressed solidarity with Samoa with regard to the challenges that they share as small developing countries. Cuba wished a success to Samoa in implementing the accepted recommendations and supported the adoption of the report.

533. Fiji stressed that the interactive dialogue with Samoa had been a useful opportunity to appreciate Samoa’s policies and experiences in the promotion and protection of human rights. Fiji praised the work carried out by Samoa to implement its human rights obligations, including its efforts to strengthen its human rights through changes in legislation, improving institutions and policies as well as awareness-raising and training. Fiji acknowledged the establishment of the National Mechanism for the Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up Taskforce and the improvements in the data collection for multiple reporting processes, including the sustainable development goals.

534. India expressed appreciation that 112 recommendations had been accepted by Samoa, including the three recommendations it had made. India commended Samoa's efforts to integrate the sustainable development goals into its development strategy as well as the strategy targeting the improvement of the quality of life for all and incorporating the needs of the most vulnerable across the four priority pillars and 14 sector plans. India took positive note of Samoa becoming a party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

535. Indonesia commended the acceptance of 112 recommendations by Samoa, including the recommendations it had made. Indonesia was confident that with the commitment shown by Samoa in the universal periodic review process and the multisector approach, the implementation of the accepted recommendations would strengthen the national measures on promoting and protecting the human rights, despite the many challenges faced. Indonesia supported the adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review of Samoa and indicated that it remained committed to extending its cooperation, including through possible technical assistance, to support the implementation of the recommendations accepted by Samoa.

536. Maldives expressed appreciation for Samoa's commitment to the universal periodic review process in the protection and promotion of human rights. Maldives noted that Samoa had accepted the recommendation it had made to increase efforts to incorporate the principles of core human rights treaties ratified by Samoa into domestic laws. Maldives wished Samoa success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations and requested that the Human Rights Council adopt the universal periodic review outcome report of Samoa by consensus.

537. Nepal thanked Samoa for accepting the recommendations it had made. Nepal expressed appreciation to Samoa for becoming a party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Nepal commended Samoa for its efforts to introduce the Community Development Sector Plan 2021-2026 as well as to draft the first National Security Policy. Nepal wished all the success to Samoa in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

538. New Zealand commended the developments in Samoa, including for improvement in the lives of children and persons with disabilities. New Zealand noted the National Policy for Persons with Disability 2021-2031 and its ongoing implementation. New Zealand noted the efforts to prevent violence against women and girls and increase women’s economic empowerment and participation. New Zealand encouraged Samoa to further consider its recommendation to review and strengthen gender and sexual orientation-based discrimination laws. New Zealand acknowledged the impact of COVID-19 and the climate crisis and commended Samoa for its efforts to protect the well-being of its most vulnerable communities.

539. The Pacific Community (video statement) congratulated Samoa for its participation in the universal periodic review despite the challenges of COVID-19 and the intensifying impacts of climate change. Samoa's recent elections were a testament to its dedication towards the rule of law and the protection of human rights. The Pacific Community commended Samoa for its efforts in implementing recommendations it had received, such as creating the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up Taskforce, establishing its national human rights institution, and developing tracking tools like IMPACT OSS, known as SADATA. It looked forward to continuing to support to the Government of Samoa.

540. UN-Women (video statement) commended Samoa’s efforts on gender equality through the Samoa National Policy for Gender Equality and Rights of Women and Girls and the National Policy on Family Safety, Elimination of Family Violence. UN-Women recommended that Samoa: increase the legislative quota for women within the Legislative Assembly from 10 per cent to 30 per cent; strengthen the Family Safety Act to include economic abuse in its definition of violence and to further strengthen the capacity of the police to address gender-based violence; and implement the Community Law Centre Act and establish community law centres to enhance access to justice for women in rural areas, and incarcerated women.

541. UNFPA (video statement) welcomed the recommendations related to gender equality, gender-based violence legislation, reproductive health policy and maternal mortality. UNFPA indicated that it stood ready to support the scale up of access to reproductive health and gender-based violence programmes; to work with the Government to safeguard access by youth to sexuality education; and to redress the high unmet need for modern contraceptives. UNFPA would continue to collaborate with Samoa in the development of district plans, providing a platform for inclusive engagement of youth and empowerment of women.

542. Vanuatu (video statement) commended Samoa for the acceptance of a large number of recommendations, especially those it had made related to: the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; enforcing measures to increase awareness on gender-based violence, especially against women and children, and penalizing infractions adequately; and establishing a policy of disaster risk reduction to protect people from extreme events caused by climate change, and seeking international assistance to implement a hundred per cent renewable energy goal by 2025.

543. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the ratification by Samoa 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, and commended the Government's strategy for sustainable development to improve the quality of life of its people, and encouraged it to continue consolidating its social policies for its population. It suggested that the international community should provide the cooperation and technical assistance that the country requires, to achieve its objectives in the field of human rights.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

544. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Samoa, seven other stakeholders made statements.

545. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) welcomed the commitment of Samoa to strengthening legal and policy frameworks to protect survivors of violence and to establish a national referral system for survivors of violence and ensure adequate resources are allocated. It also applauded the commitment to adopt a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health policy and comprehensive sexuality education for adolescents. It thanked the Government for the work undertaken in partnership with stakeholders to revise the current Family Life Education programme and recommended that it be aligned with the United Nations International Technical Guidelines on Sexuality Education.

546. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Samoa of the recommendation to take steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. It noted the lack of comprehensive laws or policies to counter discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. It urged Samoa to: amend article 15 of the Constitution to include sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status as prohibited grounds of discrimination; decriminalise consensual same sex sexual conduct, by repealing sections 67, 68 and 71 of the Crimes Act; and implement anti-discrimination laws that protect all persons from discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status in all areas of public life.

547. Amnesty International (video statement) indicated that, to fully comply with human rights on gender equality, Samoa must: decriminalise same sex sexual activity between consenting adults; ensure women and girls have access to safe and legal abortion; and repeal laws that criminalise sex work. It stated that there had been no independent and transparent investigation into the measles outbreak in 2019, that had resulted in the deaths of more than 60 children. It reiterated its concern on impediments to the independence of judges and lawyers following recent law reforms and threats to lawyers. It urged Samoa to issue an invitation to the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers to assist its efforts in strengthening the independence of the judiciary.

548. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video statement) commended Samoa for accepting recommendations and emphasized the key role of continued alignment of family life education to international standards, taking into account the direct benefits of reducing adolescent births and nurturing respectful relationships to reduce gender-based violence. It encouraged the Government to actively collaborate with youth organisations to increase young people’s access to quality youth friendly and disability, including sexual and reproductive health services. It urged the Government to enact the childcare and protection bill of 2013; and remove the need for parental consent for adolescents to access sexual reproductive health information and services.

549. The Center for Global Nonkilling expressed regret at the decision taken by Samoa to note, once again, the recommendation made by Armenia, for the country to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It stated that universal recognition of the right to life would greatly benefit from the recognition that genocide is one of the worst infringements to the common right to life. It indicated that it would appreciate if Samoa’s efforts towards such a recognition of the value of life included the ratification of that convention.

550. The World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace (video statement) noted that hundreds of civil society advocates and activists had actively participated in the universal periodic review process of Samoa. It indicated that, even in the face of multiple crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and constitutional crisis, Samoa had remained committed to human rights and expressed its wish to partner with the new Government to implement the recommendations received. It also noted that Samoa had been one of the first Pacific Islands States to secure the right to self-determination and remained a leader by example. It welcomed Samoa’s election of its first female prime minister.

551. The United Cities Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Samoan Government to establish a culture of human rights and fundamental freedoms by implementing the recommendations it had supported. Despite the difficulties that the country was facing, it was confident that the Government was moving towards consolidating the principles of the rule of law and good governance, as evidenced by the recent positive developments that Samoa witnessed in the field of human rights.

 5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

552. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 145 recommendations received, 112 had enjoyed the support of Samoa, and 33 had been noted.

553. The delegation reiterated that the country was planning for the implementation of all the recommendations from the third universal periodic review cycle and would continue to monitor their implementation through the SADATA website tool. It indicated that assessing this process to allow for proper contextualisation of the issues would be of great importance.

554. Additionally, all the international NGOs that had made submissions towards Samoa’s universal periodic review had a standing invitation to reach out to Samoa for further dialogue on some of the issues raised in their reports.

555. The delegation also reiterated its gratitude to the troika and secretariat for the work carried out for the review, as well as for accepting Samoa’s request that the large presence of its National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up Taskforce, the United Nations, the national human rights institution, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations be reflected in the report in acknowledgement of the existence of a coordinated collective approach towards the same goals.

556. Lastly, the delegation thanked member States, especially the delegations that took the floor at the outcome, all stakeholders as well as Samoa’s partners for their constructive participation. The delegation acknowledged the views that had been expressed and noted that there were no simple solutions to some of the issues raised but indicated that a whole of society approach with a whole of government response could make all the difference.

 Greece

557. The review of Greece was held on 1November 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 Greece 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)

558. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Greece (see sect. C below).

559. The outcome of the review of Greece 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

560. The head of the delegation, H.E. Ambassador Mr. Panayotis Stournaras, Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations Office in Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland, stated that this was Greece’s third universal periodic review outcome report, following the presentation of its national report and the subsequent review process, held on 1 November 2021. He noted that the Working Group session had been headed by H.E. the Secretary General of Justice and Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice, Panos Alexandris, accompanied by several representatives from relevant Ministries and government bodies, which was evidence of the importance of the universal periodic review for Greece. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had undertaken the responsibility to coordinate with all other stakeholders in an inclusive and transparent process. The Greek National Commission for Human Rights, as national human rights institution and independent advisory body to the Greek State on human rights matters had greatly contributed to the report.

561. Greece expressed its appreciation to all States which had participated in Greece’s third cycle universal periodic review; noting that their advance questions, interventions, comments and recommendations had enriched the process. Greece also expressed its gratitude to OHCHR and the Universal Periodic Review Working Group for their valuable support. Considering the fact that, due to the on-going pandemic, the universal periodic review was held in hybrid mode, their advice and support had been very helpful and greatly appreciated.

562. The significance of the universal periodic review process was also demonstrated by the active participation of 97 delegations in the interactive dialogue and the submission of 239 recommendations, confirming the overall importance, effectiveness and necessity of the mechanism, especially given the shrinking of protection of human rights worldwide. Greece stated that it was imperative to keep working within the Human Rights Council and with OHCHR on further protecting, respecting and fulfilling human rights and safeguarding human dignity.

563. The Greek authorities and related bodies had considered all recommendations very seriously. Their endeavours resulted in the addendum to the report of the Working Group, containing its views on conclusions and recommendations received. The continuous and effective collaboration of all government representatives before, during and after the review, as well as the positive approach of all involved in the process, had led to the full or partial support of 219 recommendations, noting only 20 out of 239 recommendations received. Greece had voluntarily committed to put forward a mid-term report ahead of the next universal periodic review to be held in 2026.

564. Greece reiterated that several National Action Plans had been already adopted and were being implemented for 1) the protection of the rights of the child; 2) the protection of rights of persons with disabilities; 3) the protection against racism and intolerance. In addition, Greece had put in place a National Strategy for Gender Equality, as well as a new National Strategy and Action Plan for Roma social inclusion. The first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, in accordance with Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) was also in the process of being adopted.

565. It was noted that these are all priority policy areas for Greece, and the country was already implementing measures aimed to enhance the protection and support of vulnerable groups and people in need. Greece also indicated that a new National Action Plan regarding the protection of children from sexual exploitation and abuse was being discussed. The Government was committed to advance human rights and safeguard human dignity.

566. Regarding the issue of migratory and refugee arrivals, it was underlined that Greece fully complied with international law provisions and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. The country hosted hundreds of thousands of refugees from the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan and Iraq, and provided international protection to those entitled to it. Greece was currently hosting a significant and increasing number of people who have fled their war-torn country, Ukraine. In cooperation with FRONTEX, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF and the Red Cross, Greece continued to address, support and assist victims of violence, human rights violations, trafficking and smuggling.

567. While rescuing lives at sea daily and providing international protection and humanitarian assistance to people arriving at Greece’s borders, it deplored the instrumentalization of migration and the abuse of asylum systems. It was noted that the instrumentalization of migration was detrimental to the plight of people in real need of protection; it was detrimental to international law and to the sense of humanity, as it turned innocent people into tools of pressure and mechanisms for political gains. Greece had been averting such affronts to human rights and international law since March 2020; however, as is the case with other European Union member states, the country was still dealing with an unrelenting, organized and manipulative attempt to distort facts. Nevertheless, Greece remained unwavering in its commitment to save lives and the country will continue to do so. Greece was committed to continue assisting those in need of protection, hosting and educating unaccompanied and refugee minors, as well as addressing the needs and concerns of local host communities in ways that promote coexistence and integration.

568. Besides Greece’s commitments under the universal periodic review, the country continued compliance with the Treaty Bodies mechanism. It was noted that Greece was currently preparing to present its periodic report under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and its periodic report to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. In addition, it should be reiterated that, since March 2001, Greece had a standing invitation to all thematic special procedures mandate holders, and a visit by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders was currently being prepared.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

569. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Greece, 13 delegations made statements.

570. Nepal thanked Greece for accepting most of the recommendations, including both recommendations made by Nepal during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It welcomed the adoption of the national plans, including on the right of persons with disabilities and on the rights of the child.

571. Nigeria commended Greece for his commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the rights of migrant workers and members of their families, as well as the adoption of the national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities and the national action plan against racial discrimination and intolerance.

572. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Greece had accepted the majority of recommendations, including its recommendation regarding continuing work to improve legislative and legal basis to enhance the effectiveness of the guardian of the institutions for custody of the children. It welcomed action taken to save hundreds of thousands of refugees who were residing in the Greek islands, as well as the active cooperation with OHCHR, UNHCR and other human rights organizations.

573. Saudi Arabia (video statement) commended progress made by Greece in the field of human rights, especially measures aimed to promote the rights of the child and persons with disabilities. It urged Greece to continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights at all levels.

574. South Africa commended the national action plans on persons with disabilities, children and against racism. It recommended that Greece ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education of 1960.

575. Turkey was disappointed by the fact that none of its recommendations were supported by Greece, including its recommendation on the protection of human rights and dignity of refugees. It called upon Greece to duly consider and implement these recommendations in compliance with its international obligations. It also encouraged Greece to include the Turkish Muslim minority in the decision-making process on the issues that have direct impact on their rights and life.

576. UNICEF (video statement) welcomed the commitment to develop a long-term educational strategy to fully integrate all refugee and migrant children, Roma children, and children with disabilities, into public schools. It regretted that Greece noted the recommendations to ratify the Convention against Discrimination in Education and to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It reaffirmed its readiness to support Greece in its effort to protect the rights of all children.

577. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela recognized the work carried out by Greece in implementing the recommendations accepted during the second universal periodic review cycle. It urged Greece to continue bolstering plans and policies to protect the rights of minorities, as well as measures to contain the pandemic in migrant and refugee host centres.

578. Viet Nam (video statement) thanked Greece for accepting their two recommendations. It welcomed the recent introduction of a comprehensive legal framework on gender equality and discrimination against women and efforts made to combat domestic violence. It took note of efforts aimed to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and the right of children.

579. Albania *(*video statement*)* was pleased that Greece had accepted most recommendations, including the recommendation made by Albania to take steps to further prevent, combat and punish hate speech in the media and hate crimes; to provide training on hate crime to law enforcement officials and the judiciary, and to improve access to justice and services to support victims of racist violence.

580. Algeria (video statement) commended Greece for efforts made to strengthen the country's legal and institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights. It also commended the establishment by the national council against racism and intolerance.

581. Armenia noted with appreciation the special attention given by Greece to the promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups and the adoption of a number of national action plans, including on the rights of persons with disabilities.

582. Botswana (video statement) expressed concerns at reports of increased racist and xenophobic violence and called upon Greece to undertake investigations and ensure justice. It welcomed acceptance of both of Botswana’s recommendations with respect to acceptance of article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and ensuring adequate resourcing of law enforcement authorities in charge of investigating hate and racial crimes.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

583. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Greece, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

584. SOS Kinderdorf International (video statement) welcomed Greece’s commitment to take appropriate measures to protect children who were victims of sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking. It expressed its concern about the judicial review of child victims in Greece and stated that the severe delays in operating Child Advocacy Centres and the lack of child-friendly judicial review procedures had been recently raised as a matter of concern by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. It recommended that Greece guarantee the protection of the rights of children and effectively promote family placements for all children.

585. The World Evangelical Alliance welcomed Greece’s acceptance of the recommendation to consider alternative classes for the religious education of non-orthodox students in schools. It called on Greece to make these religious classes optional, including for Orthodox Christians, and renounce the practice of requesting a solemn declaration from students who seek exemption from these classes. It regretted that no State made the recommendations to Greece related to freedom of religious belief, notably the long-standing prohibition of proselytism in Greece in the constitution and legislation. It also called on Greece to amend the legal provisions prohibiting proselytism.

586. Defence for Children International (video statement)welcomed Greece’s acceptance of 219 recommendations out of the 239 recommendations received and its voluntary pledge to ensure that children are not detained solely because of their status under immigration law. It expressed its concern about Greece’s rejection of the general recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It urged Greece to consider all recommendations including ending the criminalisation of human rights work, which constituted a real threat to democracy and the rule of law.

587. In a joint statement with the Greek Council for Refugees, the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants (video statement) welcomed Greece’s acceptance of recommendation from Norway to implement a national action plan against racism and xenophobia. It expressed concern about the response of Greece, with regards to recommendations from the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom, that once more denied the widespread pushback operations taking place in the Greek borders and noted that migrants and refugees crossing the Evros River from Turkey to Greece had testified to being detained, beaten, and ‘pushed back’ across the river to Turkey. It called on Greece to ensure accountability for those operations.

588. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation (video statement) welcomed Greece’s acceptance of the recommendation to rrevise its national legislation with a view to recognizing the right to conscientious objection to military service, envisaging an alternative service to military service to which all conscientious objectors have access to and that is not punitive or discriminatory in its nature, cost or duration. It expressed its concern about Greece’s rejection of the recommendation to consider amending the legislation in order for conscientious objectors to be able to perform alternative civilian service in their place of residence. It called on Greece to implement the decision of the Human Rights Committee in the Petromelidis v. Greece case.

589. Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII commended Greece’s efforts to implement recommendations from the 2nd cycle, and for adopting the first national action plans regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, against racism and intolerance, and on the rights of the child. It recommended Greece to promote viable alternatives to detention and administrative confinement; to guarantee collaboration between relevant government services and civil societies; and to promote the organization of humanitarian corridors. It also recommended that Greece strengthen the process of deinstitutionalization of children with disabilities to ensure their right to be cared by their parents or foster and adoptive families.

590. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) congratulated Greece on the progress on legislation, training, and education. It highlighted Greece’s role as a member of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and its contribution to the implementation of cultural initiatives. It mentioned the close cooperation with institutions such as the Greek Ministry of Education, the General Secretariat for Religious Affairs, and Yad Vashem, made possible the realization of such initiatives. It expressed its desire to continue working on the educational programmes and asked to pay particular attention to fight online antisemitic rhetoric and stereotypes.

591. In a joint statement, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) and the Center for Global Nonkilling commended Greece for accepting the recommendation to revise the national legislation regarding conscientious objection to military service, envisaging an accessible non punitive neither discriminatory alternative service. They noted that the Human Rights Committee, in the case of Petromilidis had found that imprisonment for refusal on grounds of conscience to perform the service often violated Article 18.1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, that repeated punishments for continued refusal violated Article 14.7, and that preventing him from leaving the country violated Article 12.

592. In a joint statement with the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, the Greek Council for Refugees (video statement) welcomed Greece’s acceptance of recommendations to investigate pushbacks and showed concern by the raising number of reports from people who had crossed the border. It welcomed Greece’s acceptance of recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and reiterated that Greece must ensure asylum seekers and refugees unhindered access to social rights. It regretted that Greece had not accepted recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

593. The International Humanist and Ethical Union (video statement) welcomed Greece’s acceptance of recommendations on the strengthening of policies to address hate crimes. It noted Greece’s adoption of a national action plan against racism and intolerance, including activities to combat antisemitism. It regretted to report that hate speech against migrants, Muslims, Roma, Jews and LGBTI+ individuals were widespread online and, in the media, remaining unpunished. It urged Greece to address systematic racism and hate crime. It welcomed Greece's acceptance of the recommendation to consider alternatives to the religious education of non-Orthodox students in schools, however, asked a question when Greece would ensure that exemption from religious education is in line with the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights sentence in Papageorgiou vs. Greece.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

594. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 239 recommendations received, 216 had enjoyed the support of Greece, and 20 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another three recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

595. To conclude, the head of the delegation reiterated Greece’s steadfast commitment to promote human rights and enhance United Nations bodies responsible for such an endeavour. He finally reiterated his gratitude to the troika of the universal periodic review –Japan, Senegal and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - for their support.

 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

596. The review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was held on 3 November 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 Vincent and the Grenadines 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)

597. At its 42nd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (see sect. C below).

598. The outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 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

599. The delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, led by Her Excellency I. Rhonda King, Permanent Representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the United Nations, was honoured to participate in the adoption of the outcome of the country’s third universal periodic review by the Human Rights Council and noted that, of the 156 recommendations received in this cycle, the country supported 81 and noted 75.

600. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines would integrate the supported recommendations into the national human rights agenda through the National Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism and assign them to appropriate line ministries for implementation. Consultations would also take place with various stakeholders, including civil society organizations, to form partnerships and foster coordinated action to achieve these human rights commitments.

601. The delegation stressed that the universal periodic review was both an important mechanism of accountability in the international human rights architecture, and a welcomed opportunity to build partnerships. It allowed States to not only highlight their strengths, accomplishments and challenges on human rights, but also take an active role in assessing these areas in other Member States and proposing recommendations.

602. Regarding the recommendations it had supported, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines remained committed to the establishment of a national human rights institution and would liaise with interested members of the international community to expedite progress in this regard. It would also assess whether the State could extend an open invitation to special procedure mandate holders. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had positive experiences with special procedure mandate holders, most recently with the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, who had presented an insightful, comprehensive and useful country report on Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in this session of the Council.

603. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines recognized the right of individuals to a clean, safe, healthy and sustainable environment, hence the State supported all recommendations on human rights and the environment. The delegation noted that, as highlighted by the Special Rapporteur on the environment in his report, climate change was the greatest threat to the country’s environment. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines remained committed to implementing policies on climate mitigation, climate resilience, environmental protection; fostering public engagement on these issues; and championing international efforts to address the climate crisis.

604. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines would also continue to combat human trafficking and exploitation in all its forms, particularly that of women and children, in coordination with regional and international partners. In 2020, the National Plan of Action for the prevention of the trafficking in persons was updated to better achieve this objective. Programmes administered by the Gender Affairs Department, the Child Protection Unit and the Sexual Offenses Unit continued to counter sexual exploitation of women and children, and multiple facilities were in place for their protection and care, including counselling and financial support.

605. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines considered that economic, social, and cultural rights were instrumental for individuals to live a life in dignity. Numerous programmes were being implemented to foster socio-economic development, including through investment in, and the promotion of, the blue economy, green economy and orange economy, as well as investment into internships and entrepreneurship to eradicate poverty, ensure food security, bolster employment and ultimately drive sustainable development. Children in the country were back to face-to-face teaching, but efforts would continue to ensure that schools and students would be prepared for virtual or blended learning if needed. A national initiative to renovate and update educational institutions across the country was also ongoing.

606. The delegation highlighted that these ambitious initiatives, as well as the implementation of many of the country’s international commitments under the various human rights treaties, continued to be inhibited due to the vulnerabilities of small states, which, over the past few years, had been exacerbated by external shocks and natural disasters. During the review, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had highlighted how the economy of the country had suffered greatly under the COVID-19 pandemic, the debilitating impacts of climate change, and the recent explosive eruption of the La Soufriere volcano.

607. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had harnessed the true resilience and camaraderie of the Vincentian people to weather these challenges and remain firmly on the path of building back better. Yet, these efforts were greatly limited by the inaccessibility of concessional financing and the slow pace of the international community to counter climate change and assist vulnerable States with climate mitigation and resilience. For this reason, the support of the international community, whether technical, monetary or of other nature, will be imperative in meeting the recommendations accepted by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

608. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 13 delegations made statements.

609. Brazil recognized the progress made by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the protection of human rights. It particularly welcomed the efforts made to maintain basic services at a constant level and reduce poverty despite the impact of the global economic crisis and a series of natural disasters. Brazil also welcomed the establishment of the National Child Rights Committee and commended progress made in the birth registration system. It also commended Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for its cooperation with special procedures and the treaty bodies and wished the country success in implementing the recommendations it had accepted.

610. Cuba acknowledged the commitment of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with the universal periodic review and was pleased that the country had accepted the recommendations made by Cuba regarding the development of its educational system and the implementation of reconstruction strategies after the damage caused by the volcanic eruption. Cuba expressed its solidarity to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the face of the common challenges they faced as small island developing States and wished Saint Vincent and the Grenadines success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

611. The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea appreciated the constructive participation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the universal periodic review. It welcomed the acceptance by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines of many of the recommendations received, including those from the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, as a demonstration of the country’s commitment to human rights. It wished Saint Vincent and the Grenadines all the best in its future endeavours to promote and protect human rights by seeking a reduction in poverty and tangible improvements in the quality of life.

612. India noted that the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review saw the substantive participation of 53 delegations, which made 156 recommendations. India appreciated that 81 recommendations had been accepted by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, including 4 recommendations made by India. It also appreciated the constructive engagement of the delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines during the entire review, which reflected the strong commitment that the country attached to the universal periodic review process.

613. Jamaica commended Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for its constructive engagement in the universal periodic review and recognised its ongoing commitment to advance human rights at the national level. Jamaica noted positively that Saint Vincent and the Grenadine had implemented several legislative and policy reviews in response to the recommendations received during its second universal periodic review and welcomed the establishment of a National Human Rights Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism. It encouraged Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to seek additional assistance from OHCHR to meet its international human rights obligations.

614. Maldives appreciated the commitment of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the universal periodic review process and was happy to note that the country had accepted the recommendations made by Maldives to develop policies and programmes on climate change and disaster risk management, and to raise the minimum age of marriage to 18 years. It also commended Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for recently enacting several noteworthy pieces of legislation, including the Domestic Violence Act, the Child Justice Act, and the Occupational Safety and Health Act. As a fellow small island developing State, Maldives wished Saint Vincent and the Grenadines every success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

615. Nepal noted with appreciation the various measures carried out by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to combat trafficking in persons, including through the implementation of the related national action plan. It also welcomed the establishment of the gender equality commission to carry out various activities to promote gender equality and end gender-based violence and wished all success to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

616. UN-Women (video statement) commended the actions taken by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, including the establishment of a specialized unit within the police force to investigate sexual crimes and the attachment of female police officers to all police divisions. While noting the progress made, UN-Women was concerned that discriminatory social norms and attitudes towards women remained entrenched, resulting in various forms of discrimination that were exacerbated due to climate change and during disasters. It recommended that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines intensify its efforts to address harmful gender norms and attitudes, and further promote gender-responsive climate action, disaster risk reduction and recovery to COVID-19. UN-Women reaffirmed its readiness to support Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in its efforts to accelerate gender equality.

617. UNFPA (video statement) noted that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had accepted several recommendations in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and rights, gender equality, education and reinforcing programmes and policies that addressed the needs of women, young people, and persons with disabilities. It urged the country to develop the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy to ensure that all segments of the population had access to integrated sexual and reproductive health services and information, and noted that it would continue to strengthen national capacity to utilise high-quality, disaggregated data for evidence-based sustainable development and emergency preparedness and response.

618. Vanuatu (video statement) commended Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on its acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including those made by Vanuatu to develop and implement policies on climate change and disaster risk reduction and seek international cooperation in the implementation of such plans; engage with the OHCHR to seek assistance in the implementation of the core international human rights treaties; and complete the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Vanuatu wished Saint Vincent and the Grenadines the best in the implementation of its accepted universal periodic review recommendations.

619. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (video statement) welcomed the cooperation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with the universal periodic review mechanism and the firm commitment of the country to respect the human rights of its people. It positively highlighted the significant socioeconomic progress achieved by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines despite the impact of the pandemic, which had made it possible to increase employment opportunities and strengthen social security. It commended social assistance programs to reduce poverty and encouraged the country to continue consolidating its successful social policies.

620. Viet Nam (video statement) welcomed the measures and progress made by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in promoting and protecting human rights despite significant disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, including social and economic programmes on poverty alleviation, improvements in the judicial system, implementation of social assistance programmes, enhancement of access to education, protection of children against sexual violence and addressing gender-based violence.

621. Algeria (video statement) recognized the ongoing commitment of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to the promotion and protection of human rights, despite the challenges faced, including limited human and financial resources and the effects of climate change. Algeria appreciated the various legislative and policy measures taken by the country to address the effects of climate change through its national policy on climate change and its accompanying National Climate Strategy and Implementation Plan.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

622. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, two other stakeholders made statements.

623. The Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) welcomed the de facto moratorium on the death penalty by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines but expressed disappointment that the country had noted every universal periodic review recommendation that mentioned the death penalty. It was particularly disappointed that Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had noted Ireland’s recommendation to conduct a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign to increase public understanding of international human rights standards related to the death penalty. It was also alarmed that the country had also noted Fiji’s recommendation to continue the moratorium on the death penalty. The Advocates for Human Rights reminded Saint Vincent and the Grenadines that its position on the death penalty ran counter to the Human Rights Committee’s guidance in General Comment 36 and urged the State to reconsider it and to take positive steps on an irrevocable path toward abolition of the death penalty in the country.

624. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation highlighted that climate change was worsening living conditions in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Climate change impacted housing, infrastructure, forests and the local communities, violating the right to life, to health, to food, to water, to housing, to a clean and healthy environment and cultural rights. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had faced a series of overlapping disasters in recent years, including a major volcanic eruption, hurricanes, severe floods and droughts, as well as COVID-19, which exacerbated the devastating impact of the climate crisis on small island developing State. Therefore, the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation called on the international community to accelerate their mitigation actions, boost climate funding to help nations, such as Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, in their mitigation and adaptation efforts, and create a fund to enable recovery in climate-vulnerable countries.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

625. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 156 recommendations received, 81 had enjoyed the support of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and 75 had been noted.

626. In its concluding remarks, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines thanked all States that had contributed to the universal periodic review of the country, and particularly the members of the troika: Malawi, Pakistan and Bolivia (the Plurinational State of). The delegation also thanked the secretariats of the Human Rights Council and of the universal periodic review for their diligent work and conveyed its appreciation to non-governmental organizations for the comments made in this session.

627. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines welcomed the opportunity to update the international community on the situation of human rights in the country. It continued to support fully the universal periodic review mechanism and believed that this process was instrumental in the advancement of the international human rights agenda and for States to engage in constructive dialogue amongst themselves and with other stakeholders. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines understood that noted recommendations could still be implemented and monitored and recalled that, as indicated in its national report, some noted recommendations from the previous cycle had been indeed partially implemented.

628. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines had steadily worked towards the progressive realization of all its human rights commitment. Its development agenda placed human rights at its core, and many other national policies and programmes were drafted with a people-centred approach. The Government would work along with its international partners and civil society on implementing the supported recommendations and looked forward to reporting on its achievements in the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review.

 Papua New Guinea

629. The review of Papua New Guinea was held on 4 November 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 Papua New Guinea 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)

630. At its 42nd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea (see sect. C below).

631. The outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea 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

632. The delegation of Papua New Guinea presented its responses to the recommendations made during the 39th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and reiterated its position on some of the key issues raised during the interactive dialogue.

633. On treaty ratification and optional protocols; Papua New Guinea supported these recommendations with the exception of those that were inconsistent with existing domestic laws.

634. In terms of the establishment of a national human rights institution; work was currently underway.

635. On the rights of children; the Government was committed to safeguard them and ensure that necessary measures were in place to prevent abuse and exploitation including child early and forced marriage.

636. As a State party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Papua New Guinea was committed to take proper measures to promote and protect rights of persons with disabilities by addressing barriers in access to basic services.

637. In helping to improve the participation of women and girls in society; the Government reviewed domestic policies such as the Women and Gender Equity Policy and Informal Economy Policy to ensure meaningful participation of women and girls on issues that affect them.

638. On recommendations concerning the environment, an ongoing priority for Government, environmental policies and programmes were guided by overarching legislation in accordance with United Nations Conventions relating to biodiversity and conservation, including climate change.

639. Regarding the issue of the death penalty; the Government has amended the Criminal Code Act on 22 January 2022 to abolish death penalty.

640. The increasing rate of gender-based violence in the country was a cause for concern. In recognizing this, the Government had established the Special Parliamentary Committee on gender-based violence. The Committee has so far conducted two public hearings to examine the current national response to gender-based violence and identify recommendations for addressing the gaps and weaknesses in the current approach.

641. A total of 70 recommendations were presented to the Committee for the Government to consider. This was currently a priority of the Government to ensure that most of the recommendations are implemented to protect women and girls against gender-based violence.

642. In terms of ensuring access to health; the delivery of vital services such as health and education remained a priority for the Government. Recently it launched the 7th National Health Plan 2021-2030 and increased the health budget to 11 per cent which aimed at addressing gaps in health service delivery particularly for rural and remote populations.

643. Furthermore, the Government was currently working in partnership with the civil society through the ‘Open Government Partnership’ to promote transparency and accountability through information sharing. Work was underway on introducing legislation on “Access to information”.

644. The establishment of the Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) was a commitment that the Government wished to implement and ensure its full operation by 2023.

645. Papua New Guinea noted the ‘Summary of Proceedings of the Review’ and thanked the Universal Periodic Review Working Group for highlighting key achievements and challenges.

646. The delegation stressed that ‘no one size fits all’ and that what worked in the best interest of one country could not be the same for another. However, driven by the desire to achieve a common good for citizens, Papua New Guinea needed the support of the United Nations and development partners including the civil society to keep and sustain this balance in the immediate future, as well as over the long term.

647. The delegation thanked the members of the troika: Venezuela (the Bolivarian Republic of), Eritrea and Fiji for their guidance and work in facilitating this important process.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

648. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea, 13 delegations made statements.

649. UN-Women (video statement*)* commended Papua New Guinea for its commitment to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. UN-Women welcomed the Parliament’s adoption of the Special Parliamentary Committee’s report on Gender-Based Violence and the allocation of Kina 7.93 million in the 2022 budget for work on gender-based violence. Additionally, UN-Women encouraged the Government to enhance its efforts to ensure fair representation of women in politics and to ensure Government coordination, civil society action and private sector support for the implementation of the 2016 National Gender-Based Violence Strategy and the 2015 Witchcraft Accusation Related Violence Action Plan.

650. UNFPA *(*video statement)commended Papua New Guinea’s support of recommendations on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, reproductive rights and the rights of youth and persons with disabilities. UNFPA welcomed the commitment to address Gender Based Violence, through the recent bill criminalizing sorcery-related accusations. UNFPA welcomed the Government’s commitment to establish a human rights institution to monitor the implementation of recommendations and accelerate the achievement of the International Conference on Population and Development agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as its development of a new national comprehensive sexual and reproductive health strategy.

651. Vanuatu (video statement)noted the acceptance of four of its recommendations and wished Papua New Guinea success in their implementation. Vanuatu’s recommendations were: to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and enforce measures to increase awareness of gender-based violence; to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; to increase health care funding and facilities even in rural areas to provide medical assistance to people living with HIV; to implement a solid policy to combat climate change, and advocate for climate action.

652. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela praised the efforts made to implement accepted recommendations. It commended the efforts in the area of education through policies which strive to achieve universal access to free and compulsory education, ensure primary education for all children and raise literacy levels. It appreciated steps taken towards improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities.

653. Viet Nam (video statement)praised the commitment to reduce poverty and safeguard the socio-economic rights of vulnerable groups. Sharing Papua New Guinea’s concerns about climate change, Viet Nam welcomed measures taken towards addressing climate risk and looked forward to cooperating on this matter.

654. Algeria (video statement) commended the efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence and praised the enactment of policies to fight HIV/ AIDS. Algeria also encouraged the continued pursuit of efforts in the framework of free education policy and wished Papua New Guinea success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

655. The Bahamas was pleased by the acceptance of its recommendations regarding access to sexual and reproductive health care services for women and girls and the disability authority bill. However, it encouraged Papua New Guinea to positively consider its recommendation on ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The Bahamas understood the challenges faced by Papua New Guinea, including those caused by the effects of climate change and COVID-19, and encouraged the Government to seek appropriate technical assistance and capacity building to achieve full implementation of its accepted recommendations.

656. Botswana (video statement) welcomed steps aimed at enabling law enforcement officers to fulfil their task of protecting victims of domestic violence. However, Botswana was concerned that a quarter of children aged 6-8 years are not in school and nearly half of the adolescents aged 10-19 years have no formal education and encouraged the provision of free education. Finally, Papua New Guinea was encouraged to expedite the implementation of its treaty body obligations.

657. China commended Papua New Guinea for the progress made in promoting and protecting human rights, including in the field of economic and social development, poverty alleviation, education, public health, climate change and the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities.

658. Cuba acknowledged Papua New Guinea’s commitment to the universal periodic review and welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations concerning the design and effective implementation of national policies in different strategic sectors and the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities.

659. Fiji recognized Papua New Guinea’s commitment to implement its obligations under various international human rights treaties, including efforts to strengthen the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and women and girls.

660. Indonesiawelcomed the acceptance of the recommendations it made, including those about establishing a human rights institution and combatting violence against women in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Indonesia will continue to enhance its cooperation with Papua New Guinea to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, including strengthening domestic legislation on anti-torture, including through ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

661. Maldivesnoted with satisfaction the acceptance of its recommendations to develop a national strategy on out of school children, to ensure access to education and to enhance the greater participation of women in politics and decision making. It also commended the establishment of an Independent Commission Against Corruption.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

662. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea, eight other stakeholders made statements.

663. In a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, and Edmund Rice International Limited, Centre catholique international de Genève (CCIG) (video statement) welcomed the participation of Papua New Guinea and its commitment to the rights of children, women, and people with disabilities as well as environmental protection. Nevertheless, there was a poor representation of women in public institutions and no women were elected to Parliament in the 2017 elections. Equally worrying were the issues of gender-based violence and the belief in sorcery causing torture and death, especially for women and girls. Regarding children's rights, access to education was a major issue. Children with disabilities were particularly affected. Finally, environmental and social impacts were ignored in the context of mining in Papua New Guinea.

664. The Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), a member of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, recognized the abolition of the death penalty in Papua New Guinea. Several States recommended Papua New Guinea to abolish the death penalty and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Most significantly, the National Parliament of Papua New Guinea did subsequently amend the Criminal Code Act to repeal the death penalty. The Advocates for Human Rights recognised that “PNG joined a global trend away from the use of the death penalty”.

665. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) called on Papua New Guinea to amend the Constitution to include sexual orientation and gender identity and expression as protected grounds. The continued criminalization of consensual same sex-conducts fueled quasi-legal discrimination and stigmatization against all LGBT persons, including refugees within detention centers, and reinforced negative stereotypes. It also encouraged policies prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and intersex status and monitoring police treatment of LGBTQI persons and mechanisms to hold police accountable for harassment and impunity.

666. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation stressed that space for civil society had been significantly obstructed in Papua New Guinea. Human rights defenders faced legal persecution such as arrest and detention as well as harassment, intimidation, threats and violence. It called on Papua New Guinea to take concrete steps by reviewing criminal defamation provisions in the Cybercrime Act and ensuring that journalists and writers can work freely. It asked Papua New Guinea to ensure that human rights defenders were able to carry out their legitimate activities without fear and to establish an independent national human rights institution.

667. According to Amnesty International (video statement), laws that hinder access to safe and legal abortion must be repealed, as well as laws that criminalize consensual sexual activity between adults. It urged Papua New Guinea to end harmful cultural practices that violate the rights of women. It urged Papua New Guinea to ensure access to personal protective equipment, increase the vaccination rates and protect the safety of health care workers who have experienced recent violence in the community. It also noted the need for ambitious targets for tackling climate change and for improvement of regulatory and enforcement frameworks for extractive industries, andpursuing opportunities for the resettlement of refugees and asylum seekers.

668. United Nations Watch urged the Government to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and investigate police officers who commit criminal offenses including torture, sexual violence, and excessive use of force. Papua New Guinea had to take immediate action against social discrimination and stigmatization of the LGBT community. The continued gender-based violence and discrimination against women in Papua New Guinea was a concern. It urged the Government to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

669. The World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace (video statement) stated that the country and the multinational corporations denied the basic dignity of communities near logging, fishing, and mining projects in pursuit of profit. The Government should create a National Action Plan for the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to promote respect and meet environmental standards. Gender-based violence should be a priority. It recommended the establishment of a national human rights institution securing an “A” status.

670. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation welcomed the ratification of several international human rights instruments as well as the adjustment of national legislation to the international standards and norms. The establishment of the Commission under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was instrumental to avoid discrimination against persons with disabilities. According to the organization, children with disabilities experienced an under-resourced educational system and just a few attended schools. It called on Papua New Guinea to provide free medical consultations and treatment for persons with mental disabilities.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

671. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 161 recommendations received, 101 had enjoyed the support of Papua New Guinea, and 60 had been noted.

672. In its concluding remarks, Papua New Guinea reiterated its commitment to not only ensure the effective implementation of the agreed recommendations but also to socialize them in a systemic and systematic way that will enable an inclusive, sustained and a whole of society approach in further fostering and safeguarding human rights for all.

673. Papua New Guinea informed that it would establish a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up on human rights to ensure an effective and coordinated approach to address human rights issues stemming from human rights mechanisms.

674. Another area being considered for future development and implementation was a National UPR Implementation Plan to assist the Government’s approach to policy development based on human rights to better account for the nexus between human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

675. Papua New Guinea recognized the importance of genuine and durable multistakeholder partnership at all levels to foster and safeguard human rights. Papua New Guinea was therefore committed to work with its development partners to further strengthen human rights issues in the country.

676. Papua New Guinea suggested improving the working methods of the universal periodic review process under the ongoing reforms of the Human Rights Council. It noted that UPR Recommendations were compiled as clusters that address the same issue but raised by different delegations. The nuances may vary slightly however, the fundamental issues raised were in essence the same. This has been the reason for lengthy number of UPR Recommendations. Papua New Guinea therefore suggested to the Council to review and address this issue to make the UPR process more nimble and friendly.

 Tajikistan

677. The review of Tajikistan was held on 4 November 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 Tajikistan 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)

678. At its 42nd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Tajikistan (see sect. C below).

679. The outcome of the review of Tajikistan 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

680. The delegation of Tajikistan reaffirmed its commitment to the universal periodic review process as it provides an opportunity for constructive dialogue and the exchange of best practices. Based on human rights documents ratified and recommendations received from United Nations mechanisms, Tajikistan has been integrating international standards into national legislation. The delegation also attached great importance to cooperation with United Nations mechanisms, including the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and believes that the universal periodic review mechanism enables countries to properly fulfil their obligations in the field of human rights protection.

681. The delegation stated that over 80 countries took part in the consideration of the report of the country and stressed that the number of recommendations adopted by its Government confirmed its commitment to the course of building a democratic society, where the rights and freedoms of man and citizen are of the utmost value.

682. Tajikistan developed a national strategy for the protection of human rights for the period up to 2030. The strategy was based on the recommendations of the United Nations human rights bodies, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. The strategy included long-term goals and objectives, provided for the development of a progressive and unified intersectional policy in the field of human rights protection. The delegation remained convinced that the recommendations made in the context of the third universal periodic review cycle will help improve this strategy.

683. The delegation stated that the Commission for Ensuring the Implementation of International Human Rights Obligations - which operates under the guise of the Government of Tajikistan – will play a key role in the implementation of recommendations. The main task of this Commission will be to ensure the fulfilment of the international legal obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of human rights.

684. The Government intended to develop a national action plan to implement the recommendations from the United Nations member states. The recommendations received would be thoroughly studied by the State bodies which, together with representatives of civil society, would hold discussions on their implementation. Efforts will also be made to harmonize the legislation and law enforcement practice in line with international obligations.

685. The delegation stated that the implementation of the recommendations will contribute to the achievement of the main priorities of Tajikistan in the field of protecting human rights, strengthening social and political stability, achieving economic well-being and social well-being in the context of the principles of a market economy, freedom, human dignity and equal opportunities for realizing the potential of every citizen.

686. The Government committed to organizing dialogue platforms for dialogue and discussions with representatives of civil society and other partners with a view to implementing the universal periodic review recommendations. The delegation stated that, in its implementation process, special emphasis will be placed on the prevention of torture and ill-treatment, the right to equality, the prevention of discrimination, the rights of persons with disabilities, the role of women in public life and the right to adequate housing.

687. The Government stressed its intention to further improve the national legislation to effectively combat crimes that have a corruption component by ensuring the independence of law enforcement agencies investigating such cases.

688. The delegation also stated that measures would be developed to further support the representation of women in government. Cases of domestic violence were of particular concern and the Government expressed its intention to develop and implement additional measures to combat domestic violence on the basis of recommendations received.

689. The delegation also stated that the recommendations received would be used to further improve the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the penitentiary system. When drafting a new Criminal Code, the interdepartmental working group will pay special attention to its compliance with international human rights standards. In accordance with the Penitentiary System Reform Strategy for 2020-2030 and its action plan for 2021-2025, the delegation stated that steps were being taken to ensure the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of persons who were detained and to improve the sentencing mechanism to ensure a wider use of alternative measures to detention, as well as improve conditions of detention.

690. The delegation reiterated that torture prevention was being priority for State bodies and that the highest leaders of the country had always expressed their commitment to the absolute and categorical prohibition of acts of torture. Torture was included under the category of grave and exceptionally grave crimes and was not subject to the amnesty law. The punishment for torture was increased to 15 years of imprisonment. Through the Human Rights Ombudsman, an interdepartmental working group was created to consider the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Furthermore, a monitoring group was set up to conduct visits to places of detention.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

691. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tajikistan, 13 delegations made statements.

692. Belgium welcomed and appreciated that Tajikistan accepted its recommendations: 1) on accelerating the ratification process of the 2nd Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; and b) on the criminalization of all forms of gender-based violence through introduction of the specific provision in the Penal Code. Belgium regretted that its recommendations to cease reprisals against the political opposition, civil society, journalists and members of their families, had been rejected by Tajikistan. Belgium urged Tajikistan to reconsider its position and revisit the rejected recommendations.

693. Burkina Faso (video statement) appreciated the acceptance of most of the recommendations by Tajikistan, including those submitted by Burkina Faso concerning the organization of awareness-raising campaigns on the harmful effects of child, early, forced and unregistered marriage and the intensification of efforts to combat racist hate speech. Burkina Faso encouraged Tajikistan to intensify its efforts to improve the respect, protection and promotion of human rights on its territory and urged it to implement the accepted recommendations.

694. China commended Tajikistan for its achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights. Tajikistan amended a series of laws related to human rights and developed relevant national action plans, boosted socioeconomic development and endeavoured to eliminated poverty, promoted education and healthcare and safeguarded the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and persons with disabilities and made active efforts to eliminate discrimination and combating human trafficking. China expressed gratitude to Tajikistan for accepting its recommendations and wished it further success in promoting human rights.

695. Cuba welcomed the delegation of Tajikistan and acknowledged its commitment to the universal periodic review process. Cuba had the honour of being a member of the troika for this review. Cuba commended the acceptance of its recommendations by Tajikistan, which were aimed to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living of the population, as well as to continue to expand access to education at all levels for youth and adults.

696. India welcomed the delegation of Tajikistan and commended the active participation of a large number of countries. India further commended Tajikistan’s acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including the three presented by India, which showed the strong commitment that Tajikistan attaches to the universal periodic review process. India recommended the adoption of its report, and congratulated Tajikistan on its successful review and wish it success in implementing the recommendations.

697. Kazakhstan commended Tajikistan for accepting 180 out of 234 recommendations of Member States. Kazakhstan welcomed Tajikistan’s commitment to incorporate international standards into the national legislation and determination to implement the National Human Rights Strategy. Kazakhstan encouraged Tajikistan the continuation of its constructive dialogue with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and expressed hope that the Government would consider the ratification of the core human rights instruments to which Tajikistan is not yet a party.

698. Mauritania commended the positive achievements in human rights and the measures taken by Tajikistan, which include legislative and institutional reforms, as well as policies aimed at the protection and promotion of human rights. Mauritania also commended Tajikistan’s cooperation with United Nations institutions. Mauritania welcomed Tajikistan's efforts to strengthen equality between its citizens at the level of civil, political, economic and social rights which underscore its will in promoting and protecting human rights.

699. Nepal welcomed Tajikistan’s commitment to the universal periodic review process and thanked Tajikistan for accepting most of the recommendations, including both recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal appreciated Tajikistan’s adoption of various measures to combat human trafficking. Nepal also welcomed the establishment of the National Commission on the Rights of the Child.

700. UNHCR (video statement) welcomed the many constructive recommendations supported by Tajikistan, aiming at the protection of rights of refugees and asylum seekers; prevention and reduction of statelessness, including through facilitating birth registration. UNHCR encouraged Tajikistan – among others - to consider acceding to and fully implementing the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness; also proposed taking several practical and procedural steps in order to ensure speedy implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and commitments.

701. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction Tajikistan’s adoption of the majority of recommendations it has received, including the ones by the Russian Federation. It welcomed the targeted activity of the Government to enhance the quality of life of its citizens and increase the social benefits for them; to eliminate poverty and ensure the participation of women in all positions of power. The Russian Federation supported further efforts by Tajikistan aimed at adapting and applying the best practices in the sphere of the protection of human rights and the fundamental freedom of citizens.

702. Sri Lanka (video statement) appreciated Tajikistan’s acceptance of many of the recommendations made by States, including all three recommendations made by Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka noted Tajikistan’s ongoing progress in protecting and promoting human rights. These included the development of the 2021–2023 National Human Rights Action Plan, the National Programme for Human Rights Education 2022–2026, and the strengthening of the Commissioner for Human Rights.

703. UN-Women (video statement) congratulated Tajikistan for adopting the new National Strategy on Activization of the Role of Women 2030 and emphasized the importance of sustainable budget allocation for its implementation. Welcoming the increased representation of women in the National Parliament and the Government, UN-Women stressed that Tajikistan has not yet reached the 30 per cent mark for women’s political participation. UN-Women recommended further elimination of structural barriers, stereotypes and gender-based discrimination that prevent equal opportunities for women, including through special measures such as quotas.

704. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Tajikistan’s engagement with the universal periodic review and its progress on human rights since its last review, including through the adoption of the National Action Plan 2019-2022. While commending the implementation of legislation aimed at addressing gender-based violence, it regretted that Tajikistan did not support its recommendation to adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation to end discrimination on the basis of gender identity and sexual orientation and its recommendation to amend legislation which undermines the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

705. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tajikistan, seven other stakeholders made statements.

706. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement) welcomed the decision of Tajikistan to accept some of the recommendations related to the protection of human rights defenders and lawyers. It encouraged Tajikistan to ensure effective and timely implementation of these recommendations. It expressed its concern that the independence of the legal profession in Tajikistan is not fully guaranteed. It urged Tajikistan to enact necessary safeguards to ensure the full independence and safety of lawyers in line with the United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers, and immediately and unconditionally release all lawyers and human rights defenders who have been detained for doing their work and drop all charges against them.

707. The Federation for Women and Family Planning (video statement) welcomed Tajikistan’s acceptance of recommendations on HIV, the right to health, including sexual and reproductive services, domestic and gender-based violence and torture. It noted that violence against LGBT people in Tajikistan is rife, and transgender people and non-heterosexual women routinely experience domestic and sexual violence from relatives to “correct” their sexual orientation or gender identity whilst gay men are killed under the guise of protecting family honour. It urged Tajikistan to introduce legislation and programmes to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression (SOGIE).

708. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed Tajikistan’s acceptance of all recommendations pertaining to the right to education of persons with disabilities. It noted that children with disabilities in Tajikistan are at greater risk of social exclusion, and they receive inadequate health care, education and social services and face numerous barriers to integration into their local communities and society at large. It noted that it is very difficult to ensure the inclusion of children with disabilities in general education due to limited accessible infrastructure and financial and other resources.

709. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video statement) welcomed the adoption of the universal periodic review outcomes from Tajikistan, and particularly the recommendations on improving access to education, especially education for girls from low-income families, as well as on creating an enabling environment for the education of girls at all educational levels. It noted that in some rural areas in Tajikistan, there are still restrictions on girls' education which are not compliant with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women ratified by Tajikistan in 1995. It stated that Tajikistan needs to end all forms of violence against women and girls.

710. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the acceptance by Tajikistan of the recommendations by Armenia, Australia, Canada and Uzbekistan to ensure an independent judiciary and the right to a fair trial. It noted that, despite multiple judicial reforms, the judiciary in Tajikistan is not independent, and self-governing bodies of the judiciary are weak and individual judges remain highly vulnerable to pressures from within or outside the judiciary, and therefore, judges are not able to adjudicate cases independently and court presidents influence decision making in all cases. It stated that Tajikistan should implement a comprehensive judicial reform, which allows for the independent administration of justice by judges who are capable of protecting human rights.

711. Equality Now (video statement) highly appreciated Tajikistan's active engagement in the universal periodic review process, including, in particular, its acceptance of almost all recommendations relating to combating gender-based and sexual violence. However, Equality Now noted that criminalizing all forms of sexual and gender-based violence would remain ineffective as long as the definition of rape and other analogous crimes in the Criminal Code continue to require use of violence, threat of violence or helplessness on part of the victim. It urged Tajikistan to criminalise marital rape, amend the definition of rape to ensure that it is based on free, genuine and voluntary consent and remove the discriminatory evidence requirements for proving sexual violence.

712. The Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) applauded Tajikistan for continuing its official moratorium both on executions and on sentencing individuals to death, but urged the Government to fully abolish the death penalty in law. It expressed its concern about the continued reports of law enforcement’s use of torture and other coercive measures during interrogations to extract confessions, and noted that courts do not exclude confessions obtained by torture, despite legal requirements to do so. It recommended that Tajikistan amend existing laws banning torture to reflect the severity of the crime, eliminate the statute of limitations for torture, ensure prosecutors are not permitted to drop such charges and eliminate amnesty for perpetrators of torture.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

713. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 234 recommendations received, 180 had enjoyed the support of Tajikistan, and 49 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another five recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

714. In conclusion, the delegation stated that, since its early days of independence, Tajikistan had taken a course towards building a democratic society that sought to prioritize human rights and civic freedoms, as well as a strict observance of international treaties. The delegation reiterated its assurances to the Human Rights Council of its commitment to fulfill its international obligations in the field of human rights in good faith and in a spirit of cooperation.

 United Republic of Tanzania

715. The review of the United Republic of Tanzania was held on 5 November 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 United Republic of Tanzania 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)

716. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania (see sect. C below).

717. The outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania 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

718. The delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by the Minister of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Mr. George B. Simbachawene, stated that it was a special occasion to engage with the Human Rights Council. The United Republic of Tanzania was a strong proponent of the universal periodic review mechanism and was encouraged by the number of States that had participated in its review in November 2021.

719. During the review, the United Republic of Tanzania had conveyed to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review that it had supported 108 recommendations, had noted 132 recommendations and had deferred 12 recommendations for further consideration. After the review, broad-based consultation had been held on all 252 recommendations, resulting in the United Republic of Tanzania reconsidering and changing its position on many of the recommendations. Consequently, 167 recommendations now enjoyed the support of the United Republic of Tanzania, 20 recommendations were partly supported and 65 recommendations were noted.

720. The 167 fully supported recommendations were in compliance with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Constitution of Zanzibar, and were also in alignment with national laws, policies and programmes relating to the promotion and protection of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, emerging human rights issues, anti-corruption efforts, environmental conservation and development priorities. These fully supported recommendations included recommendations that had been noted or deferred at the review and related to matters, including the age of marriage, the re-entry policy for pregnant school girls, freedom of information and the right to political participation, and amending the Media Services Act of 2016.

721. Efforts were made to promote and protect the right to information and freedom of expression including through the re-opening of on-line television stations and the re-issuing of newspaper licences that had been previously revoked. Regulations were also being developed on the holding of rallies by political parties.

722. The United Republic of Tanzania was committed to implementing all supported recommendations, which were deemed strategic and effective interventions in the promotion and protection of human rights. It was equally committed to implementing the 20 partially supported recommendations.

723. The 65 recommendations that were noted, were not in alignment with the Constitutions, policies, laws, traditions, beliefs and culture, and required further consultations. These recommendations, inter alia, related to same sex relations and the death penalty, although there was a de facto moratorium of the application of the death penalty and no one had been executed in the last 29 years. However, a recommendation to hold consultations on the death penalty had been supported.

724. Noted recommendations also included revising the criminal justice framework to prosecute perpetrators of attacks and killings of persons with albinism. The existing legal framework had been used to successfully prosecute and convict perpetrators for various offences against persons with albinism, which resulted in a significant decline in such acts. Therefore, there was no real need to revise the criminal justice model, which had proven to be effective.

725. The recommendation for the enactment of a stand along Gender Based Violence law was noted because the penal law sufficiently address the various offences, which were considered to be gender-based violence. However, discussions on this issue would continue to be held. Also noted was the recommendation to revoke the Local Customary Law (Declaration) Order (G.N No 436/1963) Act. This Act was under review by the Law Reform Commission of Tanzania. The outcome of that review will determine whether the Act would be revoked in its entirety or whether it would be amended.

726. The recommendation to repeal the Non-Government Organisation Act (Amendment) Regulations of 2018 was noted. These Regulations had been introduced to ensure financial transparency and accountability by non-governmental organizations in the utilization of funds obtained from donors. However, the United Republic of Tanzania remained open to engaging in discussions and considering views on the Regulations.

727. Recommendations to remove non-bail-able offences from the law were noted. However, the United Republic of Tanzania remained open to holding discussions in this regard.

728. In relation to the implementation of the supported recommendations, the United Republic of Tanzania looked forward to receiving support and collaboration in areas of national priority. These areas included completing and implementing a second national human rights action plan, submitting state party reports to the relevant treaty bodies, increasing coverage of legal aid and access to justice, translating existing laws and regulations from English to Swahili, effectively using technology in the promotion of the right to development, embarking on a national campaign for promotion of human and peoples’ rights and duties, and implementing the Third National Five Year Development Plan in line with the Development Vision 2025, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063: The Africa we want, in respect of human and peoples’ rights.

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

729. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania, 13 delegations made statements.

730. Egypt (video statement) welcomed the efforts made by the United Republic of Tanzania to improve the human rights situation in the country. It appreciated that the vast majority of the recommendations received, including those made by Egypt, enjoyed the support of the United Republic of Tanzania and wished the country success in implementing them.

731. Ethiopia commended the United Republic of Tanzania for supporting many recommendations that had been made at the third cycle review. It encouraged the country to take all necessary measures to fully implement all supported recommendations.

732. Germany commended the United Republic of Tanzania for the positive steps taken to ensure that adolescent and young people benefitted from development, including improved access to health services. It expressed concern about the legislation that provided for an automatic denial of bail for numerated offences. It encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to continue to combat the phenomenon of child early and forced marriage and to ensure teenage mothers continued their education, and to also amend the inheritance law to ensure equal rights for women and girls.

733. India noted with appreciation that 187 recommendations had enjoyed the support of the United Republic of Tanzania, including the three recommendations that had been made by India. It welcomed the adoption of various legislative measures relating to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as the focus on efficiency of governance.

734. Lesotho (video statement) commended the United Republic Tanzania for the strides taken to curb child labour. It noted the challenges faced by the country in implementing human rights obligations under Article 12(3) of the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights, as well as the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Lesotho also noted the measures taken to ensure the freedom of expression and the right to information.

735. Malawi applauded the United Republic of Tanzania for the policy and legislative actions that had been taken, and for supporting, either in whole or in part, 187 recommendations. It urged the United Republic of Tanzania to develop a clear roadmap for the implementation of supported recommendations, linking these recommendations to ongoing plans and programmes, as well as to international and regional agendas.

736. Mauritania (video statement) commended the United Republic of Tanzania for its many achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights and congratulated it for supporting the majority of the recommendation it had received in its recent review. It welcomed the political, social and legal measures taken to strengthen the economic empowerment of women, children and persons with disabilities and to increase public health sector facilities. It hoped that the recommendation made by Mauritania relating to persons with albinism would be supported.

737. Namibia stated that the fact that about 75 percent of the recommendations enjoyed the support of the United Republic of Tanzania showed the country’s commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It took positive note that the recommendation made by Namibia relating to the implementation of an action plan to end violence against women and children had been supported. Namibia stated that it would continue to engage with the United Republic of Tanzania on the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, although a recommendation in this regard had been noted.

738. Nepal (video statement) thanked the United Republic of Tanzania for supporting both recommendations made by Nepal. It took note of the efforts made in eliminating child labour and the implementation of a national action plan to end violence against women and children.

739. Nigeria applauded the United Republic of Tanzania for the progress made in strengthening its institutional frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

740. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that the United Republic of Tanzania had supported the majority of the recommendations, including those made by the Russian Federation. It noted the efforts made by the State to promote and protect human rights and the willingness to cooperate with the international human rights mechanisms.

741. South Africa commended the United Republic of Tanzania for supporting many recommendations, including the recommendation made by South Africa on combating violence against women and girls. It encouraged the State to enhance measures to prevent discrimination against all vulnerable groups.

742. Sri Lanka (video statement) noted with appreciation that the United Republic of Tanzania had supported the majority of the recommendations, including the three recommendations that had been made by Sri Lanka. It commended the State for integration of the priorities set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in its medium term development plans and national priorities. It noted the enactment of the Water Supply and Sanitation Act of 2019 and the continuous implementation of the National Strategy for Inclusive Education.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

743. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

744. The Lutheran World Federation (video statement) appealed for more socio-economic and psychological support for teenage mothers and encouraged the United Republic of Tanzania to include life skills based on sexual and reproductive health rights in the education curriculum. It also encouraged the State to work closely with stakeholders to implement the supported recommendations. It conveyed its readiness to collaborate with the United Republic of Tanzania to implement the supported recommendations, particularly those relating to harmful practices against women and girls.

745. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement) welcomed the decision of the United Republic of Tanzania to support recommendations relating to the protection of human rights defenders. It stated that lawyers play a vital role in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. To fulfill their professional duties, lawyers should be able to practice law freely and independently, without harassment or improper interference. It urged the United Republic of Tanzania to guarantee the independence of lawyers, to ensure the respect of lawyer-client confidentiality and to guarantee the independence of bar associations.

746. East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project called for comprehensive legal reforms, including the completion of the constitution-making process, and expressed regret that the United Republic of Tanzania noted recommendations in this regard. It urged the authorities to halt the plan to evict 70,000 indigenous Maasai from their land in Ngorongoro Division and the plan to expropriate about 1,500 km2 of village land in Loliondo Division (Ngorongoro District). It called for wider community consultations regarding disputed areas. It welcomed the announcement of the possibility of reversing the decision to withdraw the declaration made under Article 34(6) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Establishment of an African Court on Human and People’s Rights and called for the United Republic of Tanzania to speed up the process to allow access to the Court.

747. Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement), inter alia, noted the improvements in the education sector and called for sufficiently trained teachers and learning materials, recognizing the United Republic of Tanzania had supported recommendations in that regard. It noted that the freedoms of expression, assembly and association needed to be aligned with international standards, as recommended by many delegations during the review. It stated that the United Republic of Tanzania should increase access to health care throughout the country, raise awareness and provide citizens with accurate information regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, enhance mitigation strategies and adopt the WHO protocol to remedy the spread of the virus.

748. In a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (video statement) noted that recommendations aiming to increase school enrollment and to ensure quality education had enjoyed the support of the United Republic of Tanzania. It expressed concern about the persistent disparity in access to quality education between the urban and rural areas.

749. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement) welcomed changes in the legislation relating to gender equality, rights of the child, gender-based violence, and violence against children, including the criminalization of female genital mutilation. It urged the United Republic of Tanzania to criminalize marital rape. It noted with regret that the United Republic of Tanzania had not ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

750. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement) welcomed the commitment by the United Republic of Tanzania to amend the restrictive Media Services Act of 2016, as well as the lifting of the ban on four newspapers. It also welcomed the commitment to investigate all threats, attacks and killings of journalists, civil society actors and human rights defenders. It noted that recommendations to amend the restrictive laws to guarantee freedom of opinion and expression had only been partially supported and recommendations to amend the the Non-Governmental Organizations Act (Amendments) Regulation 2018 had been noted.

751. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (video statement) regretted that all the recommendations related to the issues of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics had been noted. It stated that the United Republic of Tanzania should strengthen the legal protection of individuals belonging to the most vulnerable groups, including sexual minorities and women. Efforts should be made to tackle stigma and discrimination of sexual and gender minorities.

752. The Consortium for Street Children (video statement) welcomed the progress made in the establishment of 153 gender and children’s desk across the country, as well as the adoption of the national guidelines on reintegration of children. It noted the commitment of the United Republic of Tanzania to the framework on complimentary basic education, and the provision of education to those who have dropped out, and urged the authorities to take further efforts in this regard. It regretted that the recommendation to prohibit corporal punishment in schools had been noted. It urged the United Republic of Tanzania to include the perspectives of children in street situations in the State party report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

753 Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement) appreciated the efforts made by the United Republic of Tanzania to conduct impartial investigations into attacks on journalists, media professionals, civil society actors and human rights defenders. It highlighted the need to introduce constitutional reforms to guarantee rights and freedom, as well as to review laws that may lead to impunity. It stated that the United Republic of Tanzania should pay more attention to the impact of climate change on human rights, especially the right to water, to health and to housing, particularly in relation to vulnerable groups.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

754. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 252 recommendations received, 167 had enjoyed the support of the United Republic of Tanzania, and 65 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 20 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

755. The delegation thanked the Vice-President for her outstanding leadership in presiding over the session, the Troika for its guidance, and all participating States, non-State actors, civil society and other accredited organisations for their interest in the review of the United Republic of Tanzania and expressed its appreciation for statements, words of encouragement and support that had been received. The delegation also expressed its appreciation to the Secretariat of the universal periodic review mechanism for its tireless efforts in ensuring the successful engagement of the United Republic of Tanzania with the Human Rights Council.

756. The delegation stated that the United Republic of Tanzania accorded great significance to the universal periodic review and was committed to implementing those recommendations that enjoyed its support.

 Eswatini

757. The review of Eswatini was held on 8 November 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 Eswatini 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)

758. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Eswatini (see sect. C below).

759. The outcome of the review of Eswatini 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

760. The delegation extended its gratitude to the States that made comments and recommendations, in particular to the members of the troika. It appreciated the Universal Periodic Review Secretariat guidance, leadership and support. Comments and recommendations received by Eswatini will contribute to its continued efforts in the advancement of human rights.

761. During its third universal periodic review, Eswatini received 222 recommendations, whose position was postponed further to deliberations. To this end, relevant stakeholders were involved, including Government Ministries, the Civil Society Organisations and the Commission on Human Rights and Public Administration. Their engagement was considered a milestone towards a systematic approach to the implementation of these recommendations.

762. Following the in-country consultations, Eswatini accepted 156 recommendations and noted 66, which represents a 70.3 per cent acceptance rate. Some of the recommendations had been already implemented. Thus, Eswatini had acceded to the conventions on statelessness, and a number of initiatives were carried out to give effect to these two Conventions. The Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, was conducting a nationwide registration and documentation exercise to provide legal identity to citizens and residents, and to register births, marriages and deaths for those who do not have related documentation.

763. In addition, further to the ratification of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, Eswatini had submitted a status report on its level of implementation. Eswatini was also intensifying efforts to submit pending reports to treaty bodies following the establishment of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up. In this regard, it appreciated the technical and financial support received from OHCHR and development partners.

764. In relation to the elimination of gender-based and domestic violence, the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act was enacted in 2018, and subsequently, regulations were adopted in 2021. High incidence of gender-based violence cases were of concern and thus, Eswatini had embarked on interventions aimed at changing societal norms and values to tackle the violence scourge and had carried out programmes aimed at assisting the survivors of gender-based violence. They included implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan to End Violence 2017-2022; implementation of the national guidelines for shelters of survivors of gender-based violence, and advocacy and media campaigns aimed at changing societal norms and values.

765. Regarding freedom of expression, assembly and political participation, Eswatini had implemented the recommendations to repeal and amended the Public Order Act of 1963 and Suppression of Terrorism Act of 2008 respectively; bringing its legislation in line with international law. The delegation further stated that those rights were not absolute, and common limitations and boundaries apply. Inciting violence, riots, violent gatherings, burning and destroying of public or private property was illegal and not protected by freedom of speech or assembly.

766. As a result of recommendations calling upon Eswatini to implement compulsory free education at all levels of schooling, educational grants for orphaned and vulnerable children at different levels of schooling had been offered. Furthermore, Eswatini offered scholarships for tertiary education to qualifying individuals. Budget allocation towards education was getting close to the Education for All Declaration target of 20 per cent.

767. Most of the noted recommendations related to ratification of outstanding international treaties, that Eswatini was not yet ready to ratify or accede. In this regard, there were ongoing internal debates and processes with relevant stakeholders.

768. Eswatini neither supported recommendations on decriminalisation of abortion because they were contrary to its Constitution, which only allowed abortion under exceptional circumstances, namely rape, incest, serious malformation of the foetus or risks to the health or life of the pregnant woman. The Health Bill 2022 provided for the procedure to be followed in such circumstances. In addition, access to comprehensive and reproductive health services and modern contraceptives were provided to citizens in accordance with domestic law.

769. The budget allocation for the financial year 2022-2023 was of about E 22 million for the Sibiya National Dialogue. According to the delegation, the Government believed that dialogue is the hallmark of national peace and reconciliation, and remained optimistic that all Eswatinis will actively participate constructively in the process to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The Government was making the necessary preparations for an all-inclusive National Dialogue, in line with Section 232 of the Constitution.

770. The delegation stressed that lessons and experiences derived from this forum will be incorporated into Eswatini’s interventions and programmes to advance the fundamental rights and freedoms of Eswatini citizens.

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

771 During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Eswatini, 13 delegations made statements.

772. Burkina Faso (video statement) welcomed Eswatini’s acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the allocation of additional resources to end preventable maternal mortality and morbidity. It called on the international community to support Eswatini in the implementation of the recommendations accepted.

773. Chad welcomed Eswatini for its commitment to take the necessary measures to work with all the stakeholders towards the application of the recommendations accepted, in particular with civil society and development partners.

774. Côte d'Ivoire urged Eswatini to implement the accepted recommendations to ensure better promotion and protection of human rights, particularly with regard to civil society organizations and human rights defenders. It encouraged Eswatini to continue its cooperation with the United Nations mechanisms to promote and protect human rights and to continue strengthening the rule of law in its territory.

775. Djibouti (video statement) congratulated Eswatini for accepting a large number of recommendations received within the third cycle of the universal periodic review and was particularly pleased with the acceptance by Eswatini of the two recommendations presented by Djibouti.

776. Egypt (video statement) commended the efforts by Eswatini to improve the access to justice and achieve reconciliation. It also commended Eswatini’s efforts made to combat HIV aimed at achieving the goals of the related strategy, and to ensure free primary education.

777. Ethiopia commended Eswatini for the voluntary commitment by accepting many recommendations during the Universal Periodic Review Working Group meetings. It encouraged Eswatini to take all necessary measures in advance for the full implementation of the accepted recommendations.

778. India appreciated that 156 recommendations had been accepted by Eswatini, including three recommendations made by India. It also appreciated the development of sectoral human rights policies and the Economic Recovery Plan 2020 aimed at mitigating the impact of the COVID-19 crisis.

779. Lesotho (video statement) welcomed Eswatini’s efforts to eliminate violence against women by a National Strategy and Action Plan to End Violence (2017-2022). It noted the steps taken to facilitate the economic empowerment of women and youth entrepreneurs, such as establishing the Federation of National Associations of Women and Business. It noted challenges such as the slow progress in putting into place and strengthening the commission on human rights and public administration.

780. Mauritania appreciated the progress made by Eswatini in the development of sectoral policies in education, training, reproductive health, and policies related to the inclusion of persons with disabilities. It commended the legislative and institutional reforms aimed at protecting and promoting human rights and consolidating the values of equality and equal opportunities at the level of civil, political, economic, and social rights.

781. Namibia (video statement) welcomed Eswatini’s acceptance of one recommendation made by Namibia on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It noted Eswatini’s position on Namibia’s recommendations regarding the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

782. Nepal appreciated Eswatini for accepting many recommendations during the third review. It encouraged Eswatini to enhance efforts for the effective implementation of its development plans and national strategies aimed at reducing poverty. It noted that the enactment of Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act 2018 was noteworthy.

783. Nigeria noted the progress achieved by Eswatini in the area of human rights. In particular, it commended the determination of the Government to promote the rights of women and girls, including efforts to eliminate discrimination and inequality.

784. South Africa commended Eswatini for accepting 156 recommendations, which include three of its recommendations on accelerating efforts to ensure substantive protection of women from sexual and domestic violence; finalizing the review of the Marriage Act fixing the marriageable age to 18 from 16 for both males and females, and continuing measures to improve the functioning of the education system and access to education by all.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

785. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Eswatini, seven other stakeholders made statements.

786. Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques – Centre CCPR (video statement) expressed concerns about continued discrimination of the LGBTI populace in the country. It called upon the Government to adopt anti-discriminatory laws and decriminalise same-sex relations; and ensure the accountability of perpetrators and LGBTI people in-country feel safe. It urged the Government to implement recommendations made by Member States during the third universal periodic review of Eswatini.

787. The Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) regretted that Eswatini did not support the recommendation regarding the death penalty, and urged Eswatini to abolish the death penalty and replace it with a sentence that is fair, proportionate, and in compliance with international human rights standards. It welcomed Eswatini’s support of recommendations to improve conditions of detention, as overcrowding and lengthy pre-trial detention remain problems. It also welcomed Eswatini’s support of recommendations to address torture. It urged Eswatini to implement all accepted recommendations. Furthermore, it expressed concern about the treatment of human rights defenders, who face arrests for claims made against the King, and are also targeted through the anti-terrorist legislation. They called on Eswatini to ensure the freedom of expression and opinion of all human rights defenders.

788. The Center for Global Nonkilling congratulated Eswatini for its renewed will to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It asked the delegation the reason for having delayed this ratification, which was supported during the previous cycle of the universal periodic review. It also asked what would be needed to ensure that the ratification takes place in the near future.

789. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) regretted that no recommendations on sex work were made to Eswatini, noting the existing physical and sexual violence perpetrated against sex workers. It further indicated that criminalisation of sex work led to impunity for perpetrators of violence against sex workers, and to an increase of violence. Additionally, it referred to several shortcomings of the criminalisation of sex work and was concerned that HIV treatment is delayed to sex-workers and they are discriminated. It urged Eswatini to fully decriminalise sex work through revoking all sections of the Crimes Act of 1889 and the Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act of 2018; and ensure that sex workers are included in the COVID-19 relief programmes and they can access health information and services.

790. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the acceptance by Eswatini of the recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; finalize the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; accelerate the process of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture; and take the necessary steps to combat discrimination and violence against women and children, and based on sexual orientation and gender identity. It regretted that Eswatini did not support the recommendations to protect the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, including by allowing political parties to register and contest elections. Furthermore, recalling that, in Eswatini, LGBTI persons are subjected to widespread discrimination without state protection and a local LGBTI organization had been refused registration by state authorities, it regretted the non-acceptance by Eswatini of the recommendations to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and to decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct between consenting adults as formulated by several member states.

791. United Nations Watch (video statement) recognised the progress made by Eswatini regarding freedom of expression and investigations into allegations of excessive force by security forces. However, it noted with concern that people who protest for the implementation of democratic institutions had been victims of violence and repression. It noted that, according to the Human Rights Commission’s preliminary report, 46 people had been killed in the demonstrations. It also stated that Eswatini continued to uphold its Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act, which gives police officers discretion to determine when it is appropriate to use force. It further remained concerned that internal investigations into misconduct and excessive force were insufficient to address this issueIt also noted that the human rights situation was rapidly deteriorating as the Government was using legal instruments against the proponents of the democratic reform. It urged Eswatini to ensure implementation of the recommendations and to strengthen its human rights protection mechanisms.

792. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation commended Eswatini for supporting all recommendations related to the right to development. However, it expressed concerns at corruption practices by the Government. As a result, most of the population experience little economic development and live in poverty. Additionally, it stated that the business environment was not conducive to business due to negative and unpredictable political interference by the royal family and companies associated with it. it called on the Government of Eswatini to take proactive measures to address these concerns and implement recommendations to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment, where people of Eswatini can thrive.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

793. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 222 recommendations received, 156 had enjoyed the support of Eswatini, and 66 had been noted.

794. The delegation expressed its gratitude to the Working Group, members of the troika as well as all the countries that delivered statements of encouragement and made meaningful recommendations; as well as the civil society organisations for their encouragement and constructive recommendations. In this regard, Eswatini committed to systematically implement all the supported the recommendations.

795. The delegation acknowledged the technical assistance received from OHCHR and other development partners in relation to human rights treaty reporting. Eswatini was looking forward to their continued support to build capacity of its newly established national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up to ensure maximum implementation of recommendations from the various human rights mechanisms.

796. Eswatini committed to ensuring a conducive environment for the enjoyment of the fundamental rights and freedoms by all people.

 Antigua and Barbuda

797. The review of Antigua and Barbuda was held on 8 November 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 Antigua and Barbuda 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)

798. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda (see sect. C below).

799. The outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda 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

800. The delegation of Antigua and Barbuda (video statement) declared that it was committed to promoting and protecting human rights, and was constantly reviewing its laws and policies to be in accordance with international human rights standards. The Constitution which is the supreme law, enshrines the fundamental principles set out in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

801. In 2017, Hurricane Irma, a category 5 hurricane, devastated the island of Barbuda destroying 90 per cent of the buildings. Like the rest of the world, Antigua and Barbuda was significantly impacted by COVID-19 with the tourism industry taking the hardest hit as the largest and the main driver of economic growth.

802. It is against this backdrop that Antigua and Barbuda managed to implement policies and to proceed on development projects in accordance with international human rights standards. This can be seen in the training of special needs teachers for children with disabilities. Improvements in the water distribution network, the construction of a Liquefied Natural Gas power plant and the completion of two solar power plants were also demonstrative of the Government’s commitment to renewable energy.

803. As a clean environment is integral to a good standard of living, the Government moved forward to ban single use plastics in 2018, being the first in the region so to do. Additionally, Antigua and Barbuda committed to eliminating net emissions to 0 by 2050. Indeed, the environment must be rehabilitated, restored and maintained for the benefit of future generations.

804. The establishment of the Sexual Offenses Court in 2019 provided the timely and gender sensitive management of sexual offense cases. Antigua and Barbuda also launched the family court which is a pilot project under the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court.

805. Improvements to access to justice were made with the passing of legislation facilitating judge only trials. The establishment and full integration of an electronic filing system also improved case management. The conducting of trials through virtual environment has also improved access to justice,

806. Antigua and Barbuda also focused efforts on tackling corruption by strengthening mechanisms within public procurement and the country is an active member of the peer review process under the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

807. Antigua and Barbuda worked to improve access to justice, upheld the rule of law and implemented projects and policies in accordance with international human rights standards.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

808. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda, 12 delegations made statements.

809. Nepal appreciated Antigua and Barbuda engagement with the universal periodic review process and its efforts to prevent trafficking in person through the adoption of the Trafficking in Person (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2019. It also valued Antigua and Barbuda commitment to environmental protection, research, and action as well as the decision to ban on single use plastics. It wished all success to Antigua and Barbuda in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

810. South Africa noted that Antigua and Barbuda supported 36 recommendations and noted 119, including four from South Africa. It encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to reconsider its four recommendations: i) Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; ii) Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; iii) Introduce legislation to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual identity or sexual orientation; and iv) Consider legalizing abortion in cases of rape, incest, threats to the life or health of the pregnant woman and severe foetal impairment; decriminalize it in all other cases; and ensure access for women to safe, high-quality and affordable abortion-related care, including post-abortion care in cases of complications resulting from unsafe abortions. It wished Antigua and Barbuda success in implementing universal periodic review recommendations.

811. UN-Women (video statement) commended the actions taken by Antigua and Barbuda to promote gender equality and to address gender-based violence. It was concerned that gender-based violence, including domestic violence, remained underreported. It recommended that the Government further advance efforts to address gender-based violence, including by criminalizing marital rape; improving judicial proceedings and ensuring access for women to justice; and establishing a best fit shelter model for women survivors. In the context of COVID-19 recovery and environmental hazards, UN-Women recommended that the Government enhance social protection for women burdened by unpaid care work, including through paid leave, child benefits and accessible childcare services. Questions on unpaid care and domestic work should be included in national surveys and censuses. UN-Women also recommended that climate policies and programmes are responsive to the unique needs and vulnerabilities of youth, adolescent mothers, working-class men, the homeless, people living with disabilities, and older persons. UN-Women reaffirmed its readiness to support Antigua and Barbuda in its efforts to accelerate gender equality and implement all related universal periodic review recommendations.

812. Maldives (video statement) appreciated Antigua and Barbuda commitment to the universal periodic review process in the promotion and protection of human rights. It applauded Antigua and Barbuda for accepting most of the recommendations, including those made by Maldives to integrate children with disabilities into regular schools and enhance awareness among women of their rights under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It also commended Antigua and Barbuda for its leadership in the area of environmental commitments and its efforts to bring net emissions down to zero by 2050. It wished Antigua and Barbuda every success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

813. UNFPA (video statement) declared that it will support Antigua and Barbuda: i) to strengthen the maternal death and surveillance response system and the midwifery work-force to ensure zero preventable maternal deaths by 2030; and ii) to implement the recommendations from the teenage pregnancy study commissioned by the Prime Minister in 2018. This included improving the delivery of comprehensive sexuality education for in and out-of-school youth, providing the requisite tools and capacity building of Health and Family Life Education educators, and facilitating south-south cooperation to learn from approaches proven to break cycles of teenage pregnancy and poverty among the adolescent population. UNFPA commended the Government for its work to ensure that survivors of gender-based violence have access to a wide range of multi-sectoral services at the Support and Referral Centre. UNFPA will support the adaptation and implementation of the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence. It will continue to strengthen national capacity to collect, analyze and utilize high-quality, disaggregated data for evidence-based sustainable development policies and emergency preparedness and response, including from the 2020 Round of Population and Housing census.

814. Vanuatu (video statement) commended Antigua and Barbuda on its acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including the three made by Vanuatu: i) Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; ii) Engage with the OHCHR to seek assistance in the national implementation of the core international human rights treaties to which Antigua and Barbuda has become a party; and iii) Continue to implement policies to build resilience and mitigate the impact of climate change while advocating for all nations to make concerted efforts to conserve the environment. Vanuatu wished Antigua and Barbuda the best in the implementation of its accepted universal periodic review recommendations.

815. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (video statement) declared that Antigua and Barbuda had provided open cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism, reaffirming its firm commitment to the promotion and protection of the human rights of its people. It appreciated the progress of the country in the application of the universal periodic review recommendations accepted in the second cycle. It also valued the free education in public primary and secondary schools, as well as the achievements in the field of poverty reduction, with the consolidation of excellent social programmes such as the School Meals Program, providing daily food to girls and boys in public schools. It encouraged Antigua and Barbuda to continue consolidating its successful social policies in favor of the country, with special consideration for vulnerable sectors and groups. It wished Antigua and Barbuda every success in the implementation of the accepted universal periodic review recommendations.

816. Viet Nam (video statement) appreciated that Antigua and Barbuda had taken great efforts to mitigate the adverse impacts of COVID-19 and natural disasters on the population, thereby safeguarding the socio-economic rights of its most vulnerable groups. It commended Antigua and Barbuda for its determination to tackle the issues of trafficking through the amendment of the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention) Act and the establishment of the Trafficking in Persons Prevention Committee. It welcomed the measures taken by Antigua and Barbuda in its steadfast work to protect the marine environment and to prevent the erosion of the coastline. It wished Antigua and Barbuda every success in the implementation of all accepted recommendations.

817. Brazil commended Antigua and Barbuda for making considerable strides and accepting numerous universal periodic review recommendations aimed at advancing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. It especially praised the progress achieved in the promotion of gender equality, poverty alleviation and access to education. While being sensitive to the particular challenges faced by the small island developing States, Brazil echoed Antigua and Barbuda’s national motto “Each endeavoring, all achieving” to build a more inclusive, resilient and sustainable society. Brazil declared that it stood ready to keep supporting Antigua and Barbuda, including through ongoing technical cooperation initiatives with the Caribbean Community, with a view to spearheading the national and regional socioeconomic development.

818. China commended Antigua and Barbuda for its progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, including actively driving social and economic development, fighting COVID-19, safeguarding the right to life and to health, as well as actively responding to climate change and natural disasters, protecting the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities, along with combating human trafficking. It wished Antigua and Barbuda greater success in the promotion and protection of human rights.

819. Cuba (video statement) declared that it stood in solidarity with the challenges faced by Antigua and Barbuda as a small island developing State, and the devastating impact of hurricanes on its territory. In this regard, it commended the efforts of Antigua and Barbuda in the promotion and protection of human rights. It also welcomed the acceptance of the recommendation made by Cuba regarding the implementation of social programmes and the eradication of poverty. It urged Antigua and Barbuda to continue prioritizing priority care for women, children, and older adults in the context of disaster recovery. It wished Antigua and Barbuda every success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

820. Jamaica commended Antigua and Barbuda’s continued efforts to strengthen the national framework on the protection and promotion of the human rights of its citizens and those within its borders, including through the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the adoption of the Disabilities and Equal Opportunities Act; the National Social Protection Act, as well as the adoption of the National Child Protection Policy. It viewed positively Antigua and Barbuda’s efforts to increase the country’s resilience in the aftermath of hurricane Irma in 2017. It applauded the government strides to build back better with a commitment to environmental protection, Antigua and Barbuda being the first country within the region to ban single-use plastics. It encouraged the Government to continue its engagement with OHCHR and other international partners to secure technical assistance to further the promotion and protection of human rights.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

821. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda, four other stakeholders made statements.

822. The Center for Global Nonkilling appreciated that Antigua and Barbuda published its first Voluntary National Report for the Sustainable Development Goals in which the Government encouraged wider participation in public affairs. In that context, the Center for Global Nonkilling called for a participative constitutional process to withdraw the death penalty from the Constitution.

823. The Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) welcomed the de facto moratorium on the death penalty but was disappointed that Antigua and Barbuda noted every universal periodic review recommendation related to the death penalty, especially Finland’s recommendation to “Abolish death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.” It was alarmed that Antigua and Barbuda stated that it was “not necessary” to officially abolish the death penalty given the de facto moratorium while the death penalty remained an available sentence for certain offences such as murder and treason. Likewise, Antigua and Barbuda noted recommendations to improve prison conditions or to adopt legislation criminalizing torture. The Advocates for Human Rights urged Antigua and Barbuda: i) to pass local legislation criminalizing torture and prohibiting the introduction of evidence obtained under torture; and ii) to bring prison conditions in line with the Nelson Mandela Rules.

824. The Alliance Defending Freedom (video statement) appreciated Antigua and Barbuda’s steadfast commitment to championing the right to life of all persons. It considered that the country had made considerable progress in reducing its maternal and infant mortality rates, demonstrating that strengthening the health infrastructure and improving the quality of care – not abortion liberalization – was key to achieving better maternal health outcomes. At the same time, it was disappointed about the rejection of Bulgaria’s recommendation to allocate more resources and upgrade infrastructure to this end. It called Antigua and Barbuda to redouble its efforts to provide ever safer conditions for pregnancy, childbirth and postnatal care.

825. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation declared that, although many efforts had been made, such as the free donation of school books or uniforms, Antigua and Barbuda faced many challenges related to access to education: ii) the country did not have enough schools and those that exist were overcrowded. Many pupils were leaving their schools; ii) most establishments were chargeable and few children were able to follow their studies; iii) examinations condition entry into free schools, which also made children’s access to them difficult. It called on the international community to continue the support for Antigua and Barbuda to guarantee access to education for all, by promoting free schooling.

 4. 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 155 recommendations received, 36 had enjoyed the support of Antigua and Barbuda, and 119 had been noted.

827. The delegation (video statement) concluded that, as it looked back on the review, it reflected on all the recommendations put forward by the distinguished members of the Human Rights Council and the progress made by Antigua and Barbuda since its last universal periodic review.

828. The impact of COVID-19 and the resulting downturn in the tourism based economy had the effect of diverting limited resources from planned priority activities.

829. Despite this, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda remained committed to promoting and protecting human rights. This was demonstrated by its focus on implementing various development programmes and projects, especially to assist the more vulnerable groups in society.

830. Antigua and Barbuda thanked members of the troika, representatives of Bahrain, Togo, and Uruguay for their support. It thanked also OHCHR and the secretariat of the universal periodic review for their continued assistance throughout the review process. Finally, it thanked the delegates for their engagement throughout the interactive dialogue. Their comments and recommendations will be taken under advisement.

 Trinidad and Tobago

831. The review of Trinidad and Tobago was held on 9 November 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 Trinidad and Tobago 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)

832. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago (see sect. C below).

833. The outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago 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.

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

834. The head of delegation stated that Trinidad and Tobago greatly appreciated the opportunity to underscore its development and progress under the universal periodic review mechanism. It sincerely thanked all stakeholders involved in the country review process. Namely, the members of its troika (Indonesia, Mauritania and the Netherlands), the delegations that gave commendations and made recommendations, members of civil society and the secretariat of the universal periodic review, as well as the technical support received from OHCHR.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

835. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago, 15 delegations made statements.

836. Brazil congratulated Trinidad and Tobago and recognized the progress in the protection of human rights, particularly the advances made regarding the prohibition of child marriage, by raising the minimum legal age to 18 years; the moratorium in the application of the death penalty; and the legislative reforms that facilitated access to the justice systems, including the opening of virtual courts with thousands of virtual hearings being conducted. Brazil also praised Trinidad and Tobago for the incorporation of human rights perspectives into the “National Development Strategy 2016-2030”.

837. China congratulated Trinidad and Tobago for its progression in the promotion and protection of human rights, including the efforts to promote economic and social development, including the increase in employment, to effectively fighting the COVID-19 pandemic, to develop education, health services, to protect the rights of women, children, elderly and persons with disabilities, to provide affordable housing to low income groups, and to protect the rights of migrants. China commended Trinidad and Tobago for accepting the recommendations that it had made.

838. Cuba (video statement) congratulated Trinidad and Tobago for its acceptance of the recommendations made by Cuba, related to reinforcing actions to improve the standard of living of its population, as part of the implementation of the country's national development strategy; as well as to continue giving priority to social programmes, with emphasis on rural communities. It expressed its solidarity for the common challenges shared between the two nations.

839. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed Trinidad and Tobago for the constructive participation with the universal periodic review. It noted the interactive dialogue during the 39th session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group as an opportunity to learn about its experience and efforts in promotion and protection of human rights. From the information provided in the Working Group report and the additional information provided by the delegation, it welcomed the acceptance by Trinidad and Tobago of many recommendations made showing its commitment to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

840. India noted the active participation and constructive engagement with 58 delegations taking the floor and appreciated that Trinidad and Tobago had accepted 65 recommendations from 166 recommendations, including two of the three recommendations made by India. India congratulated the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago for its successful review and wished it success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

841. Jamaica congratulated the Government for the several reforms to address challenges within its justice system, aimed at safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable such as persons with disabilities, women, and children; addressing climate change, as well as to alleviate the challenges faced by COVID-19 pandemic. It encouraged a continuous exchange with external partners and OHCHR on the issue of technical assistance to support is efforts to meet its international human rights obligations.

842. Maldives (video statement) appreciated Trinidad and Tobago’s commitment to the universal periodic review process in the promotion and protection of human rights. It commended Trinidad and Tobago for accepting the recommendations made by Maldives to address the root causes of the prevalence of HIV/AIDs, and to reduce the gender wage gap by enforcing the principle of equal pay for work of equal value. It also applauded the Government for continuing to implement effective climate change and disaster risk reduction policies.

843. Nepal appreciated the adoption of the national plan of action against trafficking in persons 2021-2023 and encouraged for its effective implementation. It also took note of the implementation of the national development strategy 2016-2030, that was developed in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

844. UNHCR (video statement) underlined the following positive milestones made by Trinidad and Tobago: finalising an updated refugee policy; implementing an amnesty to address the inflow of Venezuelan nationals; and the appointment of an inter-ministerial committee for the development of labour-migration policy. UNHCR encouraged Trinidad and Tobago to maintain its commitment and engagement towards the implementation of a national policy that would promote access to its territory; registration and full implementation of a national refugee status determination procedures in accordance with international standards, and the guarantee of rights such as non-detention of children, non-penalisation of persons for irregular entry and access of all asylum seekers and refugee children to the public education system, without any formal discrimination.

845. UN-Women (video statement) was concerned that the prevalence of gender-based violence remained high, with increasing numbers of cases of gender-based violence reported during the COVID-19 pandemic. It recommended prioritizing the adoption, resourcing and implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based and Sexual Violence; strengthen efforts to address harmful gender norms and attitudes that discriminate against women; and increase the capacity of duty bearers in gender-responsive and inclusive administration of justice. It also recommended strengthening collaboration and capacities across key service providers. It urged addressing the unequal distribution of unpaid care work between women and men and expanding social protection measures.

846. UNFPA (video statement) noted the efforts to improve access to justice. It also commended the efforts to leave no one behind by strengthening social protection measures to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the most vulnerable. UNFPA was to support the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations, particularly the adoption of legislation to ensure non-discrimination and equal access to all; ensuring that migrants, asylum seekers and survivors of trafficking have access to protection; health services, quality education and employment; strengthen measures against trafficking in persons; addressing the root causes of HIV, adolescent pregnancy, and gender-based violence and continue to implement policies, plans and initiatives to mitigate the effects of climate change as well as achieve vision 2030, the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

847. Vanuatu (video statement) commended Trinidad and Tobago for accepting recommendations made by Vanuatu to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; and continue to implement effective climate change and disaster risk reduction policies. It wished Trinidad and Tobago the best in the implementation of its accepted universal periodic review recommendations.

848. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (video statement) congratulated Trinidad and Tobago for its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, offering open cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism. It commended Trinidad and Tobago for the continuous strengthening of its national education system at all levels, with social support services for its students such as the School Feeding Programme; the facilitation of free transportation, or the provision of textbooks. Additionally, it praised its commitment to eradicate poverty, along with social welfare policies such as the National Program for Social Development, through which water, electricity, and sanitation facilities are provided to the most disadvantaged. It encouraged Trinidad and Tobago to continue consolidating its successful social policies in favour of its people and the migrants it receives.

849. The Bahamas (video statement) commended Trinidad and Tobago for accepting the recommendations it made to continue the momentum towards full compliance with its obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to maintain efforts to develop policies and legislation to protect the rights of persons with disabilities. It noted the challenges faced, including because of the impacts of the pandemic and disproportionate threats posed by climate change. It encouraged Trinidad and Tobago to seek technical assistance and capacity building support to fully implement its accepted recommendations.

850. Botswana (video statement) reminded that, during the third universal periodic review cycle, Botswana had urged Trinidad and Tobago to expedite the implementation of obligations under treaty to which it is a party, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It expressed concern at reports of high prevalence of child abuse, human trafficking and gender-based violence. It welcomed the acceptance of its recommendation on the enhancement of training programmes for judicial and law enforcement officers in the areas of gender-based violence, human trafficking and child abuse, which demonstrated a commitment to working towards the protection and promotion of children’s rights.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

851. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago, five other stakeholders made statements.

852. The Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) expressed its concern that Trinidad and Tobago noted every recommendation made in the third cycle that mentioned the death penalty, and that it continued to impose a mandatory death penalty for murder and it can only be abolished through legislation. It highlighted that, although there are exceptions to a death sentence for individuals with intellectual disabilities, those under the age of 18 at the time of the offense, pregnant women, and individuals with psycho-social disabilities, courts have sentenced people with intellectual and psycho-social disabilities to death. It noted that Trinidad and Tobago has not ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol. It recommended the Government to abolish the mandatory death sentence for murder and replace it with an alternative sentencing framework that is fair, proportionate, and in compliance with international human rights standards and impose a formal moratorium on the death penalty effective immediately. It also recommended ratifying, without reservations, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

853. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed Trinidad’s acceptance of recommendations on addressing violence against women and gender-based violence; on comprehensive sexuality education; and on advancing the rights of persons with disabilities. It regretted that Trinidad and Tobago noted recommendations on ending the death penalty. It highlighted that, in 2022, reports of violence against women and girls have increased due to a deepening economic crisis, and the lasting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It urged on the Government and policy makers to end gender-based violence by committing to more sustainable and human rights-centered training programmes for government and law enforcement officials on the issues of violence against women and gender-based violence. Additionally, it urged Trinidad and Tobago to ensure comprehensive sexuality education in addressing the root causes of gender-based violence to ensure that comprehensive sexuality education is fully implemented in line with its human rights obligations, and also to ensure that girls and young women have equal access to education and resources and can meaningfully participate in decision-making that affects them. It encouraged Trinidad and Tobago to ensure a meaningful participation of persons with disabilities.

854. Amnesty International (video statement) expressed its concern about pushbacks by Trinidad and Tobago of Venezuelans in need of international protection, especially Venezuelan women asylum seekers, who experience a range of human rights violations including gender-based violence, discrimination, trafficking, rape and other forms of sexual violence, labour exploitation and debt bondage. It urged Trinidad and Tobago to report back to the Human Rights Council on progress towards implementation of recommendations through submission of a mid-term report and a statement in the General Debate under item 6. It also welcomed Trinidad and Tobago’s acceptance of numerous recommendations to address gender-based violence, and human trafficking of women and girls, including trafficking by the police. It regretted Trinidad and Tobago’s rejection of multiple recommendations to develop national refugee legislation in line with international standards, to implement the existing national policy on asylum, and to set up a national refugee status determination procedure. It recommended Trinidad and Tobago to ensure that Venezuelans are not deported or otherwise forcibly returned to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

855. United Nations Watch (video statement) recognized and commended Trinidad and Tobago for its progress in the promotion and protection of human rights. It raised its concern about the continued rise in human trafficking, specifically against women and girls, questioning how effective the implementation of the Trafficking in Persons Act in 2011. Though the question remains, how effectively is this act being implemented? It also questioned the legitimacy of the Counter Trafficking Unit with the number of human trafficking cases being investigated under the act has declined drastically and made no convictions. It noted that Trinidad and Tobago has made limited efforts to protect the victims of trafficking, which Trinidad and Tobago attributed to the difficulties presented by the COVID-19 pandemic; however, though the pandemic has inhibited court functioning, it has not inhibited the work of human traffickers. It urged Trinidad and Tobago to further strengthen the capacities of the Act in order to better protect women and girls.

856. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation congratulated the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on the positive and very encouraging constitutional amendments it has undertaken in accordance with universal periodic review recommendations, namely, having raised the minimum age to attain maturity as an adult to 18 years. It highlighted that, in Trinidad and Tobago, girls who marry before the age of 18 are more likely to experience domestic violence and less likely to remain in school, and child marriage impacts a girl’s health, future and family. It imposes substantial economic costs at the national level with major implications for development and prosperity. It emphasized that the Government has its role to play in following up recommendations made in this regard.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

857. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 166 recommendations received, 65 had enjoyed the support of Trinidad and Tobago, and 101 had been noted.

858. Trinidad and Tobago remained fully committed to ensuring that its people have full and fair access to the rights and freedoms that are enshrined in its Constitution. The Government through the Office of the Attorney General has pursued development and improvement of the standard of living of persons, by placing significant emphasis on Plant and Machinery, People, Processes and Law, guiding the country’s social planning strategies by processes such as the universal periodic review.

859. Trinidad and Tobago received, at the 39th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, 166 recommendations, of which 65 were accepted and 101 were noted, as they either need to be examined further or were not compliant with Trinidad and Tobago’s current domestic legislation.

860. Trinidad and Tobago has made significant strides in ensuring the protection of vulnerable groups. On disabilities: in keeping with its international obligations under the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Trinidad and Tobago informed that it has implemented the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities, established in June 2020. Trinidad and Tobago deposited its instrument of accession to the Marrakesh Treaty and legislation to the Parliament to incorporate the Treaty into domestic law. The Government continued to provide support for persons with disabilities in all areas, through the implementation of policies and programmes within various Ministries.

861. On women: the Government remained committed to eliminating discrimination and the eradication of violence against women, which was evident through the enactment of the Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act, 2020 and the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2021 that established the National Sexual Offenders Registry. Additionally, the launch of the Gender-Based Violence Unit and the Sexual Offences Unit within the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service highlights the Government’s commitment to a multi-sectoral approach to treating with the issues affecting women.

862. On children: the Government continued to work relentlessly to develop environments, which foster the protection and empowerment of children. It noted that, in 2016, Trinidad and Tobago accepted the recommendation to abolish child marriage, and in 2017, there was the historic proclamation of the Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Act, 2017. This Act abolished child marriage by harmonizing the legal age to contract to marriage in Trinidad and Tobago to eighteen (18) years for both males and females.

863. It noted that the establishment of the Gender-based Violence Unit and the Sexual Offence Unit within the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service also aided in protecting children from violence and other heinous acts being perpetrated against them.

864. The Government, through the Ministry of Education continued to prioritize universal education for all children, despite the challenges encountered due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Children were provided with electronic and other mediums to ensure that the process of learning continued throughout such unprecedented times.

865. On migrants: Trinidad and Tobago continued to consider the recommendation to strengthen the protection and safeguards, in particular the control mechanisms that allow the detection of cases of migrants with special needs for international protection. The Government has focused on the issue of economic migrants being distinguished from refugees and asylum seekers. Trinidad and Tobago has 22,000 registered asylum seekers and 3,000 refugees. It informed that, for migrants arriving from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Government has carried out the migrant registration exercise that provided 16,000 Venezuelan nationals with the right to work free from discrimination, accommodation and access to health care. Trinidad and Tobago added a visa system for Venezuelans alongside the registration exercise.

866. On trafficking: the Ministry of National Security has made significant efforts to strengthen existing policies and procedures to combat human trafficking and identify victims. The Counter Trafficking Unit has developed a National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons for the period 2021-2023. Additionally, the Government proposed to bring a new package of legislative amendments before Parliament on the issue of trafficking in persons.

867. On capital punishment: The Government has noted the recommendations received regarding the use of this punishment; however, Trinidad and Tobago’s position on this matter remained unchanged. As a sovereign nation which observes the rule of law, while this remained part of its legislation, it shall be maintained within the strict bounds of due process and preserve all safeguards in accordance with our Constitution. Therefore, Trinidad and Tobago was unable to sign or ratify any instrument, which contradicts its domestic law at this time. This by no means indicates that Trinidad and Tobago condones the issues around torture or other inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment. The issue of the use of the mandatory death penalty is currently before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council as the highest Court of Appeal of the land.

868. On LGBTQI+ community: the Government was committed to respect for the fundamental human rights enshrined in and guaranteed by section 4 of the Constitution, which includes the right of the individual to equality before the law and the protection of the law. With particular reference to repeal sections 13 and 16 of the Sexual Offences Act, 1986, the matter of Jason Jones vs The Attorney General of Trinidad and Tobago is currently before the courts. The Government will respect the decision of its Court, which includes the final court of appeal, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

869. On climate change: The Government recognized the link between climate change and the protection of human rights. To this end, Trinidad and Tobago has embarked upon ambitious plans to reduce emissions and build climate resilience.

870. The head of delegation concluded by echoing the sentiments of the Attorney General, from last November during the constructive dialogue of the universal periodic review process, that Trinidad and Tobago has made conclusive strides as a nation in improving its human rights protections. It considered the universal periodic review mechanism as a vital tool in the development of strategies, policies and programmes for the improvements of the human rights landscape of Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago remained grateful for the kind support and encouragement of the international community.

 Thailand

871. The review of Thailand was held on 10 November 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 Thailand 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;[[143]](#footnote-144)

 (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;[[144]](#footnote-145)

 (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.[[145]](#footnote-146)

872. At its 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Thailand (see sect. C below).

873. The outcome of the review of Thailand comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[146]](#footnote-147) 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.[[147]](#footnote-148)

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

874. Thailand thanked States and civil society for sharing their views and recommendations throughout the universal periodic review process. The constructive dialogue on important issues both in Thailand and at the Human Rights Council reflected Thailand’s enthusiasm, keen interest, and continued commitment to further advancing human rights.

875. Thailand stated that, during the review in November 2021, Thailand received 278 recommendations from 106 countries, 193 of which were supported immediately as Thailand had already implemented or foreseen or had plans for implementation within the next cycle. Thailand deferred its position on 85 recommendations for further consideration. After the review, Thailand convened a meeting of the National UPR Committee and a focus group discussion with the involvement of the agencies concerned, to examine each recommendation and to discuss the readiness of line agencies to implement it within the next cycle timeline. Its deliberation was submitted to and endorsed by the Cabinet to ensure high-level political commitment and concrete actions. As a result, Thailand decided to support 25 additional recommendations. In total, Thailand supported 218 out of 278 recommendations, some of which had already been implemented along with 8 voluntary pledges.

876. As for the noted recommendations, Thailand emphasized that it would continue to discuss and reflect upon them in its future deliberations. Some of them might even be implemented in parts, in so far as related laws and regulations permit since Thailand was determined to continue to make constant progress in advancing human rights within the country and beyond.

877. For the recommendations on LGBTI+’ rights, Thailand emphasized that its efforts and the dynamic within the Thai society to make progress in this area would continue, as shown in the Draft Amendment on Civil and Commercial Code on Same-sex Marriage, which was approved by the House of Representatives on 9 February 2022. The Cabinet was now considering the draft Act before taking further action within 60 days.

878. Thailand stated that, as part of its on-going process to upgrade the management of irregular migrants, protect their rights, and provide appropriate assistance to those in need, a National Screening Mechanism (NSM) was being developed. The rules and criteria necessary for NSM’s operationalization were in the final stage of consideration. Once endorsed, the NSM was expected to benefit a large number of vulnerable migrants, including persons of concern listed by UNHCR.

879. Thailand further highlighted that its COVID-19 vaccination policy was based on the same principle as its Universal Health Coverage Scheme. It had worked to ensure accessibility and affordability of COVID-19 vaccines and treatments for all, including the marginalized and migrants. By 16 March 2022, over 70 per cent of population had received their second shots. In addition, 4.82 million doses had been given to foreigners residing in Thailand.

 2. Views expressed by member and observer States of the Human Rights Council and by United Nations entities on the outcome of the review

880. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Thailand, 13 delegations made statements.

881. Sri Lanka (video statement) welcomed the steps taken by Thailand with IOM and UNDP to establish a national referral mechanism to provide effective protection measures for victims of trafficking, as well as an electronic database system for anti-human trafficking. It also welcomed measures taken to ensure access to health services through the social security scheme for registered migrant workers in the formal sector, and for migrants in the informal sector through the Migrant Health Insurance Scheme.

882. UN-Women (video statement) commended Thailand for the efforts in enhancing comprehensive social protection and the endorsement of a practical handbook on Gender Responsive Budgeting. It recognized the commitments to advance Women, Peace, and Security agenda through the implementation of the Measures and Guidelines on Women and the Promotion of Peace and Security. It reiterated the importance of women’s political participation. It was concerned with violence against women and emphasized the critical need to support survivors and ensure their access to justice and remedy.

883. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was concerned about the potential negative impact of new legislation, particularly the draft laws governing Not-for-Profit Organisations and Media Ethics and Professional Standards, and on civic space and fundamental freedoms. It urged Thailand to ensure that any such laws were consistent with Thailand’s international obligations. It also urged Thailand to ensure that civic space and fundamental freedoms were protected, and human rights defenders were able to operate freely and securely.

884. UNFPA (video statement) commended the Government for its commitment in upholding gender equality, empowering women and girls, ending all forms of violence, promoting social inclusion, and realizing sexual and reproductive health and rights. It also congratulated the Government for achieving the ‘universal availability of quality modern contraceptives’ for all adolescents and the reproductive-aged population in 2021. It noted that it had collaborated with the Government and multi-sectors in the development and implementation of the Prevention and Solution of the Adolescent Pregnancy Problem Act.

885. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (video statement) noted that Thailand’s public health covered almost 100 per cent of the population. It commended Thailand for the establishment of its National Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles. It also welcomed the National Plan for Economic and Social Development, through which Thailand reduced inequality by reducing the population in poverty.

886. Viet Nam (video statement) welcomed Thailand’s acceptance of its recommendations of enhancing access to benefits, welfare, and social security for underprivileged and vulnerable groups and better ensuring the rights of migrant workers, including universal health coverage, access to information, and proper documentation. It commended Thailand for the expansion of social safety nets, and creation of new schemes to support people in vulnerable situations with the country’s universal health care system currently covering nearly all citizens.

887. Algeria (video statement) commended Thailand for the efforts to accede to a large number of regional and international human rights instruments. It welcomed the adoption of the National Child Protection Strategy 2017-2021, which prioritized the protection of the rights and welfare of children through a multidisciplinary approach. It congratulated Thailand for supporting a remarkable number of recommendations during the universal periodic review.

888. Belgium (video statement) was interested to know how to protect human rights defenders from SLAPP (strategic lawsuits against public participation) cases, and in the lessons learned from Thailand’s cooperation with several partners in this regard. It regretted that the recommendation concerning the restriction of the use of the death penalty to crimes meeting the most serious crimes threshold under international law had not been accepted. While respecting the evolution of national discussions in this regard, it considered that these could not justify divergence from article 6(2) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

889. Botswana (video statement) commended Thailand for the continual cooperation with special procedures and other United Nations mechanisms and monitoring bodies. It welcomed Thailand’s support of both its recommendations: to outlaw and take steps to combat all forms of discrimination on the basis of gender in the workplace, including with respect to recruitment and progression, and the retirement age of women in all sectors; and to remove undue restrictions and infringements on the freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly.

890. Brunei Darussalam (video statement) welcomed Thailand’s continuous efforts in empowering persons with disabilities by enabling them to receive quality educational opportunities.

891. Cambodia (video statement) commended Thailand for the remarkable progress and achievements made in protecting and promoting human rights, including the rights to health, education and work, migrant workers, and the rights of persons with disabilities. It welcomed Thailand’s commitment to further advancing all human rights and freedoms, as well as policies and measures put in place toward this end.

892. China commended Thailand for placing sustainable development into its policies. It commended Thailand for the efforts made to combat the COVID-19 crisis, eliminate poverty, develop education and health, strengthen social security, and protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

893. Côte d’Ivoire encouraged Thailand to implement the supported recommendations to ensure better and full enjoyment of human rights in its territory. It welcomed the efforts and commitments to strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights in the country.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

894. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Thailand, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

895. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) applauded Thailand’s voluntary pledge to strengthen its health system and universal health coverage scheme and welcomed Thailand’s efforts to extend social security and universal health coverage to migrants. It also commended the Government for its willingness to facilitate access to sexual and reproductive health services, including integrated care for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, information and education campaigns, and migrant-friendly health services. It further welcomed Thailand’s commitment to developing a national plan against sexual and gender-based violence and bring perpetrators to justice.

896. In a joint statement with Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada, Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement) welcomed Thailand’s support of some recommendations related to protection of human rights defenders and lawyers calling for their effective implementation. It noted that lawyers in Thailand faced difficulties in accessing detained clients and communicating confidentially, and they are threatened, intimidated, and pressured by law enforcement agencies or the military. It urged Thailand to take measures to ensure the confidentiality of professional consultations between lawyers and clients and to protect lawyers from undue interference in their work.

897. In a joint statement with Plan International, Inc., Save the Children International (video statement) highlighted the need to protect LGBTIQ children in Thailand and ensure the full enjoyment of their rights while noting that LGBTIQ children faced discrimination, intimidation, harassment, bullying, and violence in educational settings. It called on Thailand to implement the recommendations related to the rights of LGBTIQ children focusing on the revision of the educational curriculum. It urged Thailand to include diverse sexual orientations and gender identities in the Ministry of Education’s core curriculum and build capacity for education staff to promote respect towards this diversity.

898. In a joint statement, SOS Kinderdorf International, Plan International, Inc. welcomed Thailand’s commitment to protecting children’s rights and some positive steps taken by the Government, including the establishment of a Sub-Committee to study the possible withdrawal of a reservation on Article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and working towards ending child statelessness. It urged Thailand to prohibit corporal punishment of children at home and in all settings, reinforce measures against online sexual abuse and cyber-bullying, and increase efforts to protect children under special security laws.

899. Minority Rights Group (video statement) welcomed recommendations related to the enforcement of the Emergency Decree 2005 and the issue of impunity. It noted that the emergency decree provided the executive with vaguely defined far-reaching powers and was enforced arbitrarily and discriminatorily. Since 2020, the enforcement of emergency laws had resulted in 56 extrajudicial killings of *Melayu* Muslims and no State agent faced criminal prosecution. It urged the Government to withdraw the Emergency Decree.

900. The International Lesbian and Gay Association (video statement) welcomed Thailand’s support of seven out of 12 recommendations concerning the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons. However, it regretted that five key recommendations concerning the recognition of marriage equality and gender identity were noted. It also expressed concern about the lack of marriage equality and the absence of legislation recognizing gender identity, claiming that the LGBTIQ+ persons were treated as second class citizen. It urged Thailand to take concrete action towards fulfilling the human rights of LGBTIQ+ persons.

901. The Center for Global Nonkilling regretted that Thailand had noted the recommendations to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. While emphasizing that genocide was one of the worst infringements of the right to life, it urged Thailand to ratify the Convention.

902. In a joint statement with CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development expressed concern that Thailand had rejected the majority of the recommendations related to civil and political rights. While welcoming the Government’s plan to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, it highlighted that Thailand failed to investigate the disappearance of political activists. It urged Thailand to lift all undue restrictions on civic space and end all attacks against human rights defenders, civil society, and the pro-democracy movement.

903. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement) stated that the rejection of several recommendations on freedom of expression and freedom of assembly signalled that the Government would continue to have a free hand in criminalizing peaceful dissent. It also expressed concern about Thailand’s failure to support the recommendations aimed at making progress towards abolishing the death penalty, as well as those calling for the recognition of same-sex marriage. However, it welcomed Thailand’s commitment to revise the draft legislation on the operations of non-profit organizations.

904. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) regretted that Thailand had noted all recommendations regarding LGBT persons. While highlighting stigma and discrimination against LGBT persons persisted, it urged Thailand to: amend the Gender Equality Act in order to include protected grounds of gender identity, sexual orientation, or intersex status and allow special interest groups and NGOs to bring complaints; define the role of the Gender Equality Promotion Committee in managing gender complaints; include ‘non-binary’ as a third option under the gender marker; and require more fluid uniforms in schools, universities and workplaces.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

905. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 278 recommendations received, 218 had enjoyed the support of Thailand, and 60 had been noted.

906. Thailand emphasized its intention to take an ambitious approach in considering the recommendations received, and reiterated that Thailand had supported 218 out of 278 recommendations in total, accounting for 78 per cent of overall recommendations received, in addition to eight voluntary pledges made during the November 2021 review.

907. Thailand stated that the universal periodic review process would continue to constitute a vital part of its comprehensive and systematic efforts on human rights, including the ongoing drafting process of the 5th National Human Rights Plan (2023-2027).

908. On the Draft Act on Operations of Non-Profit Organizations, Thailand emphasized that the latest draft Act had already addressed many concerns previously expressed by different stakeholders. Both online and on-site public consultations were conducted to gather comments on the draft. An impact assessment would be carried out in accordance with the Constitution. It encouraged those interested not to prejudge its outcome, but to participate and share their views and experiences as it endeavoured to improve the draft that would provide general oversight of civil society while promoting their important roles and partnership in different areas.

909. Thailand highlighted that as indicated in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th National Human Rights Plans, the Government was committed to moving towards abolishing the death penalty. In 2018, the Cabinet adopted a 3-step action plan to: study to enhance court discretion; seek the possibility to reduce the number of offences with the death penalty; and abolish the death penalty for all. However, the recent public hearing showed that the majority of people were still in favour of the death penalty. Nevertheless, Thailand had successfully dropped the death penalty in one offence related to corruption, and with the new Narcotics Act, it would remove it for additional two offences.

910. Thailand stated that it was committed to upholding the obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The rights to freedom of expression and freedom of assembly were guaranteed under the Constitution. The exercise of these rights must be within the boundary of the law and not infringe upon the rights and reputation of others or instigate hatred and undermine national security and public order. When an alleged violation of the law was reported, the officers were obligated to investigate the case. The officers would not arrest any person without a warrant or a court order unless there was an urgent need to do so, such as when the person was committing a flagrant violation of law or likely to cause danger to another person or his/her property. Throughout the process, the suspect in a criminal case shall be presumed innocent. The legal proceedings of all political activists strictly followed these principles and procedures. Relevant agencies had given due consideration to the demands of various groups of protesters. Demands relating to land rights, for example, were recently submitted to the Cabinet, which in response had assigned relevant agencies to follow up with a view to addressing the issues.

911. Thailand acknowledged the important role of human rights defenders in the promotion and protection of human rights, which had been highlighted as a priority group under the National Human Rights Plan and the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. The Government supported the work of human rights defenders and endeavoured to create a safe and enabling working environment for them, including through: the proposed amendment of the Witness Protection Act broadening the definition of witness to include persons providing information or testimony to the authorities; the Anti-SLAPP Bill that protected citizens from intimidation lawsuit, especially in cases related to abuse of power; and the Justice Fund that provided legal advice, mediation, protection, and assistance.

912. As a multicultural, multi-ethnic and multi-religious society, Thailand guaranteed the rights and freedom of people from all faiths. The Government’s policy on the Southern Border Provinces (SBPs) was based on respect for human rights and human dignity, and aimed to promote a multicultural society that recognized different ethnicities and religions. The special security laws in the SBPs were first enforced out of necessity to ensure public safety following the seizure of weapons from an army camp and arson at local schools in January 2004. Its implementation was strictly based on the principles of necessity and proportionality, and without discrimination. As the situation had since shown signs of improvement, the application of the laws had been removed by district and reviewed regularly.

913. Thailand reaffirmed its continuing commitment to a zero tolerance policy on torture and enforced disappearances which reflected in its ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its signing of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It attached great importance to fulfilling its international obligations under relevant human rights treaties, while continuing to strengthen its judicial system to ensure its full implementation.

914. Thailand concluded by stating that it would do its utmost to ensure that its commitments were translated into action through engagement with all stakeholders, particularly civil society. The mid-term review as part of its voluntary pledges would keep the momentum to ensure the continuation of its work, and to form an additional basis for Thailand’s future cooperation to promote and protect human rights within the country and beyond.

 Ireland

915. The review of Ireland was held on 10 November 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 Ireland 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;[[148]](#footnote-149)

 (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;[[149]](#footnote-150)

 (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.[[150]](#footnote-151)

916. At its 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Ireland (see sect. C below).

917. The outcome of the review of Ireland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[151]](#footnote-152) 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.[[152]](#footnote-153)

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

918. Mr. Michael Gaffey, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations in Geneva, addressed the Human Rights Council regarding the third universal periodic review of Ireland.

919. Ireland was fully committed to the universal periodic review process, believing it to be a vital mechanism for raising the profile of human rights domestically and internationally. The process during the third cycle had been constructive. The delegation thanked everyone who had contributed to it, particularly the delegations of other member States at the interactive dialogue, and the members of the troika – Germany, the Sudan and Ukraine. Ireland was grateful to the civil society organisations in Ireland that had diligently engaged with the Government, ensuring that the process remained credible. The Human Rights and Equality Commission had also played an important role.

920. Of the 260 recommendations made by member States at the review of Ireland in November 2021, Ireland accepted 221, partially accepted six, and noted 33. The addendum provided explanations to many of the noted recommendations.

921. Regarding issues most frequently raised in the recommendations, Ireland had ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 2002, and since 2007 was a signatory to its Optional Protocol. The Programme for Government in place committed to ratifying the Protocol. Legislation was required to provide for National Preventive Mechanisms to monitor places of detention before it could be ratified. This legislation would be included in the General Scheme of the Inspection of Places of Detention Bill.

922. Ireland was committed to combatting all forms of racism in society. The Programme for Government committed to publishing a new National Action Plan against Racism, and an independent National Anti-Racism Committee had been established in 2020. The Committee was developing an Action Plan, to be submitted to Government in May 2022.

923. The Government had sought progress for the Traveller and Roma communities, including through recognition of Traveller ethnicity in 2017 by the Irish Parliament. Equality legislation listed membership of the Traveller Community as grounds for prohibition of discrimination.

924. With respect to gender equality, since its last review Ireland had developed a strategic approach under its National Strategy for Women and Girls 2017-2021. The Strategy led to enactment of legislation requiring companies to report on the gender pay gap. Family leave entitlements were expanded to better support parents to share childcare. The Government had also rolled out an equality budgeting initiative to help policymakers better anticipate the equality impacts in the budgetary process.

925. Electoral legislation reforms from 2016 aimed to increase the participation of women in political decision-making. Registered political parties were required to have at least 30per cent female and 30 per cent male candidates in general elections or their State funding would be halved. This quota would rise to 40 per cent from 2023. This requirement resulted in an increase from 15 per cent to 30 per cent in the proportion of women candidates contesting the 2016 and 2020 general elections, with women elected to 23 per cent of seats in the lower House of Parliament in 2020.

926. The Government was committed to tackling domestic, sexual and gender-based violence in all its forms. Ireland had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence, the Istanbul Convention, in 2019. Ireland was finalising its third national strategy to combat domestic, sexual, gender-based violence. Ending gender-based violence was also central to the third National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security of 2019.

927. A Citizens Assembly on Gender Equality was established by Parliament in 2019 to make recommendations to advance gender equality. Its report was submitted to Parliament in 2021. A special committee was established to consider the recommendations and identify next steps, and the Government would respond to each recommendation.

928. Ireland’s new housing strategy was launched in 2022. ‘Housing for All - a New Housing Plan for Ireland’ was a multi-annual plan to improve Ireland’s housing system and delivering more homes for people with different housing needs. The Government was committed to eradicating homelessness by 2030. The Strategy contained specific costed actions to increase supply, with over 90,000 social, 36,000 affordable and 18,000 cost rental homes to be delivered by 2030. €4 billion was being invested annually in social and affordable housing.

929. For families in long-term homelessness, improved supports were being provided. A National Homeless Action Committee had been established, with key Government departments, agencies and NGO stakeholders involved. Initial priorities were homelessness prevention and developing a youth homelessness strategy.

930. The Government took its responsibility to investigate and address historic wrongs very seriously. Regarding Mother and Baby and County Home institutions, the State had failed to protect vulnerable citizens, and to uphold their most fundamental rights, as articulated in the Taoiseach’s apology following publication of the Report of the Commission of Investigation into Mother and Baby Homes in 2021. The focus was now on advancing the 22 specific measures in the 2021 *Action Plan for Survivors and Former Residents of Mother and Baby and County Home Institutions*. This included a Payments Scheme and an enhanced medical card for defined groups in acknowledgement of suffering experienced in these institutions. It also included enacting the Birth Information and Tracing Bill 2022, and legislation to allow for exhumation, identification, and dignified reburial of infants at the Tuam burial site, both of which were before the Houses of the Oireachtas.

931. Ireland was fully committed to implementing its universal periodic review commitments and would provide an update on this through a mid-term report.

932. As Ireland looked forward to fully emerging from the COVID-19 crisis, it would continue its commitment to protect its most vulnerable and to provide a fair and just society for all. The promotion of human rights would remain a central focus of Ireland’s domestic and foreign policies. The Government looked forward to working with all stakeholders to make its human rights obligations and aspirations a reality.

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

933. The Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (video statement) stated that it was keen to ensure action on a number of Working Group recommendations. It highlighted that implementation of the Optional Protocols to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities remained areas of significant delay. Access to housing was at crisis levels, and the Commission welcomed recommendations to address the issue, with Traveller and Roma communities, among other groups, continuing to face systemic barriers. It expressed appreciation for recommendations to tackle racism and to combat human trafficking.

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

934. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ireland, 13 delegations made statements.

935. Nepal expressed appreciation to Ireland for accepting most of the recommendations made during the third cycle, including both the recommendations made by Nepal. It noted positively the formulation of the National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual, and Gender-based Violence, and the adoption of the Youth Justice Strategy 2021-2027 for the consideration of the full range of issues related to children and young people. Nepal supported the adoption of the Ireland universal periodic review outcome report by consensus.

936. Nigeria took positive note of the measures adopted by the Government of Ireland to prevent and combat racial discrimination, human trafficking, and the protection of victims of human trafficking. It commended the policy of the Government of Ireland on the integration and inclusion of migrants and marginalized groups. Nigeria recommended the adoption of the universal periodic outcome report of Ireland by consensus.

937. The Russian Federation noted that Ireland had accepted five of the six recommendations made by the Russian Federation, but not the recommendation on introducing a legal prohibition on racial profiling and the creation of an independent mechanism for complaints based on racial profiling. It stated that despite certain progress, the human rights situation in Ireland remained complex. It hoped that the accepted recommendations would be properly carried out to overcome existing gaps, and recommended adopting the outcome document.

938. Sierra Leone welcomed Ireland’s support for all the three recommendations it had made. It was pleased to note that Ireland was in the process of drafting legislation to enable ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and was committed to developing a national action plan against racism. Sierra Leone supported the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Ireland.

939. South Africa expressed its appreciation to Ireland for accepting two of the three recommendations it had presented. It stated that it was further encouraged to hear that Ireland was committed to ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and that consideration was being given on how best to implement it. South Africa respectfully requested the Council to adopt Ireland’s universal periodic review outcome.

940. Sri Lanka (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Ireland of many of the recommendations received at the universal periodic review, including 2 of the 3 recommendations made by Sri Lanka. It welcomed Ireland’s third National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual, and Gender-based Violence and Ireland’s assurances to continue efforts to deliver equality of opportunities for education and to uphold social pluralism. Sri Lanka recommended the adoption of the third universal periodic review report of Ireland.

941. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Ireland for the acceptance of most of the recommendations it had received, such as its own recommendation for adaptation of the country’s legislation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to increase employment rates for this group. It hoped Ireland could successfully advance in implementing the recommendations accepted, especially strengthening its public policies in favour of migrants, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups, and recommended the adoption of its report.

942. Viet Nam (video statement) expressed appreciation to Ireland for supporting its recommendation on closing gaps in the policy and institutional framework for people experiencing racial discrimination, and for plans under the new National Action Plan against Racism in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. By supporting its recommendation on giving women more equal opportunities in the labour market and better access to full-time employment, Ireland would expand efforts on gender equality, particularly with the new National Strategy for Women and Girls.

943. Algeria (video statement) commended Ireland for accepting the recommendations of many delegations, including two recommendations by Algeria on pursuing its efforts to strengthen and increase national programmes for social inclusion, and pursuing its efforts to eliminate obstacles to education and employment for persons with disabilities. Algeria supported the adoption of Ireland’s universal periodic review outcome.

944. China was concerned that Roma, persons of African descent, and migrants were subject to systematic racial discrimination in Ireland and lived in poor conditions; that xenophobia and violence were on the rise and politicians often made racist and hate speeches; and that human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and domestic violence were widespread. China urged Ireland to seize the universal periodic review to adopt practical measures to combat racial discrimination and xenophobic violence, protect the rights of minority groups, and eliminate violence against women and girls.

945. Botswana (video statement) welcomed Ireland’s acceptance of both of its recommendations: to take additional measures to protect vulnerable communities from racial discrimination, particularly that which may be perpetrated by public institutions and officials; and to prioritize equitable access to quality education opportunities at all levels. Botswana supported the adoption of Ireland’s universal periodic review outcome.

946. Burkina Faso (video statement) commended the progress made by Ireland, in particular the adoption of the National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual, and Gender-Based Violence and the Youth Justice Strategy 2021-2027. It welcomed Ireland's continued engagement with Human Rights Council mechanisms and acceptance of most recommendations made. It invited Ireland to continue its efforts to make human rights more effective on its territory, in particular by strengthening actions to combat racist hate speech and violence against women and girls.

947. Cuba (video statement) commended Ireland for accepting the recommendations made by Cuba, including on effective implementation of measures to combat hate crimes and hate speech, particularly that committed against migrants, refugees, and ethnic minorities, on increasing efforts to eliminate gender gaps, and on strengthening measures to combat domestic and gender-based violence. Cuba supported the adoption of the outcome report of Ireland.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

948. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ireland, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

949. The International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) (video statement) commended Ireland for its acceptance of key recommendations to address racism and discrimination, including a forthcoming National Action Plan against Racism, legislation to combat hate speech and crime, and its commitment to implement a second National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy. It expressed concern that related long-standing commitments had not been realised. It called on Ireland to introduce legislation to prohibit racial profiling and fully implement the recommendations, with strengthened implementation structures and collaboration with civil society organisations.

950. Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement) welcomed Ireland’s commitment to tackle domestic and gender-based violence, and the announcement of additional refuge spaces in nine counties. It encouraged the Government to ensure that the Third National Strategy on Domestic, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence included disaggregated data and training. While welcoming revision of the National Referral Mechanism, it recommended to re-establish a dedicated anti-trafficking unit within the Department of Justice, and to train groups to identify and refer trafficking victims. It encouraged enactment of the International Protection (Family Reunification Amendment) Bill 2017.

951. Plan International, Inc. (video statement) congratulated the Irish Government for the supported recommendations relating to the rights of children. It stated that online gender-based violence hindered girls’ participation, and that children, particularly girls, should be equipped with an understanding of their rights, and how to protect their safety online, and report abuse. It encouraged the Government to further consider incorporating international legal frameworks to prevent and respond to online sexual abuse and exploitation of children, and to enact the Online Safety Media Regulation Bill 2019.

952. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) noted an escalation in online antisemitism contaminating social and political discourse. It expressed concern that the Government had not appointed a National Co-ordinator to combat antisemitism, nor adopted the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism. It welcomed publication of the general scheme of the Criminal Justice (Hate Crime) Bill, but was concerned that it did not adequately address antisemitic hate speech and incitement to such hatred. It recommended that Bill provisions should be better aligned with the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition.

953. In a joint statement, the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (video statement) welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to prioritize equal access to quality education at all levels, but was concerned about the ongoing inequity regarding access to digital technologies and the high prevalence of mental health illnesses among adolescents. The organizations recommended Ireland to strengthen efforts to tackle educational inequalities, through the adequate resourcing of early childhood education, and to support digital inclusion by targeting disadvantaged students and their communities, including with internet access.

954. Ingénieurs du Monde (video statement) expressed concern that antisemitism in Ireland seemed to come from the top down, which contributed to the Jewish population feeling vulnerable and often hiding their identity. It recommended that Ireland must fight against anti-Jewish hatred, adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, and address antisemitism in the country, including through sending a clear message to all their citizens that racism against Jews is not welcome anywhere.

955. The Meezaan Center for Human Rights reported that Ireland was affected by modern slavery but that decreasing victim identification, as well as the low prosecution and convictions rates in trafficking cases, fostered a climate of impunity. While welcoming the recommendation to develop and implement a national action plan to prevent and combat all forms of modern slavery, it called on Ireland to assist victims without discrimination based on their immigration status, to advance in the development and implementation of related programmes, and to ratify related human rights instruments.

956. The Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration was concerned that more than 90,000 children were living in consistent poverty, including children in one-parent families, Roma, Traveller, and migrant children, and that the Mother and Baby Homes investigation had made no recommendations regarding mixed-race children. It noted educational disadvantage, especially among children who were homeless, with disabilities, seeking asylum, and in one-parent families. It recommended that Ireland work towards eliminating, child poverty and racial discrimination, and address root causes of educational disadvantage. It welcomed the Youth Justice Strategy 2021-2027.

957. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination commended Ireland for positive measures taken to strengthen the protection of refugees, asylum seekers and migrant workers, the scheme for long-term undocumented migrants to obtain residence in Ireland, and the plan to end Direct Provision Centers by 2024. It expressed concern about the increase in attacks, discrimination and harassment against migrants and ethnic minorities, and the lack of effective legislation against discrimination. It urged Ireland to adopt legislation that provides all victims of domestic violence with an independent status, including undocumented migrants.

958. The [United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation](https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/HRCDocuments/56/NGO/45876_82_2fb4f400_b154_474b_9b2f_e4578638755f.docx) noted that Ireland was working to improve the conditions for welcoming refugees, using new criteria that include family reunification and asylum seeking, and that Ireland had implemented a national programme to provide adequate housing to a number of people. It thus recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the report of the universal periodic review of Ireland, which had accepted the majority of recommendations. It hoped that these recommendations would be implemented in line with its international obligations.

 5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

959. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 260 recommendations received, 221 had enjoyed the support of Ireland, and 33 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another six recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

960. Ireland expressed appreciation for the engagement of all stakeholders throughout the third universal periodic review cycle process, and at the Human Rights Council session for the adoption of its Working Group outcomes.

 B. General debate on agenda item 6

961. At its 45th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan[[153]](#footnote-154) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Ecuador) (zoom statement), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (zoom statement), China, Cuba, France (on behalf of the European Union), India (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe), Indonesia (zoom statement), Libya (video statement), Malawi (zoom statement), Malaysia, Morocco[[154]](#footnote-155) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Bahrain (video statement), Bangladesh (zoom statement), Bhutan, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Tunisia (video statement), United Republic of Tanzania (zoom statement);

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNESCO (zoom statement), UN-Habitat;

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: New Zealand: Human Rights Commission;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale, Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asia Centre Co., Ltd., Asociacion HazteOir.org, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », International Bar Association, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Partners For Transparency, UPR Info.

 C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Hungary

962. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/101 on the outcome of the review of Hungary.

 Suriname

963. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/102 on the outcome of the review of Suriname.

 Samoa

964. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/103 on the outcome of the review of Samoa.

 Greece

965. At its 41st meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/104 on the outcome of the review of Greece.

 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

966. At its 42nd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/105 on the outcome of the review of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

 Papua New Guinea

967. At its 42nd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/106 on the outcome of the review of Papua New Guinea.

 Tajikistan

968. At its 42nd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/107 on the outcome of the review of Tajikistan.

 United Republic of Tanzania

969. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/108 on the outcome of the review of the United Republic of Tanzania.

 Eswatini

970. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/109 on the outcome of the review of Eswatini.

 Antigua and Barbuda

971. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/110 on the outcome of the review of Antigua and Barbuda.

 Trinidad and Tobago

972. At its 43rd meeting, on 23 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/111 on the outcome of the review of Trinidad and Tobago.

 Thailand

973. At its 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/112 on the outcome of the review of Thailand.

 Ireland

974. At its 44th meeting, on 24 March 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 49/113 on the outcome of the review of Ireland.

 VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

 A. Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967

975. At the 46th meeting, on 25 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian Territory occupied since 1967, Michael Lynk, presented his report (A/HRC/49/87).

976. At the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.

977. 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: China, Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco[[155]](#footnote-156) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Bangladesh (zoom statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait (video statement), Lebanon, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, Yemen (video statement), Zimbabwe (zoom statement);

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Amnesty International, 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 Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), Institute for NGO Research, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), Norwegian Refugee Council, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (also on behalf of Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling), The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust.

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

 B. Reports of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

979. At the 46th meeting, on 25 March 2022, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolutions S-9/1 and S-12/1, the United Nations High High Commissioner for Human Rights presented her report on the human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular on the implementation of the Human Rights Council resolutions S-9/1 and S-12/1 (A/HRC/49/83).

980. At the same meeting, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 42/26, the High Commissioner presented her report on Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/49/85).

981. Also at the same meeting, pursuant to the Human Rights Council resolution 46/24, the High Commissioner presented the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/HRC/49/84).

982 At the same meeting, the representatives of the State of Palestine and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements as the States concerned.

 C. General debate on agenda item 7

983. At its 46th and 47th meetings, on 25 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan[[156]](#footnote-157) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Guatemala) (zoom statement), China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Indonesia, Libya (video statement), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco[[157]](#footnote-158) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Namibia (video statement), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia[[158]](#footnote-159) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Senegal (video statement), Sudan (video statement), United Arab Emirates (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam (video statement), Chile, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Djibouti (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Maldives, Morocco, Niger (zoom statement), Nigeria, South Africa, Sri Lanka (video statement), Tunisia (video statement);

 (c) Observer for a national human rights institution: State of Palestine: Independent Commission for Human Rights;

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, American Association of Jurists, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, B'nai B'rith, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, International Service for Human Rights, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Defence for Children International, European Union of Jewish Students, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Human Rights Watch, Institute for NGO Research, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), Norwegian Refugee Council, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, 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), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust, United Nations Watch, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies), World Jewish Congress.

 D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

984 At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.17, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, and co-sponsored by Chile, Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Thereafter, Cameroon withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

985. At the same meeting, the representatives of Israel and the State of Palestine made statements as the State concerned.

986. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Cameroon, Honduras, Lithuania

988. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 41 votes to 3, with 3 abstentions (resolution 49/28).

989. After adoption of the draft resolution, Belarus, Botswana, Finland, France, Panama, South Africa and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan

990. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.18, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, and co-sponsored by Chile, Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Thereafter, Cameroon withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

991. At the same meeting, the representatives of Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

992. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Libya, Namibia, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Malawi, Marshall Islands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Brazil, Cameroon, Honduras, Lithuania, Ukraine

994. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 38 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions (resolution 49/29).

995. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana and South Africa joined the sponsors.

 Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan

996. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.19, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, and co-sponsored by Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Thereafter, Cameroon withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors.

997. At the same meeting, the representatives of Israel (video statement) and the Syrian Arab Republic (video statement) made statements as the State concerned.

998. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, France (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour:*

Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Boliva (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against:*

Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining:*

Brazil, Cameroon, Honduras

1000. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 votes to 15, with 3 abstentions (resolution 49/30).

1001. After adoption of the draft resolution, Belarus and South Africa joined the sponsors.

1002. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Lithuania made general comments and statements in explanation of vote after the vote on all the resolutions adopted under agenda item 7.

 VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

 A. General debate on agenda item 8

1003. At the 47th meeting, on 25 March 2022, and the 48th meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Azerbaijan[[159]](#footnote-160) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) (zoom statement), Benin, China, China (also on behalf of Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), China (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), France (on behalf of the European Union), India, Indonesia (zoom statement), Mauritania (video statement), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation, United States of America, United States of America (also on behalf of Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan (video statement), Algeria (video statement), Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus (video statement), Bulgaria (video statement), Georgia, Ghana (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Sweden, Tunisia (video statement);

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Africa Culture Internationale, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Alsalam Foundation, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Beijing Crafts Council, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, European Union of Jewish Students, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for NGO Research, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Legal Resources Centre), Iraqi Development Organization, iuventum e.V., Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Maloca Internationale, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)), 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, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Prahar, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Sikh Human Rights Group, The Next Century Foundation, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, Youth Parliament for SDG, Zero Pauvre Afrique.

 IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

 A. Debate in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

1004. At the 48th meeting, on 28 March 2022, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/226, the Human Rights Council held a debate in commemoration of the
International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the form of a panel discussion. The focus of the discussion was on voices for action against racism.

1005. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the debate.

1006. Also at the same meeting, the human rights activist and poet, Amock Alikuleti, read his poem “Justice Is Not Blind”.

1007. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Executive Director of AAPI Equity Alliance and Co-founder of Stop AAPI Hate, Manjusha P. Kulkarni (video statement); the Director and Board Chairperson of the Durban Holocaust & Genocide Centre, National Vice-President of the South Africa Jewish Board of Deputies and President of the Africa Australia Region of the World Jewish Congress, Mary Kluk (video statement); the Founder and General Coordinator of Criola, Lúcia Xavier (video statement); and the Executive Director of Minority Rights Group International and Professor of Law at Middlesex University, Joshua Castellino (video statement). The Council divided the debate into two speaking slots held at the same meeting.

1008. During the ensuing discussion for the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Brazil (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation (video statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand) (video statement), Haiti (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Service for Human Rights, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, World Jewish Congress.

1009. During the discussion for the second speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (video statement), Gabon, Germany, Malawi, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Belgium, Costa Rica (zoom statement), Dominican Republic (zoom statement), Ecuador, South Africa;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

1010. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 B. General debate on agenda item 9

1011. At the 48th meeting, on 28 March 2022, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations Office at Geneva, and the Chair-Rapporteur of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, Marie Chantal Rwakazina, presented the report of the Working Group on its nineteenth session, held from 12 to 22 October 2021 (A/HRC/49/89).

1012. At the 48th and 49th meeting, on the same day, and the 50th meeting, on 29 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Azerbaijan[[160]](#footnote-161) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) (zoom statement), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (zoom statement), Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru) (video statement), Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries) (video statement), China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) (zoom statement), Cuba (video statement), Denmark[[161]](#footnote-162) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), European Union[[162]](#footnote-163) (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), France (on behalf of the European Union), Germany, India, Indonesia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania (video statement), Morocco[[163]](#footnote-164) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (zoom statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Russian Federation (video statement), Saudi Arabia[[164]](#footnote-165) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria (video statement), Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Bangladesh (zoom statement), Belarus (video statement), Botswana (video statement), Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Djibouti (video statement), Dominican Republic (zoom statement), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Ghana (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kenya (video statement), Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua (zoom statement), Nigeria, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Turkey;

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Habitat International Coalition, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)), Alsalam Foundation, American Civil Liberties Union (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, China Foundation for Human Rights Development, Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Human Is Right, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, Institute for NGO Research, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), Interfaith International, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Human Rights Council, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of Africa Culture Internationale, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII , Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Global Action on Aging , Habitat International Coalition, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.Org, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale), Iraqi Development Organization, Japan Society for History Textbook, Justiça Global, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, 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, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Prahar, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Association of China, World Jewish Congress, Youth Parliament for SDG, Zero Pauvre Afrique.

1013. At the 50th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

1014. 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.

 C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief

1015. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.5, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Haiti, Paraguay and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Malawi and Thailand joined the sponsors.

1016. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, France (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the United Arab Emirates made general comments on the draft resolution.

1017. 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.

1018. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/31).

1019. After adoption of the draft resolution, Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

 A. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1020. At the 50th meeting, on 29 March 2022, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/20, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

1021. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: the Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Albert Fabrice Puela; the members of the Team of international experts, Bacre Ndiaye and Marie-Therese Keta-Bocoum; and the Director General of the Congolese Society for the Rule of Law, Dominique Kambala.

1022. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner and the presenters questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Benin, China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) (zoom statement), France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Senegal, Sweden[[165]](#footnote-166) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Belgium, Egypt (video statement), Ireland, Italy;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (also on behalf of International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Minority Rights Group, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, World Organisation Against Torture.

1023. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 B. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holders

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

1024. At the 50th meeting, on 29 March 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Vitit Muntarbhorn, presented his oral update.

1025. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

1026. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 50th and 51st meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cambodia[[166]](#footnote-167) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), China (video statement), Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, India, Indonesia (zoom statement), Japan (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan (zoom statement), Belarus (video statement), Brunei Darussalam (video statement), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Egypt (video statement), Kuwait (video statement), Lao People's Democratic Republic (zoom statement), Lebanon (zoom statement), Maldives, Morocco (zoom statement), New Zealand, Philippines (video statement), Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkey (zoom statement), Viet Nam (video statement), Yemen (video statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, IDPC Consortium, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada.

1027. At the 51st meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali

1028. At the 51st meeting, on 29 March 2022, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali, Alioune Tine, presented his report (A/HRC/49/94).

1029. At the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the State concerned.

1030. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Germany, Luxembourg, Mauritania (video statement), Senegal, Sweden[[167]](#footnote-168) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Egypt (video statement), Ireland, Niger (video statement), South Sudan, Sri Lanka (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), Interfaith International, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

1031. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan

1032. At the 51st meeting, on 29 March 2022, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/29, the report of the High Commissioner on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan (A/HRC/49/91).

1033. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1034. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) (zoom statement), Eritrea, Mauritania (video statement), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (video statement), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana (video statement), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (zoom statement), Egypt (video statement), Kenya (video statement), Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Amnesty International, Baptist World Alliance, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International.

1035. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 D. High-level interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1036. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2022 the Council held, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/19, a high-level interactive dialogue to assess the developments in the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic.

1037. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; the Minister for Justice and Human Rights of the Central African Republic, Arnaud Djoubaye Abazene; the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Deputy Head of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic; the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agetse; the President of the Truth, Justice, Reparation and Reconciliation Commission, Marie Edith Douzima-Lawson; the Representative of the African Union Office in the Central African Republic, Mohamed Bah; and the President of the Civil Society Working Group on Transitional Justice, Fernand Mande Djapou.

1038. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Benin, Cameroon, China (video statement), France, Luxembourg, Mauritania (video statement), Norway[[168]](#footnote-169) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan (zoom statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Egypt (video statement), Ireland, Morocco, Portugal, Sri Lanka (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Christian Solidarity Worldwide, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Meezaan Center for Human Rights.

1039. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 E. Interactive dialogue with the Independent Fact-finding Mission on Libya

1040. At the 52nd meeting, on 30 March 2022, the Chairperson of the the Independent Fact-finding Mission on Libya, Mohamed Auajjar, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/25, the report of the Independent Fact-finding Mission (A/HRC/49/4).

1041. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

1042. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 52nd and 53rd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bahrain, Cameroon (zoom statement), China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) (zoom statement), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, Luxembourg, Mauritania (video statement), Morocco[[169]](#footnote-170) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States) (zoom statement), Netherlands (video statement), Qatar, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sudan (zoom statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Belgium, Egypt (video statement), Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Malta (video statement), Morocco, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania (zoom statement), Yemen (video statement);

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

 (d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aman against Discrimination, Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Human Rights Solidarity Organization, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, World Organisation Against Torture.

1043. At the 53rd meeting, the members of the Independent Fact-finding Mission, Tracy Robinson and Chaloka Beyani, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

 F. Interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in Ukraine

1044. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2022, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/22, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

1045. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1046. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Finland, France, Germany, Japan (video statement), Lithuania, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Austria (video statement), Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada (video statement), Colombia, Croatia, Croatia (also on behalf of Costa Rica and Liechtenstein), Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein (video statement), Malta (video statement), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova (video statement), Romania (video statement), Slovakia, Slovenia (video statement), Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey,

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

 (f) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights;

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: All Win Network, Baptist World Alliance, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) (also on behalf of ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture, Human Rights House Foundation, International Commission of Jurists, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Minority Rights Group, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland), World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

1047. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 G. General debate on agenda item 10

1048. At the 53rd meeting, on 30 March 2022, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 2/113 and resolution 14/15, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan and on the achievements of technical assistance in the field of human rights (A/HRC/49/90) and the annual oral presentation of the High Commissioner on technical assistance and capacity-building efforts.

1049. At the same meeting, the member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights presented the report of the Board of Trustees (A/HRC/49/93).

1050. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement as the State concerned.

1051. At the same meeting and at the 54th meeting, on 31 March 2022, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) (zoom statement), Benin, Cambodia[[170]](#footnote-171) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), China (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) (zoom statement), Cuba (video statement), Denmark[[171]](#footnote-172) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Finland, France (also on behalf of the European Union), Germany, India, Indonesia, Lesotho[[172]](#footnote-173) (also on behalf of Barbados, Mauritania, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Uganda) (video statement), Libya (video statement), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States of America and Uruguay), Malawi (zoom statement), Mauritania, Morocco[[173]](#footnote-174) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay (also on behalf of Argentina, the Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Qatar, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia[[174]](#footnote-175) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Sudan (zoom statement), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (zoom statement);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (video statement), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bhutan (video statement), Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (video statement), Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Egypt (video statement), Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Latvia, Mauritius (also on behalf of Maldives), Mozambique, Philippines (video statement), Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan (zoom statement), Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand (video statement), Togo (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Turkey, Uganda (zoom statement), United Republic of Tanzania (zoom statement), Yemen (video statement);

 (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (video statement);

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (also on behalf of CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation), Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Human Rights Information and Training Center, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Sikh Human Rights Group, World Organisation Against Torture, YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation, Youth Parliament for SDG.

1052. At the 54th meeting, the representatives of Cambodia and the Russian Federation made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 H. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Strengthening the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council

1053. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Maldives, also on behalf of Barbados, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Switzerland and Turkey, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.3, sponsored by Barbados, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Switzerland and Turkey, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Nauru, New Zealand, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tuvalu, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Yemen. Subsequently, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Georgia, Israel, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Nepal, North Macedonia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

1054. At the same meeting, the representatives of France (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), the Gambia, India and the Marshall Islands made general comments on the draft resolution.

1055. 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.

1056. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/32).

1057. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Kiribati, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sri Lanka, and Trinidad and Tobago joined the sponsors.

 Cooperation with Georgia

1058. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Georgia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.27, sponsored by Georgia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Thereafter, Finland and Lithuania withdrew their co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Canada, Costa Rica, Ireland, Japan, Romania, San Marino and Somalia joined the sponsors.

1059. At the same meeting, the representatives of France (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

1060. 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.

1061. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Finland, Lithuania, the Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1062. 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:*

Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Somalia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

1063. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 19 votes to 6, with 20 abstentions (resolution 49/33).[[175]](#footnote-176)

1064. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland and Lithuania joined the sponsors. After adoption of the draft resolution, Somalia withdrew its co-sponsorship.

 Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights

1065. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.33, sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Iceland and Turkey. Subsequently, Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Thailand joined the sponsors.

1066. At the same meeting, the representative of France (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

1067. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/34).

1068. After adoption of the draft resolution, Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan

1069. At the 58th meeting, on 1 April 2022, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/49/L.34, sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Costa Rica and El Salvador joined the sponsors.

1070. At the same meeting, the representative of France (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made a general comment on the draft resolution.

1071. Also at the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1072. 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.

1073. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 49/35).

1074. After adoption of the draft resolution, Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

1075. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Cameroon, Honduras, the Marshall Islands, Somalia and the United States of America made general comments and statements in explanation of vote after the vote on all the resolutions adopted under agenda item 10.

Annex I

 Attendance

 Members

Argentina

Armenia

Benin

Bolivia (Plurinational

State of)

Brazil

Cameroon

China

Côte d’Ivoire

Cuba

Eritrea

Finland

France

Gabon

Gambia

Germany

Honduras

India

Indonesia

Japan

Kazakhstan

Libya

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malawi

Malaysia

Marshall Islands

Mauritania

Mexico

Montenegro

Namibia

Nepal

Netherlands

Pakistan

Paraguay

Poland

Qatar

Republic of Korea

Russian Federation

Senegal

Somalia

Sudan

Ukraine

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Uzbekistan

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria

Andorra

Angola

Antigua and Barbuda

Australia

Austria

Azerbaijan

Bahamas

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Barbados

Belarus

Belgium

Belize

Bhutan

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Botswana

Brunei Darussalam

Bulgaria

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Cabo Verde

Cambodia

Canada

Central African Republic

Chad

Chile

Colombia

Comoros

Congo

Costa Rica

Croatia

Cyprus

Czechia

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Denmark

Djibouti

Dominica

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

Estonia

Eswatini

Ethiopia

Fiji

Georgia

Ghana

Greece

Grenada

Guatemala

Guinea

Guinea Bissau

Guyana

Haiti

Hungary

Iceland

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iraq

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Jamaica

Jordan

Kenya

Kiribati

Kuwait

Kyrgyzstan

Lao People’s Democratic
Republic

Latvia

Lebanon

Lesotho

Liberia

Liechtenstein

Madagascar

Maldives

Mali

Malta

Mauritius

Micronesia (Federated
States of)

Monaco

Mongolia

Morocco

Mozambique

Nauru

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Niger

Nigeria

North Macedonia

Norway

Oman

Palau

Panama

Papua New Guinea

Peru

Philippines

Portugal

Republic of Moldova

Romania

Rwanda

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Samoa

San Marino

Sao Tome and Principe

Saudi Arabia

Serbia

Seychelles

Sierra Leone

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

Solomon Islands

South Africa

South Sudan

Spain

Sri Lanka

Suriname

Sweden

Switzerland

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Thailand

Timor-Leste

Togo

Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia

Turkey

Turkmenistan

Tuvalu

Uganda

United Republic of Tanzania

Uruguay

Vanuatu

Viet Nam

Yemen

Zambia

Zimbabwe

 Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See

State of Palestine

 Other entities having receive a standing invitation to participate as Observers

International Committee of the Red Cross

Sovereign Order of Malta

 United Nations

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

 Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

International Civil Aviation Organization
(ICAO)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

International Organization of Employers

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Institute for Training and
Research (UNITAR)

United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
(UN-Women)

World Food Programme (WFP)

World Health Organization (WHO)

 Intergovernmental organizations

African Union

Commonwealth Secretariat

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

Council of Europe

European Union

International Development Law Organization (IDLO)

International Organization of the Francophonie

Organization of American States

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Pacific Community

South Centre

The International Organization for the LDCs (IOLDCs)

 National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Afghanistan: Independent Human Rights Commission

Burundi: Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de l’Homme

Colombia: Defensoria del Pueblo

Croatia: Ombudsman

Denmark: Danish Institute for Human Rights

Ethiopia: Ethiopian Human Rights Commission

Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

Guatemala: Procuraduria para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos

Honduras: Comisionado National de los Derechos Humanos

India: National Human Rights Commission

Ireland: Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission

Malaysia: Human Rights Commission

Mauritania: Commission nationale des droits de l’homme

Morocco: Conseil National des Droits de l’Homme

New Zealand: Human Rights Commission

Qatar: National Human Rights Committee

Russian Federation: High Commissioner for Human Rights of the Russian Federation

Samoa: Office of the Ombudsman

State of Palestine: Independent Commission for Human Rights

Ukraine: Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

 **Non-g**o**vernmental organizations**

"ECO-FAWN" (Environment
Conservation Organization –Foundation
for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature)

ABC Tamil Oli

Access Now

ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together

Action Canada for Population and Development

Action Citoyenne pour l'Information et l’Education au Developpement Durable

Action on Smoking and Health

Action pour la protection des droits de
l'homme en Mauritanie

ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab
Minority Rights in Israel

Advocates for Human Rights

Africa Culture Internationale

African Centre for Democracy and
Human Rights Studies

African Development Association

African Green Foundation International

African Heritage And Global Peace
Initiative

Afric'ompetence

Afrique Esperance

AGE Platform Europe

Agence pour les droits de l'homme

Al Baraem Association for Charitable
Work

Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights

Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation

Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man

All Win Network

Alliance Creative Community Project

Alliance Defending Freedom

Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations
Génitales Féminines

Alliance internationale pour la défense
des droits et des libertés

Alsalam Foundation

Aman against Discrimination

American Association of Jurists

American Civil Liberties Union

Americans for Democracy & Human
Rights in Bahrain Inc

Amity Foundation

Amnesty International

Arigatou International

Article 19 - International Centre Against
Censorship, The

Asia Centre Co., Ltd.

Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and
Development

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research
Centre for Women (ARROW)

Asociación Española para el Derecho
Internacional de los Derechos Humanos
AEDIDH

Asociacion HazteOir.org

Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de
AIDS

Associação Jadir de Taekwondo

Association apprentissage sans frontieres

Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul

Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l'Enfance

Association culturelle des Tamouls en France

Association de lutte contre la dépendance

Association d'Entraide Médicale Guinée

Association des étudiants tamouls de France

Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism

Association for Progressive Communications

Association for the Prevention of Torture

Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes

Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration

Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults

Association Points-Coeur

Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC »

Association pour les Victimes Du Monde

Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi

Association Thendral

Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Baha'i International Community

Baptist World Alliance

Beijing Changier Education Foundation

Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center

Beijing Crafts Council

Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

B'nai B'rith

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University

British Humanist Association

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies

Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC)

Campus Watch

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)

Center for Global Nonkilling

Center for Innovative and Pragmatic Development Initiative (CIPDI)

Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The

Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA)

Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement.

Centre Europe - tiers monde

Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment

Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy

Centre Intercommunautaire Congolais Pour Les Personnes Avec Handicap

Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR

Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme

Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil

Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The

Child Development Foundation

Child Rights Connect

China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC)

China Foundation for Human Rights Development

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)

China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)

China Soong Ching Ling Foundation

Chinese Association for International Understanding

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries

Christian Solidarity Worldwide

Chunhui Children's Foundation

CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue)

CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation

Collectif des Associations Contre l'Impunité au Togo (C.A.C.I.T.)

Colombian Commission of Jurists

Comision Juridica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos -Capaj

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

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)

Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI

Consortium for Street Children, The

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience

Coordination nationale des associations des consommateurs

Defence for Children International

Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture

DiploFoundation

Disability Association of Tavana

Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers

DRCNet Foundation, Inc.

Dreikönigsaktion - Hilfswerk der Katholischen Jungschar

Eagle Vision Charity, Inc

Earthjustice

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project

Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans

Edmund Rice International Limited

El Hak Foundation for Freedom of Expression and Human Rights

Elizka Relief Foundation

EMERGENCY - Life Support for Civilian War Victims

Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort

Equality Now

ESOFE Association pour l'éducation, la santé et la promotion des femmes et des enfants au Cameroun

European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme

European Union of Jewish Students

Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance (FIND)

Famille Debout

Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland

Federation for Women and Family Planning

Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights, The (FEEDAR & HR)

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

Feekr Organization For Dialogue and human rights defense

FIAN International e.V.

First Modern Agro. Tools – Common Initiative Group (FI.MO.AT.C.I.G)

Fondation des Oeuvres pour la Solidarité et le Bien Etre Social - FOSBES ONG

Fortify, Inc.

Foundation for Human Rights and
Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief, The

France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand

Franciscans International

Frauen ohne Grenzen - Women without Borders / SAVE - Sisters Against Violent Extremism, gemeinnütziger Verein

Freedom House

Freedom Now

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Friends of the Earth International

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Fundación Abba Colombia

Fundacion para la Mejora de la Vida, la Cultura y la Sociedad

Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue

Geneva International Model United Nations (GIMUN)

Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale

Geo Expertise Association

Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network

Global Hope Network International

Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health

Global Life Savers Inc

Global Welfare Association

Graduate Women International (GWI)

Greek Council for Refugees

Greenpeace International

Grikob Foundation Ghana

Hamraah Foundation

Health and Environment Program (HEP)

HelpAge International

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Human Is Right

Human Rights Advocates Inc.

Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities (HRCBM)

Human Rights House Foundation

Human Rights Information and Training Center

Human Rights Now

Human Rights Solidarity Organization

Human Rights Watch

Hungarian Helsinki Committee

IDPC Consortium

Il Cenacolo

Indian Council of South America (CISA)

Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee

Ingenieurs du Monde

Institut de Drets Humans de Catalunya

Institut International de l’Écologie Industrielle et de l’Économie Verte

Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement

Institute for NGO Research

Institute for Policy Studies

Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH

Integrated Youth Empowerment – Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.)

Interfaith International

International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development

International Alliance of Women

International Association for Religious Freedom

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)

International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists

International Association of Justice Watch

International Bar Association

International Bridges to Justice

International Buddhist Relief Organisation

International Career Support Association

International Catholic Child Bureau

International Commission of Jurists

International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas

International Communities Organisation Limited

International Council of Jewish Women

International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)

International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights

International Disability Alliance

International Eurasia Press Fund

International Federation for Human Rights Leagues

International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities

International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA)

International Federation on Ageing

International Fellowship of Reconciliation

International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA)

International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)

International Human Rights Council

International Human Rights Internship Program

International Humanist and Ethical Union

International Indian Treaty Council

International Lesbian and Gay Association

International Longevity Center Global Alliance, Ltd.

International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)

International Movement ATD Fourth World

International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse

International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

International Organization for Educational Development

International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)

International PEN

International Planned Parenthood Federation

International Prison Chaplains' Association

International Service for Human Rights

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

Islamic Human Rights Commission

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco

iuventum e.V.

Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian

Japan Society for History Textbook

Jerusalem Institute of Justice

Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule

Jubilee Campaign

Justiça Global

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture

Khmer National Liberation Front

Kobia

La Brique

Law Council of Australia

Lawyers for Lawyers

Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada

Le Pont

Liberal International

Ligue Mauritanienne pour l'appui aux initiatives associatives

Lion Damien Club

Lutheran World Federation

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association

Maher

Make Mothers Matter

Maloca Internationale

Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)

Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients

Meezaan Center for Human Rights

Michael and Francisca Foundation

Minority Rights Group

Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group

Mothers Legacy Project

Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples

Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali

National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms

Nigeria-Togo Association

Noble Institution for Environmental Peace Inc.

Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty

Norwegian Refugee Council

Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie

Organisation Internationale pour la Sécurité des Transactions Electroniques OISTE

Organisation Internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)

Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale – OCAPROCE Internationale

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)

Partners For Transparency

Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation

Peace Brigades International

Peace Society of Kenya

Peace Track Initiative

Peivande Gole Narges Organization

People for Successful Corean Reunification

Plan International, Inc.

Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants

Prahar

PRATYEK

Profesionales por la Ética

Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES

Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative

Rawsam Human Development Center

Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme

Reporters Sans Frontieres International -Reporters Without Borders International

Reprieve

Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH)

Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie

Right Livelihood Award Foundation

Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung –Gesellschaftsanalyse und Politische Bildung e.V.

Save the Children International

Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association

SHEILD

Shivi Development Society

Sikh Human Rights Group

Sociedad y Discapacidad: Estudios, Asesoría e Integración de la Persona con Discapacidad
"Sociedad y Discapacidad"

Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos

Society for Development and Community Empowerment

Society for Threatened Peoples

Soka Gakkai International

Solidarité Suisse-Guinée

Soroptimist International

SOS Kinderdorf International

South Youth Organization

Stichting Global Human Rights Defence

Swedish Association for Sexuality Education

Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL

Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund

Synergie Feminine Pour La Paix Et Le Developpement Durable

Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

Tamil Uzhagam

Tchad agir pour l'environnement

Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale

The International Organization for the LDCs (IOLDCs)

The Geneva Consensus Foundation

The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)

The Next Century Foundation

The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development

The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd

Tourner La Page

Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust

Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie - Sicurezza Sociale e Ecozoofila

Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU)

Under The Same Sun Fund

Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee

United Nations Association of China

United Nations Watch

United States International Council on Disabilities

United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation

Universal Rights Group

UPR Info

VAAGDHARA

Village Suisse ONG

Villages Unis (United Villages)

Virtual Activism Incorporated

VIVAT International

Voie éclairée des enfants démunis (V.E.D.)

War Resisters International

Women and Development Association in Alexandria

Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling

Women's Federation for World Peace International

Women's Human Rights International Association

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace

World Barua Organization (WBO)

World Circle of the Consensus: Self-sustaining People, Orgnizations and Communities (SPOC)

World Evangelical Alliance

World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations

World Jewish Congress

World Muslim Congress

World Organisation Against Torture

World Organization of the Scout Movement

World Vision International

YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation

Youth Parliament for SDG

 Zero Pauvre Afrique

 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

 Documents issued for the forty-ninth session

| *Documents issued in the general series* |
| --- |
| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
| A/HRC/49/1 | 1 | Agenda and annotations |
| A/HRC/49/2 | 1 | Report of the Human Rights Council on its forty-ninth session |
| A/HRC/49/3 | 3, 4, 7, 9, 10 | Communications report of Special Procedures – Communications sent, 1 June to 30 November 2021; Replies received, 1 August 2021 to 31 January 2022 |
| A/HRC/49/4 | 10 | Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya |
| A/HRC/49/5 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Greece |
| A/HRC/49/5/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/6 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Suriname |
| A/HRC/49/6/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/7 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Samoa |
| A/HRC/49/8 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Hungary |
| A/HRC/49/8/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/9 | 6 | Situation of human rights in Sri Lanka – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/10 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| A/HRC/49/10/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/11 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Papua New Guinea |
| A/HRC/49/11/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/12 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Tajikistan |
| A/HRC/49/12/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/13 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – United Republic of Tanzania |
| A/HRC/49/13/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/14 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Eswatini |
| A/HRC/49/14/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/15 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Antigua and Barbuda |
| A/HRC/49/15/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/16 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Trinidad and Tobago |
| A/HRC/49/17 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Thailand |
| A/HRC/49/17/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/18 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Ireland |
| A/HRC/49/18/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/49/19 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Colombia – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/20 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Guatemala – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/21 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Honduras – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/22 | 2 | Question of human rights in Cyprus – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/23 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Nicaragua – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/24 | 2, 10 | Situation of human rights in Afghanistan – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/25 | 2, 7 | Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/26 | 2 | Conclusions and recommendations of special procedures – Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/49/27 | 2 | Measures taken to implement Human Rights Council resolution 9/8 and obstacles to its implementation, including recommendations for further improving the effectiveness of, harmonizing and reforming the treaty body system – Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/49/28 | 2, 3 | Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights – Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/49/29 | 2, 3 | Summary of the outcome of the consultation on ways to harmonize laws, policies and practices relating to mental health with the norms of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and on how to implement them – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/30 | 2, 3 | Meeting on the role of poverty alleviation in promoting and protecting human rights – Summary report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/31 | 2, 3 | Rights of the child and family reunification – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/32 | 2, 3 | Intersessional seminar on the challenges and opportunities of young people in the field of human rights –Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/49/33 | 2, 3 | Summary of the intersessional full-day panel discussion on the right to social security in the changing world of work, 1 November 2021 – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
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| A/HRC/49/NGO/28 | 4 | 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/49/NGO/29 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Imam Ali’s Popular Students Relief Society, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/30 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Imam Ali’s Popular Students Relief Society, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/31 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Imam Ali’s Popular Students Relief Society, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/32 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/33 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/34 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/35 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/36 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/37 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l’homme et des revendications démocratiques/ culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - «ARC» a non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/38 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/39 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/40 | 4 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/41 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/42 | 7 | Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/43 | 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/49/NGO/44 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/45 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al-khoei Foundation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/46 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/47 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/48 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/49 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/50 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/51 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maharat Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/52 | 5 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/53 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/54 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/55 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/56 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/57 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/58 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/59 | 4 | 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/49/NGO/60 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/61 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/62 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/63 | 3 | Written statement submitted by YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/64 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/65 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indian Council of Education, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/66 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/67 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Indian Council of Education, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/68 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/69 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/70 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/71 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/72 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/73 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/74 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by Interfaith International, Al-Hakim Foundation, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/75 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/76 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Al-Hakim Foundation, Association PANAFRICA, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Interfaith International, Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/77 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/78 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/79 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/80 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Imam Ali’s Popular Students Relief Society, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/81 | 2 | Written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/82 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Chinese Association for International Understanding, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/83 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Chinese Association for International Understanding, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/84 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/85 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Chant du Guépard dans le Désert, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/86 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/87 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/88 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/89 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/90 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Oromia Support Group in Australia Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/91 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/92 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/93 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Agence pour les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/94 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/95 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/96 | 4 | Written statement submitted by The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/97 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Thendral, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Le Pont, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner La Page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/98 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Thendral, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Le Pont, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner La Page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/99 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/100 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/101 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), Iranian Thalassemia Society, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/102 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/103 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/104 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/105 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/106 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Buddhist Relief Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/107 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/108 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/109 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/110 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/111 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/112 | 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/49/NGO/113 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/114 | 4 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/115 | 2 | Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/116 | 2 | Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/117 | 2 | Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/118 | 2 | Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/119 | 4 | Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/120 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Buddhist Relief Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/121 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Buddhist Relief Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/122 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l’homme et des revendications démocratiques/ culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - «ARC» a non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/123 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Buddhist Relief Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/124 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/125 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/126 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/127 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Human Rights International Association, Edmund Rice International Limited, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Association of World Citizens, International Society for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations on the roster |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/128 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, non-governmental organization in special consultative status, International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/129 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/130 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/131 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/132 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association Thendral, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Le Pont, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner La Page, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/133 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Alliance Creative Community Project, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/134 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Alliance Creative Community Project, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/135 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Yakutia - Our Opinion, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/136 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, Le Pont, Tamil Uzhagam, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/137 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/138 | 4 | Written statement submitted by US Committee for Human Rights in North Korea, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/139 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Alliance Creative Community Project, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/140 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/141 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l’homme et des revendications démocratiques/ culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - «ARC» a non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/142 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/143 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/144 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/145 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Protection of Street & Working Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/146 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Society for Recovery Support, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/147 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Society for Recovery Support, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/148 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Society for Recovery Support, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/149 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/150 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/151 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/152 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/153 | 5 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/154 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Chunhui Children's Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/155 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/156 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/157 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Association of Justice Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/158 | 2 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/159 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/160 | 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/49/NGO/161 | 8 | 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/49/NGO/162 | 3 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/163 | 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/49/NGO/164 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/165 | 4 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/166 | 4 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/167 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/168 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/169 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/170 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/171 | 9 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/172 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/173 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/174 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by African Network of Young Leaders for Peace and Sustainable Development, Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo, Lazarus Union, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Aalem for Orphan and Vulnerable Children,Inc., ABC Tamil Oli, Achievers Mission Foundation, Action Jeunesse pour le Développement, Action of Human Movement (AHM), Africa Unite, African Agency for Integrated Development |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/175 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/176 | 9 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/177 | 4 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/178 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/179 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/180 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association des étudiants tamouls de France, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/181 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/182 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/183 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/184 | 2 | Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/185 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/186 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/187 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Internship Program, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/188 | 2 | Written statement submitted by status Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/189 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/190 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/191 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/192 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/193 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/194 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Association Thendral, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/195 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/196 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/197 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/198 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Tamil Uzhagam, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/199 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/200 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Tamil Uzhagam, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/201 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/202 | 4 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/203 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/204 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/205 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/206 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/207 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/208 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/209 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/210 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/211 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Franciscans International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/212 | 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/49/NGO/213 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Society for Recovery Support, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/214 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/215 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/216 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Habitat International Coalition, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center “SHAMS”, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, 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/49/NGO/217 | 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/49/NGO/218 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Le Pont, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/219 | 7 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/220 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/221 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/222 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/223 | 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, Habitat International Coalition, 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/49/NGO/224 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/225 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Centre Europe - tiers monde, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/226 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/227 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/228 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/229 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, World Organisation Against Torture, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/230 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/231 | 2 | Written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/232 | 7 | oint written statement submitted by Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/233 | 9 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/234 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Habitat International Coalition, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center “SHAMS”, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, 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/49/NGO/235 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/236 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/237 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/238 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/239 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Fellowship of Reconciliation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/240 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/241 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/242 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/243 | 9 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/244 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/245 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/246 | 4 | Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Association PANAFRICA, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Espace Afrique International, Interfaith International, Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, organisations non gouvernementales dotées du |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/247 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Prahar, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/248 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/49/NGO/249 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |

Annex IV

 Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its forty-ninth session

**Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) (member from Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia)**

Antonina Gorbunova(the Russian Federation)

**Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) (member from Central and South America, and the Caribbean)**

Anexa Brendalee Alfred Cunningham **(**Nicaragua)

**Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) (member from the Pacific)**

Valmaine Toki (New Zealand)

**Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change**

Ian Fry (Tuvalu)

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan**

Richard Bennett (New Zealand)

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi**

Fortuné Gaetan Zongo (Burkina Faso)

**Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967**

Francesca P. Albanese (Italy)

**Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (member from Western European and other States)**

Matthew Gillett (New Zealand)

**Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (member from Asia-Pacific States)**

Angkhana Neelapaijit (Thailand)

**Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises (member from Asia-Pacific States)**

Pichamon Yeophantong (Thailand)

**Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination (member from Latin American and Caribbean States)**

Carlos Alberto Salazar Couto (Peru)

1. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#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. The proceedings of the forty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived Webcasts of the Council sessions (https://media.un.org). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. See [A/HRC/49/SR.55](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/49/SR.55), [A/HRC/49/SR.56](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/49/SR.56), [A/HRC/49/SR.57](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/49/SR.57) and [A/HRC/49/SR.58](https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/49/SR.58). [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. The representative of Honduras, subsequently, stated that there had been an error in the delegation’s vote and that it had intended to abstain. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
55. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
56. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
57. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
65. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
66. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
67. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
68. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
69. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#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, Somalia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
72. The representative of Armenia, subsequently, stated that there had been an error in the delegation’s statement and that it had intended to disassociate the Member State from the consensus on the twelfth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution as orally revised. [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
73. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
74. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
75. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
76. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
77. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
78. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
79. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
80. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
81. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
82. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
83. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
84. The delegation of Cameroon did not cast a vote. The representative of Cameroon subsequently stated that the delegation had intended to abstain. [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
85. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
86. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
87. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
88. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
89. <https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/49session/Pages/Oral-statements.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
90. A/HRC/WG.6/39/HUN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
91. A/HRC/WG.6/39/HUN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
92. A/HRC/WG.6/39/HUN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
93. A/HRC/49/8. [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
94. See also A/HRC/49/8/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
95. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SUR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
96. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SUR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
97. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SUR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
98. A/HRC/49/6. [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
99. See also A/HRC/49/6/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
100. A/HRC/WG.6/39/WSM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
101. A/HRC/WG.6/39/WSM/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
102. A/HRC/WG.6/39/WSM/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
103. A/HRC/49/7. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
104. A/HRC/WG.6/39/GRC/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
105. A/HRC/WG.6/39/GRC/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
106. A/HRC/WG.6/39/GRC/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-107)
107. A/HRC/49/5. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
108. See also A/HRC/49/5/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
109. A/HRC/WG.6/39/VCT/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
110. A/HRC/WG.6/39/VTC/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
111. A/HRC/WG.6/39/VTC/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
112. A/HRC/49/10. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
113. See also A/HRC/49/10/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
114. A/HRC/WG.6/39/PNG/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
115. A/HRC/WG.6/39/PNG/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
116. A/HRC/WG.6/39/PNG/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
117. A/HRC/49/11. [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
118. See also A/HRC/49/11/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
119. A/HRC/WG.6/39/TJK/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
120. A/HRC/WG.6/39/TJK/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
121. A/HRC/WG.6/39/TJK/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
122. A/HRC/49/12. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
123. See also A/HRC/49/12/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
124. A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
125. A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
126. A/HRC/WG.6/39/TZA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
127. A/HRC/49/13. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
128. See also A/HRC/49/13/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
129. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SWZ/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
130. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SWZ/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
131. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SWZ/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
132. A/HRC/49/14. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
133. See also A/HRC/49/14/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
134. A/HRC/WG.6/39/ATG/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
135. A/HRC/WG.6/39/ATG/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
136. A/HRC/WG.6/39/ATG/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
137. A/HRC/49/15. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
138. See also A/HRC/49/15/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
139. A/HRC/WG.6/39/TTO/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
140. A/HRC/WG.6/39/ TTO/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
141. A/HRC/WG.6/39/ TTO/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
142. A/HRC/49/16. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
143. A/HRC/WG.6/39/THA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
144. A/HRC/WG.6/39/THA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
145. A/HRC/WG.6/39/THA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
146. A/HRC/49/17. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
147. See also A/HRC/49/17/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
148. A/HRC/WG.6/39/IRL/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
149. A/HRC/WG.6/39/IRL/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
150. A/HRC/WG.6/39/IRL/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
151. A/HRC/49/18. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
152. See also A/HRC/49/18/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
153. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
154. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
155. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
156. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
157. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
158. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
159. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
160. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
161. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
162. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
163. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#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)
166. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-167)
167. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-168)
168. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-169)
169. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-170)
170. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-171)
171. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-172)
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)
175. The delegations of Armenia and the Marshall Islands did not cast a vote. The delegation of the Marshall Islands, subsequently, stated that the delegation intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution. The representative of Somalia, subsequently, stated that there had been an error in the delegation’s vote and that it had intended to abstain. [↑](#footnote-ref-176)