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|  |  | A/HRC/52/2 |
|  | **Advance Unedited Version** | Distr.: General7 June 2023Original: English |

**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-second session**

27 February– 4 April 2023

Agenda item 1

**Organizational and procedural matters**

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

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

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Part One

 Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-second session

 I. Resolutions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 52/1 | Advancing human rights in South Sudan |  |
| 52/1 | Advancing human rights in South Sudan | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/2 | Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/3 | Human rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/4 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/5 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on minority issues | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/6 | Freedom of religion or belief | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/7 | Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/8 | Promoting human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals through transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/9 | Freedom of opinion and expression: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/10 | Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination in this context | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/11 | Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/12 | Mental health and human rights | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/13 | The negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/14 | Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/15 | Cooperation with regional human rights organizations | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/16 | The right to food | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/17 | Mandate of 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 | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/18 | Promotion of the enjoyment of the cultural rights of everyone and respect for cultural diversity | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/19 | Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/20 | Human rights of migrants: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/21 | The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/22 | Human rights, democracy and the rule of law | 3 April 2023 |
| 52/23 | The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/24 | Contribution of the Human Rights Council with regard to the human rights implications of drug policy | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/25 | Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/26 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/27 | Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/28 | Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/29 | Situation of human rights in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/30 | Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/31 | Situation of human rights in Myanmar | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/32 | Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/33 | Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/34 | Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/35 | Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/36 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/37 | Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/38 | Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/39 | Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve the human rights situation in Haiti, in connection with a request from the authorities of Haiti for coordinated and targeted international action | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/40 | Cooperation with Georgia | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/41 | Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/42 | Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights | 4 April 2023 |
| 52/43 | Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan | 4 April 2023 |

 II. Decisions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 52/101 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bahrain | 24 March 2023 |
| 52/102 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Ecuador | 24 March 2023 |
| 52/103 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Tunisia | 24 March 2023 |
| 52/104 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Morocco  | 24 March 2023 |
| 52/105 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Indonesia | 27 March 2023 |
| 52/106 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Algeria | 27 March 2023 |
| 52/107 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 27 March 2023 |
| 52/108 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: India | 27 March 2023 |
| 52/109 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Finland | 27 March 2023 |
| 52/110 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Philippines | 27 March 2023 |
| 52/111 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Brazil | 28 March 2023 |
| 52/112 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Poland | 28 March 2023 |
| 52/113 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Kingdom of the Netherlands | 28 March 2023 |
| 52/114 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: South Africa | 28 March 2023 |

 Part Two
Summary of proceedings

 I. Organizational and procedural matters

 A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its fifty-second session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 27 February to 4 April 2023. 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 fifty-second session was held on 13 February 2023.
3. At the 1st meeting, on 27 February 2023, the President of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Ignazio Cassis, addressed the Human Rights Council in plenary session.
4. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the victims of the earthquake in Türkiye and the Syrian Arab Republic, at the request of the Permanent Representative of the Gambia.
5. At the 17th meeting, on 8 March 2023, the Human Rights Council observed International Women’s Day. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mexico (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Brazil, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Nepal, the Netherlands (the Kingdom of), North Macedonia, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Romania, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Ukraine, Uruguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Norther Ireland, the United States of America and the State of Palestine) made a statement. At the same meeting, the representative of the non-governmental organization, Centre for Reproductive Rights (also on behalf of Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Human Rights Watch, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, Plan International, Inc. and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom) made a statement.

 B. Attendance

1. 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, and 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

1. At its 1st to 10th meetings, from 27 February to 2 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a high-level segment, at which 142 dignitaries addressed the Council in plenary session, including three heads of State, three prime ministers, nine deputy prime ministers, 90 ministers, 23 deputy ministers and 14 representatives of observer organizations.
2. The following dignitaries addressed the Human Rights Council during the high-level segment, in the order in which they spoke:
	* 1. At the 1st meeting, on 27 February 2023: President of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo; President of Montenegro, Milo Đukanović; President of Colombia, Gustavo Petro Urrego (video statement); Prime Minister of Czechia, Petr Fiala (video statement); Prime Minister of Yemen, Maeen Abdulmalek Saeed; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Mukhtar Tileuberdi (video statement); First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Ivica Dačić (video statement); Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Don Pramudwinai (video statement); Deputy Prime Minister of Viet Nam, Tran Luu Quang; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Wopke B. Hoekstra (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Julio César Arriola Rámirez; Tánaiste and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Defence of Ireland, Micheál Martin; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile, Antonia Urrejola Noguera; Minister of Justice of Morocco, Abdellatif Ouahbi.
		2. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day: Minister for Foreign Affairs of Maldives, Abdulla Shahid; Minister for Development Cooperation and Global Climate Policy of Denmark, Dan Jørgensen; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Georgia, Ilia Darchiashvili; Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of Costa Rica, Arnoldo Andre; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Pekka Haavisto; Minister of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Outside of Senegal, Aïssata Tall Sall; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Andorra, Maria Ubach Font; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Palestine, Riad Al-Malki; Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of Argentina, Santiago Cafiero (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, Zambry Abd Kadir (video statement); Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, James Cleverly MP (video statement); Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs of Zimbabwe, Ziyambi Ziyambi; Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, Annalena Baerbock; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Peru, Ana Cecilia Gervasi; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Retno L.P. Marsudi; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hossein Amir-Abdollahian; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Anniken Huitfeldt; Minister for Foreign Affairs, European Affairs and Foreign Trade and the Federal Cultural Institutions of Belgium, Hadja Lahbib; Minister of Justice in charge of Human Rights of Gabon, Erlyne Ndembet Damas; Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs of France, Catherine Colonna; Minister of Human Rights and Citizenship of Brazil, Silvio Luiz de Almeida.
		3. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovenia, Tanja Fajon; Third Vice-Prime Minister in charge of Human Rights of Equatorial Guinea, Don Alfonso Nsue Mokuy; Minister for International Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade of Sweden, Johan Forssell; President of the Saudi Human Rights Commission of Saudi Arabia, Hala Mazyad Al-Tuwaijri; Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, Qin Gang (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs, Education and Sport of Liechtenstein, Dominique Hasler; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iceland, Thórdís Kolbrún Reykfjörd Gylfadóttir; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, Nikolaos-Georgios Dendias (video statement); Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Türkiye, Mehmet Kemal Bozay (video statement); Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan, Muzaffar Khuseinzoda; Secretary General of La Francophonie, Louise Mushikiwabo; Director-General of International Development Law Organization, Jan Beagle; Grand Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sovereign Order of Malta, Riccardo Paternò di Montecupo (video statement); Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Achim Steiner (video statement).
		4. At the 4th meeting, on 28 February 2023: Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Cambodia, Prak Sokhonn (video statement); Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, Antonio Tajani (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Ararat Mirzoyan; Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Timor-Leste, Adaljíza Albertina Xavier Reis Magno; Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Angola, Marcy Lopes; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, João Gomes Cravinho; Minister of Justice of Cabo Verde, Joana Gomes Rosa Amado; Minister of Justice, Constitutional and Religious Affairs of Mozambique, Helena Mateus Kida; Executive Secretary of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, Zacarias da Costa.
		5. At the 5th meeting, on the same day: Minister for Foreign and European Affairs and Trade of Malta, Ian Borg (video statement), Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Geoffrey Onyeama (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, Mario Adolfo Búcaro Flores (video statement); Minister of European and Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, Rastislav Káčer (video statement); Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, Alexander Schallenberg (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade, Minister for Land Transport and Light Rail of Mauritius, Alan Ganoo (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Romania, Bogdan Lucian Aurescu (video statement); Minister for External Affairs of India, Subrahmanyam Jaishankar (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Rogelio Mayta (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Park Jin (video statement); High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Josep Borrell Fontelles (video statement); Advisor to the Prime Minister on Peace and Human Rights of Nepal, Govinda Prasad Sharma Koirala; Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Burkina Faso, Bibata Nebie Ouedraogo; Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Patricia Scotland (video statement); President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mirjana Spoljaric Egger.
		6. At the 6th meeting on the same day: Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Honduras, Eduardo Enrique Reina García; Minister for Human Rights of Uzbekistan, Akmal Saidov; Minister of Justice of Ethiopia, Gedeon Timotiwos Hessebon; Minister of the People's Power for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Yvan Gil Pinto; Minster of Justice and Human Rights of Chad, Al-Habo Mahamat-Ahmad; Minister of Justice of Namibia, Yvonne Dausab (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Latvia, Edgars Rinkēvičs; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, Bruno Eduardo Rodríguez Parrilla.
		7. At the 7th meeting on 1 March 2023 : Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Abdullatif bin Rashid Alzayani; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Nikolay Milkov; Secretary of Justice of the Philippines, Jesus Crispin Remulla; Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, Péter Szijjártó; Minister for Foreign Affairs of San Marino, Luca Beccari (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Libya, Najla M. El Mangoush (by video teleconference), Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada, Mélanie Joly (video statement); Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belarus, Yury Ambrazevich.
		8. At the 8th meeting, on the same day: Vice-Minister Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, Kornelios Korneliou (video statement); Assistant Foreign Minister of Qatar, Lolwah Rashid Al-Khater; Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Tim Watts; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of North Macedonia, Fatmire Isaki; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, Mantas Adomėnas; Director General for Human Rights at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Christopher Ballinas; Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Khaled EL Bakly; Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Hissein Brahim Taha.
		9. At the 9th meeting, on 2 March 2023: Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin, Aurélien Agbenonci (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador, Juan Carlos Holguín Maldonado (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of the Syrian Arab Republic, Fayssal Mekdad (video statement); Government Counsellor, Minister for External Relations and Cooperation of Monaco, Isabelle Berro-Amadeï (video statement); Minister of Human Rights, Citizenship Training, Relations with Institutions of Togo, Christian Trimua; Secretary of State of the United States of America, Antony J. Blinken (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs and Local Government of New Zealand, Nanaia Mahuta (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Urmas Reinsalu (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Marshall Islands, Kitlang Kabua; Prime Minister of Vanuatu, Alatoi Ishmael Kalsakau (video statement); Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Croatia, Gordan Grlić-Radman (video statement); Special Advisor to the Prime Minister of Japan, Nakatani Gen; Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, Damas Ndumbaro (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kyrgyzstan, Zheenbek Kulubaev; Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, Abdul Momen MP (video statement); Minister of Foreign Affairs, Migration and Tunisians Abroad of Tunisia, Nabil Ammar; Attorney General and Minister of Justice of Gambia, Dawda A. Jallow; Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of Sierra Leone, Mohamed Lamin Tarawalley; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, Omer Ahmed Berzinji; Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Poland, Wojciech Gerwel; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Elnur Israfil oglu Mammadov; Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Josip Brkic.
		10. At the 10th meeting, on the same day: Minister for Foreign Affairs of El Salvador, Juana Alexandra Hill Tinoco (video statement); Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Hina Rabbani Khar (video statement); Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Mali, Abdoulaye Diop; Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, Roberto Álvarez Gil (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Rwanda, Vincent Biruta (video statement); Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of South Sudan, Mayiik Ayii Deng (video statement); Attorney General and the Minister Justice of Ghana, Godfrey Yeboah Dame (video statement); Minister of National Solidarity, Social Affairs, Human Rights and Gender of Burundi, Imelde Sabushimike; Minister of Justice of the Sudan, Mohamed Saeed Alhilo Dongs; Minister of Justice of the Republic of Botswana, Machana Ronald Shamukuni (video statement); First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Emine Dzhaparova (video statement); Minister Delegate of Minister of External Relations of Cameroon, Mbayu Félix; State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova, Vlad Cuc (video statement); Deputy Minister of the International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa, Candith Kwati Mashengo-Dlamini; Vice Minister of Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Panama, Yill Otero (video statement); Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Ryabkov; Deputy Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of Albania, Megi Fino; Secretary of State for Foreign and Global Affairs of Spain, Ángeles Moreno Bau (video statement); Commissioner of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Julissa Mantilla Falcón (video statement); Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Marija Pejčinović Burić (video statement); Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women, Sima Bahous (video statement); Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), Diene Keita; Deputy Executive Director of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Gillian Triggs.

 High-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming

1. At the 3rd meeting, on 27 February 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 16/21, an annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming, with the object of promoting the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system. The theme of the panel was “A reflection on five years of the United Nations Youth Strategy (Youth 2030): mapping a blueprint for the next steps”.
2. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Envoy of the Secretary-General on Youth (video statement) made opening statements for the panel discussion.
3. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Diene Keita; Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Gilbert F. Houngbo (video statement); Director of the Employment Policy Department at the ILO, Sangheon Lee; Director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Liaison Office in Geneva, Ana Luiza Thompson-Flores; Representative of the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organizations within the High-level Steering Committee of the United Nations Youth Strategy, Christine Salloum.
4. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Cabo Verde[[1]](#footnote-2) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), El Salvador[[2]](#footnote-3) (also on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Tunisia and Uzbekistan), European Union[[3]](#footnote-4) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, the Bahamas, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Viet Nam), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Nepal, Qatar (also on behalf of Group of Arab States), South Africa, Uzbekistan (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye and Turkmenistan);
	2. Representatives of observer States: Andorra, Netherlands (the Kingdom of);
	3. Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women);
	4. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	5. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Saleisiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Woman, Education and Development) (video statement), World Vision International (also on behalf of Child Rights Connect), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).
5. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cameroon, Malawi, Maldives, Romania, South Africa, Viet Nam;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Burkina Faso, Jamaica, Mauritius (video statement), Niger, Thailand, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania;
	3. Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
	4. Observers for non-governmental organizations: European Youth Forum, Reaseau Unite pour le Developpement de Mauritanie.
6. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 D. General segment

1. At the 10th meeting, on 2 March 2023, and at the 11th meeting, on 3 March 2023, a general segment was held, during which the following addressed the Human Rights Council:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Luxembourg, Malawi, Somalia, United Arab Emirates;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Israel, Lebanon, Mauritania, Oman, Sri Lanka, Holy See;
	3. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Gulf Cooperation Council;
	4. Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions;
	5. Invited members of civil society: Ann Fordham (video statement); Patrice Wellesley-Cole (video statement); Rory Truell, Razia Arefi (video statement).
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lithuania, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkiye and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 E. Agenda and programme of work

1. At its 11st meeting, on 3 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the fifty-second session.

 F. Organization of work

1. At its 1st meeting, on 27 February 2023, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the high-level segment, which would be seven minutes for each dignitary.
2. At the 10th meeting, on 2 March 2023, the President outlined the speaking time limits 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.
3. At the 11st meeting, on 3 March 2023, the President referred to the procedure for the online tabling of resolutions. The President also referred to the modalities concerning the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline and recalled 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for the inscription of speakers on the lists for all interactive dialogues and panel discussions, which had been opened on 20 February 2023. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.
5. During the fifty-second session, the speaking time limit for the 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 limit for the general debates was two minutes and 30 seconds for States members of the Council and one minute and 30 seconds for observer States and other observers. The speaking time limit for the panel discussions was two minutes for States members of the Council, observer States and other observers.
6. At the 41st meeting, on 24 March 2023, 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.

 G. Meetings and documentation

1. The Human Rights Council 57 fully serviced meetings during its fifty-second session.[[4]](#footnote-5)
2. The list of the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report.

 H. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the ten vacancies for special procedure mandate holders and members of expert mechanisms
2. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed ten special procedure mandate holders and members of expert mechanisms in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and Council decision 6/102 (see annex IV).

 I. Adoption of the report on the session

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its fifty-second session.
2. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report[[5]](#footnote-6) ad referendum and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Brazil, Israel, Poland, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements as observer States on the adopted resolutions.
4. At the same meeting, the representatives of South Africa and the observer for the International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Child Rights Connect, CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Gulf Centre for Human Rights, International Bar Association and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues) made statements on the session.
5. 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

1. At the 15th meeting, on 7 March 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement on his global human rights update.
2. At the 16th meeting, on the same day, the High Commissioner presented his reports on the situation of human rights in Guatemala[[6]](#footnote-7), the situation of human rights in Honduras[[7]](#footnote-8), the situation of human rights in Colombia[[8]](#footnote-9), and the report of OHCHR on the question of human rights in Cyprus[[9]](#footnote-10).
3. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras and Cyprus made statements as the States concerned.
4. During the ensuing general debate on agenda item 2, at the same meeting, and at the 17th meeting, on 8 March 2023, the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Australia[[10]](#footnote-11) (also on behalf of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Azerbaijan[[11]](#footnote-12) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries except Ecuador), Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Pakistan (also on behalf of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye 01945-10-24and Qatar), Qatar (also on behalf of Group of Arab States), Sierra Leone[[12]](#footnote-13) (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Eswatini, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia), South Africa, Sweden[[13]](#footnote-14) (on behalf of the European Union), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Canada, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the United States of America), United States of America, Uruguay[[14]](#footnote-15) (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe[[15]](#footnote-16) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark , Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Malta, Mauritania, Namibia (video statement), Netherlands (the Kingdom of), Nicaragua (video statement), Nigeria, Norway, Panama (video statement), Peru, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video statement), Zambia;

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

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia (video statement);

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Africa Culture Internationale, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", International Service for Human Rights and Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)) (video statement), American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, International Fellowship of Reconciliation and Maloca Internationale), Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE (video statement), Association des étudiants tamouls de France (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for Global Nonkilling, China Foundation for Peace and Development, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (also on behalf of China Foundation for Peace and Development and Peaceland Foundation), Chinese Association for International Understanding (also on behalf of China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC) and China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, FIAN International e.V., International Service for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International and World Organisation Against Torture) (video statement), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Fundación Abba Colombia (video statement), Human Rights Information and Training Center (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Commission of Jurists, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of Global Action on Aging, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)and International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities), Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Justice for Iran, Ltd (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Maloca Internationale, Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali, Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie (video statement), 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, Peace Brigades International, Peace Track Initiative (video statement), Presse Embleme Campagne, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Society for Development and Community Empowerment (video statement), United Nations Association of China (video statement), Women's Human Rights International Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches) (video statement), World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

1. At the 17th meeting, on 8 March 2023, the representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Cambodia, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Israel, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Morocco, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, South Sudan, Thailand, Türkiye, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and China made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 B. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua

1. At the 11th meeting, on 3 March 2023, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/3, presented an oral update on the human rights situation in Nicaragua, on behalf of the High Commissioner.
2. At the same meeting, a representative of Nicaragua made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Assistant Secretary-General questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Canada[[16]](#footnote-17) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia And Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Paraguay, the Republic Of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America), Chile, China, Cuba, Eritrea, France, Georgia, Germany, Malawi (by video teleconference), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain (video statement), Sri Lanka (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video statement);
	3. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	4. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), Aula Abierta, Center for Justice and International Law, Freedom House (video statement), Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch) (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International, World Organisation Against Torture (video statement).
4. At the same meeting, the Assistant Secretary-General answered questions and made her concluding remarks on behalf of the High Commissioner.

 C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

1. At the 12th meeting on 3 March 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner, with the assistance of the designated Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, presented an oral update, pursuant to Human Rights Council Resolution 50/1.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudanmade a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting on the same day, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the African Group), Eritrea, France, Luxembourg, Malawi (by video teleconference), Norway[[17]](#footnote-18) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Qatar (also on behalf of the Arab Group), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Egypt (video statement), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania, Niger, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video statement);
	3. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	4. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance.
4. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 D. 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

1. At the 12th meeting, on 3 March 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/4, a report[[18]](#footnote-19) on thehuman rights situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 13th meeting, on 6 March 2023, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Cuba (by video teleconference), France, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Oman[[19]](#footnote-20) (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Senegal, South Africa, United Arab Emirates;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Egypt (video statement), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mauritania, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video statement);
	3. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	4. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (video statement), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video statement), Defence for Children International, Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) (video statement), Meezaan Center for Human Rights, The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust (video statement), Touro Law Center, United Nations Watch.
4. At the 13th meeting, the High Commissioner for Human Rights answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 E. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

1. At the 13th meeting, on 6 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 50/2, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in Eritrea.
2. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights; United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker; Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Adem Osman Idris; Executive Director of One day Seyoum, Vanessa Tsehaye.
3. 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: China, Cuba, France, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti (video statement), Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (video statement), International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

1. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 F. Interactive dialogue on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan

1. At the 13th meeting, on 6 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Benett, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/20, his report[[20]](#footnote-21).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 14th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, European Union[[21]](#footnote-22) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), France, Germany, Iceland[[22]](#footnote-23) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi (via video teleconference), Malaysia, Montenegro, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan (also on behalf of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Namibia, Netherlands (the Kingdom of), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain (video statement), Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (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: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement), Interfaith International (video statement), International Bar Association (also on behalf of Law Council of Australia and Lawyers for Lawyers) (video statement), International Lesbian and Gay Association, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Save the Children International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Organisation Against Torture.

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

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

1. At the 14th meeting, on 6 March 2023, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/1, a report on the human rights situation in Myanmar[[23]](#footnote-24).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, France, Gambia, Luxembourg, Malawi (via video teleconference), Malaysia, Maldives, Norway[[24]](#footnote-25) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Botswana, Canada, Egypt (video statement), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Netherlands (the Kingdom of), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (video statement), Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), Society for Threatened Peoples (video statement).

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

 H. Interactive dialogue with the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua

1. At the 14th meeting, on 6 March 2023, the Chair of the Group of Human Rights Experts on Nicaragua, Jan-Michael Simon, presented the report of the Group of Experts[[25]](#footnote-26), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/3.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 15th meeting, on 7 March 2023, the following made statements and asked the members of the Group of Human Rights Experts questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Chile, Chile (also on behalf of Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Eritrea, France, Georgia, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Iceland[[26]](#footnote-27) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Paraguay, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Panama, Russian Federation, Spain (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aula Abierta (video statement), Center for Justice and International Law, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Freedom House, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

1. At the 15th meeting, the Chair and the member of the Group of Human Rights Experts, Ángela María Buitrago, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 I. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Commission of Human Rights in South Sudan

1. At the 15th meeting, on 7 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to resolution 49/2, an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Commission of Human Rights in South Sudan[[27]](#footnote-28).
2. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: High Commissioner for Human Rights; Member of the Commission of Human Rights in South Sudan, Andrew Clapham; Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of South Sudan, Ruben Madol Arol Kachuol.
3. 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: China, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the African Group), Eritrea, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Malawi (via video teleconference), Norway[[28]](#footnote-29) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Burundi, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ireland, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Netherlands (the Kingdom of), Nigeria, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work (video statement), Amnesty International, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Interfaith International (video statement), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Meezaan Center for Human Rights.

1. At the same meeting, member of the Commission of Human Rights in South Sudan, Barney Afako, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of South Sudan, and the High Commissioner answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

1. At the 31st meeting, on 17 March 2023, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented the thematic reports of the Secretary-General, of the High Commissioner and of OHCHR (HRC/52/19, A/HRC/52/20, A/HRC/52/47, A/HRC/52/53, A/HRC/52/57, A/HRC/52/58, A/HRC/52/59, and A/HRC/52/79) under agenda items 2 and 3.
2. At the 31st and 32nd meetings, on 17 March 2023, and at the 33rd meeting, on 20 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 3, including on the thematic reports presented by the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR (see chap. III, sect. D).
3. At the 38th meeting, on 22 March 2023, the Deputy High Commissioner presented the report of the High Commissioner on promoting accountability in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea[[29]](#footnote-30).
4. At the same meeting, and at the 39th meeting, on 23 March, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4 (see chap. IV, sect. H).
5. At the 46th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented the reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human under agenda items 2 and 7.
6. At the same meeting, and at the 47th meeting, on 29 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, including on the reports prepared by the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General (see chap. VII, sect. B).
7. At the 50th meeting, on 30 March 2023, the High Commissioner provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, during an enhanced interactive dialogue (see chap. X, sect. A).
8. At the 51st meeting, on 31 March 2023, the High Commissioner provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine, followed by an interactive dialogue (see chap. X, sect. C).
9. At the 52nd meeting, on 31 March 2023, the High Commissioner provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, during a high-level dialogue (see chap. X, sect. D).
10. 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 South Sudan (see chap. X, sect. E).
11. At the 53rd meeting, on 3 April, and at the 54th meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, including on the reports and updates by the High Commissioner under agenda item 10 (see chap. X, sect. G).

 K. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Advancing human rights in South Sudan

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.27, sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Albania, Norway and the United States of America and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Costa Rica, France, Hungary, Japan, Poland and Switzerland joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cote I'voire (on behalf of Group of African States), Eritrea, Germany and the Sudan made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. At the same meeting, the representative of South Africa made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
6. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the Sudan, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

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

*Against*:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan

*Abstaining*:

Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Gambia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

1. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 19 to 9, with 19 abstentions (resolution 52/1).

 Promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Ecuador, also on behalf of Costa Rica, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.38 as orally revised, sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Belgium and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew their original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Andorra, Belgium, Hungary, Japan, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Costa Rica, Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Georgia, Paraguay, the United States of America and Ukraine made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium, China, Cuba and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
6. 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, Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

*Against*:

Algeria, China, Cuba, Eritrea and Viet Nam

*Abstaining*:

Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan

1. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 21 to 5, with 21 abstentions (resolution 52/2).
2. After adoption of the draft resolution, Morocco joined the sponsors.

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

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.43, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania) and co-sponsored by Algeria, Azerbaijan and Chile. Subsequently, Cameroon withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain and Switzerland joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of France and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Israel and the State of Palestine made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. At the same meeting, the representative of China made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
6. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

*Against*:

Malawi and United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Cameroon, Czechia, Georgia, India, Nepal, Ukraine and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 38 to 2, with 7 abstentions (resolution 52/3).
2. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China and the Sudan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft proposals adopted under agenda item 2.
3. After adoption of resolution 52/3, Botswana joined the sponsors.

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

 A. Panel discussions

 Biennial high-level panel on the question of the death penalty

1. At the 4th meeting, on 28 February 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution resolutions 26/2 and 48/9, a biennial high-level panel on question of the death penalty to address the human rights violations related to the use of the death penalty, particular with respect to limiting the death penalty to the most serious crimes.
2. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Chairperson of the Working Group on Death Penalty, Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Killings and Enforced Disappearances in Africa of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, Idrissa Sow (video statement) made opening statements for the panel discussion.
3. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Minister of Law and Institutional Reform of Malaysia, Azalina Othman Said (video statement); Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Ahmad Faisal Muhamad; Member of the Human Rights Committee, José Manuel Santos Pais; Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law at Monash University, Director of Eleos Justice and Deputy Director of CrimeInfo, Mai Sato; Executive Director of Justice Project Pakistan, Sarah Belal.
4. The discussion was divided into two speaking slots.
5. The following made statements during the first speaking slot:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium (also on behalf of Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland), Costa Rica, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands (the Kingdom of), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Slovenia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Singapore[[30]](#footnote-31) (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Eswatini, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zimbabwe), Spain (video statement), South Africa;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Burkina Faso, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland (also on behalf of Austria, Liechtenstein and Slovenia);
	3. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	4. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling, Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (video statement), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture).
6. The following made statements and asked the panellists questions during the second speaking slot:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola[[31]](#footnote-32) (on behalf of Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Argentina (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay), Cameroon, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Oman[[32]](#footnote-33) (on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council);
	2. Representatives of observer States:Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Sierra Leone, Togo, Zambia;
	3. Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Bar Association (video statement), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (also on behalf of Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights), International Lesbian and Gay Association.
7. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 High-level meeting commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development

1. At the 6th meeting, on 28 February 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 49/8, the first part of the high-level meeting commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development.
2. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Chair of the United Nations Sustainable Development Group, Amina J. Mohammed (video statement); United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan, Jeyhun Bayramov (video statement); Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Achim Steiner (video statement); Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Rebeca Grynspan (video statement), Director-General of the World Health Organization, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (video statement).
3. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting.
4. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, and Sweden), Germany, Oman[[33]](#footnote-34)(on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council), Qatar (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, the Comoros, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yemen, Zimbabwe, South Sudan and the State of Palestine), South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[34]](#footnote-35) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine,);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Zimbabwe (video statement);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (video statement); Institute for Human Rights; Sikh Human Rights Group.

1. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, China, Malaysia (video statement), Senegal;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Bahrain, Philippines (video statement), Syrian Arab Republic, Mauritania, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania;
	3. Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
	4. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Catholic International Education Office, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and New Humanity), Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement), International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM).
2. At the 7th meeting, on 1 March 2023, the Council held the second part of the high-level meeting commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Right to Development.
3. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Special Rapporteur on the right to development, Saad Alfarargi; Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development, Zamir Akram; Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, Bonny Ibhawoh; Senior Adviser on South-South Cooperation and Development Finance, South Centre, Li Yuefen.
4. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two slots, which were held at the same meeting.
5. During the first speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cabo Verde[[35]](#footnote-36) (on behalf of Community of Portuguese Language Countries), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the African Group), India, Indonesia[[36]](#footnote-37) (on behalf of Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Maldives, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), South Africa, Viet Nam;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Belarus; Burundi, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic;
	3. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Europe - tiers monde, 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), Make Mothers Matter (video statement).
6. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Gambia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Nepal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Niger, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);
	3. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social – PDES, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety.
7. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 Annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child

1. At its 21st and 22nd meetings on 10 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 49/20, its annual full-day meeting on the rights of the child. The meeting focused on the theme “Rights of the child and the digital environment”. The annual full-day meeting was divided into two panel discussions.
2. The first panel discussion was held at the 21st meeting, on 10 March 2023. The topic of the first panel discussion was “The challenges and opportunities for the full exercise by children of their rights in the digital environment”.
3. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; human rights defender from Colombia, Mariana; child rights advocate from Ethiopia, Kidus; youth advocate, author and podcaster from India, Nidhi. The panel discussion was moderated by Philip Jaffé, member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and Director of the Centre for Children’s Rights Studies at the University of Geneva. The Human Rights Council divided the second panel discussion into two speaking slots, held at the same meeting.
4. 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: Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Kyrgyzstan (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Timor-Leste[[37]](#footnote-38) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bulgaria, Egypt, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Slovenia (video statement);

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

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

 (e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil national des droits de l'homme du Maroc;

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Equality Now (video statement), Save the Children International (video statement);

1. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Chile, France, Morocco, Paraguay, Romania;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Netherlands (the Kingdom of), Poland, Uruguay;

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

 (d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organisation of Islamic Cooperation;

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Arigatou International, Plataforma de Organizaciones de Infancia (video statement).

1. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.
2. The second panel discussion was held at the 22nd meeting on 10 March 2023. The topic of the second panel discussion was “How legal and policy frameworks for upholding children’s rights in the digital environment can be strengthened”. Youth advocate, author and podcaster from India, Nidhi, and human rights defender from Colombia, Mariana delivered opening remarks.
3. The following panellists made statements for the second panel discussion: member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and Director of the Centre for Children’s Rights Studies at the University of Geneva, Philip Jaffé; Crossbench Peer in the UK House of Lords and Chair of 5Rights Foundation, Baroness Beeban Kidron; Managing Director of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Standards Association, Konstantinos Karachalios; eSafety Commissioner of Australia, Julie Inman Grant (video statement). The Human Rights Council divided the second panel discussion into two speaking slots, held at the same meeting.
4. 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: Estonia[[38]](#footnote-39) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Mexico, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay[[39]](#footnote-40) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Croatia (also on behalf of Austria and Slovenia), Ecuador, Israel, Monaco, South Sudan, Switzerland;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Child Rights Connect (also on behalf of Make Mothers Matter, Plan International, Inc., Plataforma de Organizaciones de Infancia, Save the Children International and World Vision International), Make Mothers Matter, Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Defence for Children International) (video statement).

1. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Georgia, Malawi, United States of America, Viet Nam;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity and VIVAT International).

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

 Annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities

1. At its 24th meeting, on 13 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 7/9 and 49/12, its annual interactive debate on the rights of persons with disabilities in the form of a panel discussion. The theme of the panel discussion was “Support systems to ensure the community inclusion of persons with disabilities, including as a means of building forward better after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic”.
2. The Deputy High Commissioner delivered an opening statement for the panel discussion. The Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Gerard Quinn, moderated the panel discussion.
3. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Executive Director of the Latin American Team for Justice and Gender, Natalia Gherardi; Chair of the Board of Directors, National Union of Women with Disabilities of Uganda, Rose Achayo Obol; Acting Administrator and Assistant Secretary for Aging, Administration for Community Living, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Alison Barkoff.
4. The Human Rights Council divided the panel discussion 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, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Oman[[40]](#footnote-41) (on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council, Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Romania (via video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mozambique (on behalf of Community of Portuguese Language Countries), New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada), Uganda (also on behalf of Italy, Slovenia and Zambia);

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

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Canadian Human Rights Commission;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, International Disability Alliance.

1. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Costa Rica, Cuba, Gabon, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Egypt (video statement), Russian Federation, South Sudan;

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

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

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

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

 B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

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

1. At the 18th meeting, on 8 March 2023, 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[[41]](#footnote-42).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Mauritius made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, France, Gambia, Georgia, India, Latvia[[42]](#footnote-43) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi (via video teleconference), Malaysia, Montenegro, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay[[43]](#footnote-44) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Australia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad (via video teleconference), Egypt (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Lesotho, Malta, Namibia, Panama (video statement), Philippines, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

 (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: National Commission on Human Rights and Freedoms of Cameroon;

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: AATASSIMO, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) (video statement), Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Institute for Human Rights, International Bar Association (video statement), Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

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

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

1. At the 18th meeting, on 8 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the right to 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[[44]](#footnote-45).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 19th meeting, on 9 March 2023, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany (video statement), Georgia, India, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malawi (via video teleconference), Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), South Africa, Ukraine, United States of America, Viet Nam;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Egypt (video statement), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Mauritania, Mauritius (video statement), Namibia, Niger, Pakistan, Panama (video statement), Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

 (e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi) (video statement), National Human Rights Commission (India);

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video statement), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (video statement), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Peace Brigades International) (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement), World Barua Organization (WBO).

1. At the 19th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.
2. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the right to food

1. At the 19th meeting, on 9 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Michael Fakhri, presented his report[[45]](#footnote-46).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 20th meeting on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, France, Germany (video statement), India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Norway[[46]](#footnote-47) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Viet Nam;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mauritania, Mauritius (video statement), Namibia, Panama (video statement), Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video statement), Zimbabwe;

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Children's Fund, World Food Programme;

 (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 institutions: National Human Rights Commission (India) (video statement);

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centre Europe - tiers monde, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, FIAN International e.V., Right Livelihood Award Foundation (also on behalf of Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI), Sikh Human Rights Group, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL, Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund (also on behalf of Franciscans International) (video statement), VAAGDHARA.

1. At the 20th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

1. At the 20th meeting, on 9 March 2023, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism, Muluka Miti-Drummond, presented her reports[[47]](#footnote-48).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Madagascar made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), China, Malawi (via video teleconference), Malaysia, South Africa, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Angola, Djibouti, Iraq, Israel, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Portugal (on behalf of Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zambia;

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Interfaith International, International Service for Human Rights, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Standing Voice, Under The Same Sun Fund (video statement), World Jewish Congress, World Organisation Against Torture.

1. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert 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

1. At the 20th meeting, on 9 March 2023, 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[[48]](#footnote-49).
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Portugal and Slovenia delivered statements as States concerned.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Human Rights Ombudsman of Slovenia made a statement.
4. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 21st and 22nd meetings, on 10 March 2023, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, India, Kazakhstan, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad (via video teleconference), Colombia, Cyprus (video statement), Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia (via video teleconference), Ghana (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Namibia (video statement), Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Earthjustice, Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Franciscans International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, iuventum e.V. (video statement), Make Mothers Matter (video statement), Plan International, Inc. (also on behalf of Defence for Children International) (video statement), PRATYEK (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and VIVAT International) (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

1. At the 22nd meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.
2. At same meeting, the representative of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China and Japan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

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

1. At the 25th meeting, on 14 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, Fionnuala Ní Aoláin, presented her reports.[[49]](#footnote-50)
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Maldives made statement as the State concerned.
3. At the same meeting, and at the 26th meeting, on the same day, the following made comments and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Georgia, India, Luxembourg, Malawi (via teleconference), Mexico (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Uruguay), Morocco, Pakistan, Oman[[50]](#footnote-51) (on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council), Qatar, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Chad (via teleconference), Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo (video statement), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via teleconference), Yemen (video statement);
	3. Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund (video statement);
	4. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	5. Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights;
	6. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship (video statement), The, China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video statement), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Human Rights House Foundation (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of Journalists, Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal (video statement), Redress Trust, Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues (video statement).
4. At the 26th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

1. At the 26th meeting, on 14 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Alice Jill Edwards, presented her report[[51]](#footnote-52).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, Chile[[52]](#footnote-53) (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of African States), Cuba, Czechia, Denmark[[53]](#footnote-54) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gambia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi (via teleconference), Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Sudan, Ukraine (on behalf of a group of countries), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Peru, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via teleconference), Yemen (video statement);

(c) Observers for National Human Rights Institutions: Independent National Commission on Human Rights of Burundi (video statement), Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (video statement), Association for the Prevention of Torture, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (video statement), International Lesbian and Gay Association (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, World Organisation Against Torture.

1. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.
2. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Iran made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

1. At the 23rd meeting, on 13 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Nazila Ghanea, presented her report[[54]](#footnote-55).
2. At the 23rd and 24th meetings, on 13 March, and at the 25th meeting, on 14 March, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Georgia, Iceland[[55]](#footnote-56) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi (via teleconference), Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[[56]](#footnote-57) (also on behalf of Austria, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Taiwan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) (video statement), Nepal, Oman[[57]](#footnote-58) (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Romania, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America (video statement);
	2. Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada (video statement), Croatia, Egypt, Ghana (video statement), Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Oman, Poland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via teleconference), Yemen, State of Palestine, Holy See;
	3. Observers for international organizations: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) (via teleconference), European Union;
	4. Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta (video statement);
	5. Observers for National Human Rights Institutions: Independent National Human Rights Commission (video statement) (Burundi), National Human Rights Committee (Qatar);
	6. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom (video statement), British Humanist Association (video statement), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), Humanists International (video statement), Minority Rights Group (video statement), Swedish Association for Sexuality Education, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress.
3. At the 25th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.
4. At the 26th meeting, on 14 March, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Indonesia and Iran (Islamic Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
5. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise the second right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

1. At the 23rd meeting, on 13 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, Gerard Quinn, presented his reports[[58]](#footnote-59).
2. At the same meeting, the following made statements as parties concerned: European Union and Jordan.
3. Also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Benin, Chile, China, Côte d’Ivoire (also on behalf of Group of African States) (via teleconference), Cuba, France, Gambia (video statement), Georgia, Iceland[[59]](#footnote-60) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy (video statement), Japan, Kenya, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Namibia, Panama (video statement), Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via teleconference), Zambia;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amity Foundation (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Chunhui Children's Foundation (video statement), Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of VIVAT International), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Disability Alliance, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, Sikh Human Rights Group, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited).

1. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered the questions and made his concluding remarks.
2. At the 24th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy

1. At the 26th meeting, on 14 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy, Ana Brian Nougrères, presented her report[[60]](#footnote-61).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 27th meeting, on 15 March, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Liechtenstein and Mexico), India, Latvia[[61]](#footnote-62) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi (via teleconference), Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Cambodia, Egypt (video statement), Greece, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Namibia, Russian Federation, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via teleconference);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Coordinating Committee, Il Cenacolo, Indigenous People of Africa, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, iuventum e.V (video statement), Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s. (video statement), Partners for Transparency Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc.

1. At the 27th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 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

1. At the 27th meeting, on 15 March 2023, 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 reports[[62]](#footnote-63).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, Gambia, Germany, Malawi (via teleconference), Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Angola, Bahamas (on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago), Botswana, Egypt, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Togo (video statement), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via teleconference), Zimbabwe, Holy See;
	3. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement), Asociación Civil (video statement), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS), Cooperative "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services, Sikh Human Rights Group.
3. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

1. At the 27th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, Mary Lawlor, presented her reports[[63]](#footnote-64).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Greece made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 28th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Canada, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Uruguay), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, Czechia, Denmark[[64]](#footnote-65) (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Finland, Guatemala, New Zealand, Norway and the United States of America), France, Georgia, Honduras, India, Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Luxembourg, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, and the State of Palestine), Malawi (via teleconference), Montenegro, Nepal, Norway[[65]](#footnote-66) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Chad, Colombia (video statement), Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo (video statement), Tunisia, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via teleconference), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;
	3. Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Children's Fund (video statement), UN Women;
	4. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	5. Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (video statement);
	6. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie (also on behalf of Peace Brigades International) (video statement), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Child Rights Connect (also on behalf of Defence for Children International) (video statement), Freedom Now, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation and East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project) (video statement), Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association and Lawyers for Lawyers) (video statement), Oidhaco, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale (video statement).
4. At the 28th meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.
5. At the 30th meeting, on 16 March 2023, the representatives of Belarus, China and Indonesia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

1. At the 28th meeting, on 15 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights, Alexandra Xanthaki, presented her report[[66]](#footnote-67).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Gambia (video statement), Germany, India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Pakistan, Ukraine, United States of America, Viet Nam;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Botswana, Cambodia, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt (video statement), El Salvador, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);
	3. Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
	4. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	5. Observer for a national human rights institution: Independent National Human Rights Commission (Burundi) (video statement);
	6. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, Human Rights Advocates Inc., Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International PEN (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule (video statement), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement), Society for Threatened Peoples, World Barua Organization (WBO).
3. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.
4. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise the right of reply.
5. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children

1. At the 29th meeting, on 16 March 2023, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children, Najat Maalla M’jid, presented her report[[67]](#footnote-68).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Special Representative questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Benin, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland[[68]](#footnote-69) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg (video statement), Malawi (via teleconference), Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Egypt (video statement), Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Libya, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Nigeria, Panama (video statement), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia (video statement), South Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;
	3. Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;
	4. Observers for intergovernmental organization: European Union, Organization of Islamic Cooperation;
	5. Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta (video statement);
	6. Observer for a national human rights institution: Independent National Human Rights Commission (Burundi) (video statement);
	7. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (video statement), Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement), International Catholic Child Bureau, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity and VIVAT International), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Plataforma de Organizaciones de Infancia (video statement), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited), World Muslim Congress.
3. At the same meeting, the Special Representative answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

1. At the 29th meeting, on 16 March 2023, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Virginia Gamba, presented her report[[69]](#footnote-70).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 30th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Representative questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Belgium, Belgium (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Benin, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), France, Georgia, Germany (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, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Kazakhstan, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi (via teleconference), Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland[[70]](#footnote-71) (also on behalf of Lithuania and Ukraine), Romania, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Chad (via teleconference), Colombia, Cuba (video statement), Egypt (video statement), Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malta, Mozambique (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Niger, Panama, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia (video statement), South Sudan, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video statement), State of Palestine;
	3. Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children's Fund;
	4. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	5. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Thendral, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Defence for Children International, Human Rights Advocates Inc., Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Catholic Child Bureau (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social – PDES, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations;
	6. Observer for the Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta (video statement).
3. At the 30th meeting, the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict answered questions and made her concluding remarks.
4. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel made statement in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on minority issues

1. At the 40th meeting, on 23 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Fernand de Varennes, presented his report[[71]](#footnote-72).
2. 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: Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy (video statement), Russian Federation, Rwanda (via video teleconference), Serbia, Slovenia, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Holy See;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel (video statement), Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme (video statement), China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC), China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges, Humanists International (video statement), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity and VIVAT International), Minority Rights Group, Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, World Jewish Congress.

1. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.
2. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China and Iran (Islamic Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on access to COVID-19 vaccines

1. At the 30th meeting, on 16 March, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of the OHCHR presented, on behalf of the High Commissioner, pursuant to resolution 49/25, the report on the human rights implications of, and good practices and key challenges in, affordable, timely, equitable and universal access to, and distribution of, quality, safe, efficacious and affordable coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccines and the impact on the right to everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health[[72]](#footnote-73).
2. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at 31st meeting, on 17 March 2023, the following made statements and asked the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division questions:
	1. Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chad[[73]](#footnote-74) (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Ecuador[[74]](#footnote-75) (also on behalf of Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), France, Georgia, Germany, India, Malawi (via teleconference), Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[[75]](#footnote-76)(also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Norway[[76]](#footnote-77) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Timor-Leste[[77]](#footnote-78) (also on behalf of Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Fiji, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Samoa, Singapore and Vanuatu) (video statement), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam;
	2. Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), Bahrain, Brazil, Cambodia, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia (video statement), Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Spain, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe;
	3. Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
	4. Observer for a national human rights institution: National Human Rights Commission of India (video statement);
	5. Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Amnesty International, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), International Catholic Child Bureau, iuventum e.V.(video statement), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Minority Rights Group (video statement), Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Tourner La Page.
3. At the same meeting, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Divisionanswered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 D. General debate on agenda item 3

1. At the 31st meeting, on 17 March 2023, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented the thematic reports of the Secretary-General, of the High Commissioner and of OHCHR (HRC/52/19, A/HRC/52/20, A/HRC/52/47, A/HRC/52/53, A/HRC/52/57, A/HRC/52/58, A/HRC/52/59, and A/HRC/52/79) under agenda items 2 and 3.
2. At the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 43/19, the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan, as the Chair of the fifth intersessional meeting for dialogue and cooperation on human rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Galib Israfilov, presented the report of the intersessional meeting[[78]](#footnote-79), held on 19 January 2023.
3. Also at the same meeting, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 26/9, the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ecuador, Emilio Izquierdo, as the Chair-Rapporteur of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights, with the mandate of elaborating an international legally binding instrument, presented the report on the working group’s eighth session[[79]](#footnote-80), held from 24 to 28 October 2022.
4. At the same meeting, and at the 32nd meeting, on the same day, and at the 33rd meeting, on 20 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the thematic reports under agenda item 3, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina (also on behalf of Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Tunisia, Türkiye and Uruguay), Azerbaijan[[80]](#footnote-81) (on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement except Ecuador), Bangladesh (also on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, India, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Thailand, Uruguay and Zimbabwe), Bangladesh (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Chad, Chile, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen, State of Palestine), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Guatemala, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway and Paraguay), Chile, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Philippines, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen and Zimbabwe), Costa Rica (also on behalf of Georgia, Maldives and Romania), Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, Finland, France, Gambia (video statement), Georgia, India, India (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Serbia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Eswatini, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen), Iran (Islamic Republic of)[[81]](#footnote-82) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Yemen), Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco (also on behalf of Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Ghana and Indonesia), Nepal, Oman[[82]](#footnote-83) (on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council), Pakistan (also on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Peru[[83]](#footnote-84) (also on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, Ukraine, Uruguay and Vanuatu), Peru[[84]](#footnote-85) (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 (on behalf of Group of Arab States), Republic of Korea[[85]](#footnote-86) (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore), Romania, Russian Federation[[86]](#footnote-87) (also on behalf of Belarus, China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua and the Syrian Arab Republic), Samoa[[87]](#footnote-88) (also on behalf of Cabo Verde, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Singapore, Vanuatu and Timor-Leste), Saudi Arabia[[88]](#footnote-89) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, China, the Comoros, Cote d’Ivoire, Cyprus, the Democratic People's  Republic of Korea, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nauru, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Somalia, the Sudan, Tunisia, Türkiye, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and the State of Palestine), South Africa, Sudan (also on behalf of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda), Sweden[[89]](#footnote-90) (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova), Syrian Arab Republic[[90]](#footnote-91) (also on behalf of (Belarus, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Ukraine, Ukraine (also on behalf of Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), United States of America, United States of America (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia and Lithuania);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belize, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mauritania (video statement), Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference), Holy See;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement), Advocates for Human Rights, Africa Culture Internationale, Akshar Foundation (also on behalf of ""ECO-FAWN"" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature)), Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work (video statement), Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation (video statement), Alliance Defending Freedom, Alliance Internationale pour la défense des Droits et des Libertés, Alsalam Foundation (video statement), American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)) (video statement), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Amity Foundation (video statement), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (video statement), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association MIMAN, Association PANAFRICA, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Baha'i International Community, Beijing Crafts Council (video statement), Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation (video statement), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (video statement), British Humanist Association (video statement), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Centre Europe - tiers monde, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme (video statement), China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video statement), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video statement), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Chunhui Children's Foundation (video statement), 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 and VIVAT International), Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), Conectas Direitos Humanos (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (also on behalf of World Organisation Against Torture) (video statement), "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (also on behalf of ABC Tamil Oli, Akshar Foundation, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association pour la Défense des Droits de Développement Durable et du Bien-être Familial (ADBEF), Association pour le Droit de l’Homme et Le Développement Durable, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan and Samarthanam Trust for the Disabled), 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. (video statement), Franciscans International (video statement), Global Action on Aging, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Human Is Right (video statement), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS" (video statement), Human Rights Solidarity Organization (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Humanists International (video statement), Il Cenacolo (video statement), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video statement), Interfaith International, International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development (video statement), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Commission of Jurists, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse (also on behalf of Association of Former International Civil Servants for Development, International Cou+B13:B14ncil of Jewish Women, International Federation on Ageing and Make Mothers Matter) , International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Institut international de l’écologie industrielle et de l’économie verte, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, New Humanity and VIVAT International), International Support For Human Rights, International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and Meezaan Center for Human Rights), Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Japan Society for History Textbook (video statement), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s. (video statement), Ligue pour la solidarité congolaise (video statement), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Make Mothers Matter, Maloca Internationale, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Minority Rights Group (video statement), Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali (video statement), 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 (also on behalf of Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients and Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative), Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (video statement), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Samarthanam Trust for the Disabled (also on behalf of ""ECO-FAWN"" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature)), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (video statement), Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Association of China (video statement), United Nations Watch, Villages Unis (United Villages), VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited), Women's Human Rights International Association, World Barua Organization (WBO), World Muslim Congress (video statement), World Organization of the Scout Movement (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and Soka Gakkai International) (video statement), Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN) (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

1. At the 33rd meeting, on 20 March 2023, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Indonesia and Morocco made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Norway introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.1, sponsored by Norway and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Senegal, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Uruguay and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, China, Costa Rica, Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Lithuania and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/4).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Morocco, Panama and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

 Mandate of Special Rapporteur on minority issues

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Mexico and Slovenia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.2, sponsored by Austria, Mexico and Slovenia and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Timor-Leste and Uruguay joined the sponsors.
2. 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.
3. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/5).
4. After adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador, Morocco, Panama and Serbia joined the sponsors.

 Freedom of religion or belief

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Sweden, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.4, sponsored by Sweden on behalf of the European Union and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador,, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Brazil, Fiji, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Uruguay joined the sponsors.
2. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/6).
3. After adoption of the draft resolution, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Morocco, the Philippines and Serbia joined the sponsors.

 Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment: mandate of the Special Rapporteur

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Denmark introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.5/Rev.1, sponsored by Denmark and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, the Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Lithuania made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/7).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Morocco, Panama, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

 Promoting human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals through transparent, accountable and efficient public service delivery

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Azerbaijan, also on behalf of Ecuador, Georgia, Kenya, Malaysia, Thailand and Türkiye introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.6, sponsored by Azerbaijan, Ecuador, Georgia, Kenya, Malaysia, Thailand and Türkiye and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Albania, Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/8).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Belgium, Cambodia, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Ghana, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Morocco, Panama, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment

1. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Maldives introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.7 as orally revised, sponsored by Switzerland, Costa Rica, Maldives, Morocco and Slovenia and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Tunisia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Angola, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Ireland, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, Togo, Uruguay and Vanuatu joined the sponsors. Subsequently, France, Germany and Mexico withdrew their original co-sponsorship.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/52/L.64 to draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.7. Amendment A/HRC/52/L.64 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by India. Subsequently, Belarus and Nicaragua joined the sponsors.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement on the proposed amendment.
4. Amendments A/HRC/52/L.54, A/HRC/52/L.62, A/HRC/52/L.79 and A/HRC/52/L.80 were withdrawn by the sponsors.
5. A/HRC/52/L.63, A/HRC/52/L.65 as orally revised, A/HRC/52/L.66 as orally revised, A/HRC/52/L.67, A/HRC/52/L.68, A/HRC/52/L.69, A/HRC/52/L.70, A/HRC/52/L.71 as orally revised, A/HRC/52/L.72 as orally revised, A/HRC/52/L.73, A/HRC/52/L.74, A/HRC/52/L.75 as orally revised, A/HRC/52/L.76, A/HRC/52/L.77 and A/HRC/52/L.78 were not considered by the Council in the absence of co-sponsorship by members of the Council.
6. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Costa Rica and Lithuania made general comments on the draft resolution and on the proposed amendment.
7. 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.
8. At the same meeting, the representative of France made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.64.
9. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Costa Rica, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.64. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

Eritrea, India

 *Against*:

 Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 01945-10-24

 *Abstaining*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Senegal, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uzbekistan

1. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/52/L.64 by 2 to 31, with 12 abstentions.[[91]](#footnote-92)
2. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Germany, India, Pakistan, Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.7 as orally revised.
3. In its statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraphs 4, 5(a), 5(b), 5(c) and 5(h) of the draft resolution.
4. In its statement, the representative of the United States of America disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.
5. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.7 as orally revised without a vote (resolution 52/23).
6. After adoption of the draft resolution, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Brazil, France, Gabon, Germany, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Panama, Samoa and Serbia joined the sponsors.

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

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representatives of Canada and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.8, sponsored by Canada and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Fiji, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mongolia, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Lithuania, Malaysia and Paraguay made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/9).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Ghana, Panama, the Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

 Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination in this context

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Finland, also on behalf of Brazil, Germany and Namibia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.10, sponsored by Finland, Brazil, Germany and Namibia and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Colombia, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Ireland, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mozambique, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/10).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, El Salvador, Eswatini, Morocco, Panama, the Philippines, Serbia and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

 Question of the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.11, sponsored by Portugal, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, New Zealand, Poland, Senegal, the State of Palestine, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uruguay and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Chile, Lithuania and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/11).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Fiji, Israel, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Panama, Serbia and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

 Mental health and human rights

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Portugal, also on behalf of Brazil, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.15, sponsored by Portugal and Brazil, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye and Ukraine. Subsequently, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique, Nepal, North Macedonia, Poland, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Uruguay joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a general comment on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/12).
6. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, El Salvador, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Panama, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Tunisia joined the sponsors.
7. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Maldives made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote under all resolutions adopted under item 2.
8. In the statement, the representative of Maldives disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the tenth preambular paragraph of resolution 52/12.

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

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.18, sponsored by Azerbaijan on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and co-sponsored by the Russian Federation.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Costa Rica, Eritrea, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), France, Mexico and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Finland, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Mexico

1. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 33 to 13, with 1 abstention (resolution 52/13).
2. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Chile made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote on resolution 52/13.

 Promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representatives of Luxembourg and Chile, also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Ecuador, Fiji, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Uruguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.20, sponsored by Luxembourg, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Andorra, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, Haiti, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Paraguay, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Togo, Vanuatu and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.
2. Amendment A/HRC/52/L.46 to draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.20 was not considered by the Council, in the absence of co-sponsorship by members of the Council.
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
4. 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.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/14).
6. After adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, Australia, Cambodia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Panama, the Philippines, Serbia, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago joined the sponsors.

 Cooperation with regional human rights organizations

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Belgium, also on behalf of Armenia, Mexico, Senegal and Thailand introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.21, sponsored by Belgium, Armenia, Mexico, Senegal and Thailand and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and Ukraine. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Hungary, Iceland, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Maldives, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Somalia, South Africa, Uruguay and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Lithuania and Senegal made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/15).
6. After adoption of the draft resolution, Fiji, Mauritius, Panama, the Philippines, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Contribution of the Human Rights Council with regard to the human rights implications of drug policy

1. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representatives of Switzerland and Colombia, also on behalf of Albania, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal and Uruguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.22/Rev.1 as orally revised, sponsored by Switzerland, Albania, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal and Uruguay and co-sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Finland, France, France, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway and Sweden joined the sponsors. Subsequently, France and Luxembourg withdrew their co-sponsorship.
2. At the same meeting, the President announced that amendments A/HRC/52/L.49 and A/HRC/52/L.52 to A/HRC/52/L.22/Rev.1 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/52/L.47, A/HRC/52/L.48 as orally revised, A/HRC/52/L.50, A/HRC/52/L.51 as orally revised, and A/HRC/52/L.53 to the draft resolution.
4. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia, on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Egypt, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates introduced amendment A/HRC/52/L.58 to the draft resolution.
5. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Egypt, also on behalf of India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates introduced amendment A/HRC/52/L.59 and A/HRC/52/L.60 to the draft resolution.
6. At the same meeting, the representative of Singapore, also on behalf of Egypt and Saudi Arabia introduced amendment A/HRC/52/L.61 to the draft resolution.
7. Amendments A/HRC/52/L.47, A/HRC/52/L.48 and A/HRC/52/L.51 as orally revised, were sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Belarus, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Nigeria, Singapore and the Syrian Arab Republic. A/HRC/52/L.50 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Belarus, China, Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Singapore and the Syrian Arab Republic. Amendment A/HRC/52/L.53 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Belarus, China, Singapore and the Syrian Arab Republic. Amendment A/HRC/52/L.58 was sponsored by Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq and Pakistan. Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, the Comoros, Djibouti, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Somalia, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendments A/HRC/52/L.59 and A/HRC/52/L.60 was sponsored by Egypt, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, the Sudan and Yemen joined the sponsors of A/HRC/52/L.59. Bangladesh, Belarus, China, the Russian Federation, the Sudan and Yemen joined the sponsors of A/HRC/52/L.60. Amendment A/HRC/52/L.61 was sponsored by Singapore, Egypt and Saudi Arabia and co-sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Nigeria. Subsequently, Belarus, China and the Russia Federation joined the sponsors.
8. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments to the draft resolution as orally revised.
9. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Eritrea, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), India and Malaysia made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised and on the proposed amendments.
10. 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.
11. At the same meeting, the representatives of Montenegro made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.47.
12. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.47. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan and United Arab Emirates

 *Against:*

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

Abstaining:

 Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Senegal, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/52/L.47 by 12 to 21, with 14 abstentions.[[92]](#footnote-93)
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Luxembourg made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.48 as orally revised.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.48 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam

 *Against:*

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

Abstaining:

 Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Senegal, and Uzbekistan

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/52/L.48 as orally revised by 12 to 22, with 13 abstentions.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.50.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.50. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

 *Against:*

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

Abstaining:

 Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal and Senegal

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/52/L.50 by 13 to 23, with 11 abstentions.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Paraguay made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.51 as orally revised.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.51 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, China, Eritrea, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam

 *Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal and Uzbekistan

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/52/L.51 as orally revised, by 12 to 23, with 11 abstentions.[[93]](#footnote-94)
2. At the same meeting, the representative of France made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.53.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.53. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Eritrea, Sudan and Viet Nam

 *Against:*

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

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/52/L.53 by 6 to 23, with 16 abstentions.[[94]](#footnote-95)
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.58.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.58. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

 *Against:*

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

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Honduras and Malaysia

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted amendment A/HRC/52/L.58 by 22 to 20, with 5 abstentions.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Paraguay made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.59.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.59. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

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

 *Against:*

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

*Abstaining*:

 Chile, Gabon, Honduras and Malawi

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted amendment A/HRC/52/L.59 by 25 to 18, with 4 abstentions.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Paraguay 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/52/L.60.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.60. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour:*

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

 *Against:*

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

*Abstaining:*

 Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Nepal and Uzbekistan

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/52/L.60 by 17 to 20, with 9 abstentions.[[95]](#footnote-96)
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/52/L.61.
3. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/52/L.61. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Gambia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam

 *Against:*

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

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal and Uzbekistan

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/52/L.61 by 14 to 20, with 13 abstentions.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Luxembourg, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote of the draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.22/Rev.1 as orally revised and amended.
3. In its statement, the representatives of China and the United Arab Emirates on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council disassociated the respective member States from the draft resolution as orally revised and amended.
4. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised and amended without a vote (resolution 52/24).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, France, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Panama, Poland and Thailand joined the sponsors.

 Birth registration and the right of everyone to recognition everywhere as a person before the law

1. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representatives of Mexico and Türkiye introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.23 as orally revised, sponsored by Mexico and Türkiye and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Czechia, Fiji, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, New Zealand, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, the State of Palestine, Switzerland, Uruguay and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors.
2. Amendments A/HRC/52/L.56 and A/HRC/52/L.57 to draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.23 had been withdrawn by the sponsors.
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of Finland (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.
4. 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.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 52/25).
6. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
7. After adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador, Gabon, Mali, Morocco, Panama, the Philippines, Serbia, Sri Lanka and Thailand, joined the sponsors.

 The right to food

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Cuba, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.24, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Haiti, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Norway, Poland, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Yemen joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and France made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
4. In its statement, the representative of the United States of America disassociated the member State from the consensus on the eleventh preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.
5. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/16).
6. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, El Salvador, Eswatini, Libya, Mali, Panama, the Philippines, Samoa and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

 Mandate of 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

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.25, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Tunisia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malawi, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam and Yemen joined the sponsors. Subsequently, Costa Rica withdrew its co-sponsorship.
2. 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.
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), France Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
4. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour:*

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

*Against:*

Czechia, France, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

*Abstaining:*

 Belgium, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco and Romania

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 32 to 5, with 10 abstentions. (resolution 52/17).
2. After adoption of the draft resolution, Angola, the Philippines and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

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

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.26, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Benin, Costa Rica, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Namibia, Nicaragua, the State of Palestine, Thailand, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam and Yemen joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a general comment on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/18).
4. After adoption of the draft resolution, Canada, El Salvador, Eswatini, Panama, the Philippines, Samoa, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the thirtieth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Viet Nam, also on behalf of Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Fiji, India, Panama, Romania, South Africa and Spain introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.29, sponsored by Viet Nam, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Fiji, India, Panama, Romania, South Africa and Spain and co-sponsored by Armenia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala,, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia and Türkiye. Subsequently, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, the Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Colombia, Denmark, Djibouti, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Yemen and Zambia joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, representatives of China, Cuba, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/19).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Canada, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Libya, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

 Human rights of migrants: mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.34, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Haiti, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Montenegro, Nepal, the Republic of Moldova, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Uruguay joined the sponsors.
2. 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.
3. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/20).
4. After adoption of the draft resolution, Mali, Morocco, Panama, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Slovenia joined the sponsors.

 The negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights, and the importance of improving international cooperation

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.37, sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States and co-sponsored by Ecuador. Subsequently, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives and Yemen joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a general comment on the draft resolution.
3. At the same meeting, the representative of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), France and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
4. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Mexico and Paraguay

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 32 to 13, with 2 abstentions (resolution 52/21).
2. 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.
3. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) joined the sponsors.

 Human rights, democracy and the rule of law

1. At the 55th meeting, on 3 April 2023, the representative of Romania, also on behalf of Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.39 as orally revised, sponsored by Romania, Morocco, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia and co-sponsored by Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia and Ukraine. Subsequently Costa Rica withdrew its co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Sweden, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.
2. Amendment A/HRC/52/L.44 to draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.39 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), India, Lithuania, Pakistan and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
4. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 52/22).
6. After adoption of the draft resolution, Australia, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Libya, Panama, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Thailand joined the sponsors.

 Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children

1. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representatives of Uruguay on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and Sweden on behalf of the European Union introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.40 as orally revised, sponsored by Uruguay on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and Sweden on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by
Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Guyana, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, Subsequently, Canada, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Nepal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, Thailand and Togo joined the sponsors.
2. Amendment A/HRC/52/L.45 to A/HRC/52/L.40 was withdrawn by the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/52/L.55 to A/HRC/52/L.40 was not considered by the Council due to the absence of co-sponsorship by members of the Council.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 52/26).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, the Philippines, Serbia and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.
6. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representatives of Chile, Cote d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Nepal, Maldives, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 3.

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

 A. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine

1. At the 35th meeting, on 21 March 2023, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on Ukraine, Erik Møse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 49/1 and S-34/1, the report of the Commission[[96]](#footnote-97).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.
3. Also at the same meeting, a representative of a national human rights institution, Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner on Human Rights, made a statement.
4. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the Commission of Inquiry questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania[[97]](#footnote-98) (also on behalf of the European Union, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Argentina, Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands (the Kingdom of), Norway, Slovenia, Portugal, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala , Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Every Casualty Worldwide, Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Bar Association (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Physicians for Human Rights, Save the Children International, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

1. At the same meeting, the Chair and a member of the Commission of Inquiry, Jasminka Džumhur, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

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

1. At the 35th meeting, on 21 March 2023, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 49/27 and 50/19, the report of the Commission[[98]](#footnote-99).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the Commission of Inquiry questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Georgia, Germany, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Norway[[99]](#footnote-100) (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Qatar, Romania, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

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

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (video statement), Centre Europe - tiers monde, Every Casualty Worldwide, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (video statement), International Service for Human Rights (video statement), New Humanity (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Catholic International Education Office and World Evangelical Alliance), Physicians for Human Rights, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (video statement), World Jewish Congress.

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

 C. Interactive dialogue with the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia

1. At the 36th meeting, on 21 March 2023, the Chair of the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia, Mohamed Chande Othman, presented an oral briefing pursuant to Council resolution 51/27.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Ethiopia made a statement as the State concerned.
3. Also at the same meeting, a representative of a national human rights institution, Ethiopian Human Rights Commission, made a statement.
4. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the Commission questions:

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

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Canada, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Liechtenstein, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger (via video teleconference), Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (video statement), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement), Every Casualty Worldwide, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (video statement), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Physicians for Human Rights.

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

 D. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

1. At the 36th meeting, on 21 March 2023, the High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/29, an oral update on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement as the State concerned.
3. 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: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Cuba (via video teleconference), Eritrea, France, Georgia, Luxembourg, Morocco, Paraguay (also on behalf of Canada, Chile, Ecuador and Guatemala), Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Burundi, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nicaragua, Niger (via video teleconference), Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yemen (video statement);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM) (video statement).

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

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

1. At the 37th meeting, on 22 March 2023, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/26, a report on the human rights situation in Belarus in the run-up to the 2020 presidential election and in its aftermath[[101]](#footnote-102).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the State concerned.
3. 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: Belgium, China, Cuba, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nicaragua, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation (video statement), Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement), Zimbabwe;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation Against Torture.

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

 F. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

1. At the 37th meeting, on 22 March 2023, the Chair of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Marta Valiñas, provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/29, an oral update.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement as the State concerned.
3. 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), Canada[[102]](#footnote-103) (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala and Paraguay), Chile, China, Cuba, France, Georgia, Netherlands[[103]](#footnote-104) (Kingdom of the) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen (video statement), Zimbabwe;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Aula Abierta (video statement), Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR (video statement), Freedom House (video statement), Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Commission of Jurists, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, World Organisation Against Torture (video statement).

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

 G. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

1. At the 33rd meeting, on 20 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas Andrews, presented his report[[104]](#footnote-105).
2. 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: Bangladesh, China, Czechia, Denmark[[105]](#footnote-106) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gambia, Germany, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[[106]](#footnote-107) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg) Pakistan (on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Malta, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Thailand, New Zealand, Russian Federation;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of Access Now), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement), Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers) (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video statement), The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development.

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

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

1. At the 33rd meeting, on 20 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Javaid Rehman, presented his report (A/HRC/ 52/67).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 34th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, Estonia[[107]](#footnote-108) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus (video statement), Canada, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement), Zimbabwe;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Baha'i International Community, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Law Council of Australia, Lawyers for Lawyers and Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), International Educational Development, Inc., International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (video statement), Justice for Iran, Ltd, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), Women's Human Rights International Association.

1. At the 34th 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

1. At the 34th meeting, on 20 March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Elizabeth Salmon, presented her report[[108]](#footnote-109).
2. 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, Czechia, Eritrea, France, Norway[[109]](#footnote-110) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Belarus, Burundi, Cambodia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zimbabwe;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Global Nonkilling, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, People for Successful Corean Reunification, United Nations Watch.

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

 H. General debate on agenda item 4

1. At the 38th meeting, on 22 March 2023, the Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Council resolution 49/22, the report of the High Commissioner on promoting accountability in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea[[110]](#footnote-111).
2. At the same meeting, and at the 39th meeting, on 23 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[111]](#footnote-112) (on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement except Ecuador), Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, India, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (on behalf of Group of Arab States), Sweden[[112]](#footnote-113) (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[113]](#footnote-114) (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran(Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) the, Russian Federation, Singapore, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe) (video statement), Viet Nam;

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

 (c)Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa Culture Internationale, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (video statement), Alliance Defending Freedom (also on behalf of Jubilee Campaign), Alsalam Foundation (video statement), American Association of Jurists (video statement), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Amnesty International, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (also on behalf of Amnesty International, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Service for Human Rights and World Organisation Against Torture), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (video statement), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes (video statement), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association MIMAN, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Association pour le Droit de l’Homme et Le Développement Durable (video statement), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video statement), Association Thendral (video statement), Baha'i International Community, Bahrain jurists society, Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (video statement), B'nai B'rith (video statement), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre Europe - tiers monde (video statement), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme (video statement), Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video statement), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Chunhui Children's Foundation (video statement), Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme (video statement), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (also on behalf of Franciscans International, Instituto Brasileiro de Analises Sociais e Economicas (IBASE), Justiça Global, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos and VIVAT International) (video statement), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (video statement), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement), 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 (video statement), Franciscans International, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), Human Is Right (video statement), Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, Humanists International (video statement), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video statement), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Career Support Association, International Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation and International Service for Human Right) , International Educational Development, Inc., International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), International Muslim Women's Union (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, International Support For Human Rights (also on behalf of ArabEuropean forum for Dialogue and Human Rights), International-Lawyers.Org, Iran Autism Association (also on behalf of Iranian Thalassemia Society) (video statement), Iran Human Rights Documentation Center, Iranian Elite Research Center (video statement), Iranian Thalassemia Society, Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule (video statement), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (video statement), Les Caribous Libérés, Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s., Maloca Internationale, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Peace Brigades International (also on behalf of Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers and Franciscans International), Physicians for Human Rights, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Presse Embleme Campagne, Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, Public Organization ""Public Advocacy"" (video statement), Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Reprieve (video statement), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Society for Threatened Peoples, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, Tamil Uzhagam, The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders (video statement), 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 Human Rights International Association (video statement), World Barua Organization (WBO), World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches), World Muslim Congress, Youth in Technology and Arts Network (YOTAN), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

1. At the 39th meeting, on 23 March 2023, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Tunisia, the United States of America and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 I. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

1. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative Iceland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.3, sponsored by Iceland, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Germany and Luxembourg withdrew their co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Micronesia (Federated States of), Palau, Poland and Switzerland joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Germany, Luxembourg, Pakistan and South Africa made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
6. 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, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Paraguay, Romania, Somalia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

*Against*:

Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Pakistan and Viet Nam

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, India, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 to 8, with 16 abstentions (resolution 52/27).
2. After adoption of the draft resolution, Morocco joined the sponsors.

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

1. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Sweden on behalf of the European Union introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.9, sponsored by Sweden on behalf of the European Union and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Georgia, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of) and Palau joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a general comment on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba and Eritrea made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
6. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/28).
7. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana joined the sponsors.

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

1. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Sweden on behalf of the European Union introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.14, sponsored by Sweden on behalf of the European Union and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Canada, Costa Rica, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of France, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Belarus made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
6. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of China, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 21 to 5, with 21 abstentions (resolution 52/29).

 Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

1. At the 56th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.16, sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, Türkiye and the United States of America and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Ukraine. Subsequently, Austria, Costa Rica, Japan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Poland, Portugal and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), France, Qatar and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, China and Cuba made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
6. 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, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

*Against*:

Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba and Eritrea

*Abstaining*:

Bangladesh, Cameroon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 26 to 5, with 16 abstentions (resolution 52/30).
2. After adoption of the draft resolution, Greece, Hungary, Morocco and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

 Situation of human rights in Myanmar

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Sweden on behalf of the European Union introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.19 as orally revised, sponsored by Sweden on behalf of the European Union and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Guatemala, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Australia, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Georgia, Japan, New Zealand, and the Republic of Korea and joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. At the same meeting, the representative of China made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 52/31).
6. After adoption of the draft resolution, Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

 Situation of human rights in Ukraine stemming from the Russian aggression

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.41/Rev.1, sponsored by Ukraine and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Paraguay, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), France, Germany, Lithuania and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, China, Cuba, Eritrea, India and South Africa made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
5. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of China, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

Argentina, Belgium, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Czechia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Somalia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America

*Against*:

China and Eritrea

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Cuba, Gabon, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

1. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 to 2, with 17 abstentions (resolution 52/32).
2. Also at the same meeting, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Malaysia made statements in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 4.

 V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

 A. Forum on Minority Issues

1. At the 40th meeting, on 23rd March 2023, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, Fernand de Varennes, presented the recommendations adopted by the Forum on Minority Issues at its fifteenth session on 1 and 2 December 2022, on the theme “Review, rethink, reform: thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities”[[114]](#footnote-115).

 B. Social Forum

1. At the 40th meeting, on 23 March 2023, Chair-Rapporteur of the 2022 Social Forum, Aurora Díaz-Rato Revuelta, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/20, the report containing the conclusions and recommendations of the 2022 Social Forum[[115]](#footnote-116), held on 3 and 4 November 2022, which focused on water for human rights and sustainable development: good practices, lessons learned and challenges in the implementation of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028.

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

1. At the 40th meeting, on 23 March 2023, the Chair of the Forum on Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Patricia A. Hermanns, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 46/4, the report of the fourth session of the Forum[[116]](#footnote-117), which was held on 24 and 25 November 2022, which focused on the theme, “Strengthening democracies to build back better: challenges and opportunities”.

 D. Special procedure mandate holders

1. At the 40th meeting, on 23 March 2023, the Chair 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[[117]](#footnote-118) and the communications report of the special procedures[[118]](#footnote-119).

 E. General debate on agenda item 5

1. At its 40th meeting, on 23 March 2023, and its 41st meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[119]](#footnote-120) (on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement), Bangladesh, Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (via video teleconference), China, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Gambia (video statement), Georgia, Germany, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines[[120]](#footnote-121) (on behalf of Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Portugal[[121]](#footnote-122) (also on behalf of Angola, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia Paraguay, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Romania (also on behalf of the Republic of Korea, Morocco, Norway, Peru, Romania and Tunisia), Russian Federation[[122]](#footnote-123) (also on behalf of Belarus, China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, Nigeria, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), South Africa, Sweden[[123]](#footnote-124) (on behalf of European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine), United States of America;

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

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality) (video statement), Africa Culture Internationale, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work (video statement), Amnesty International (video statement), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (video statement), Association MIMAN, 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 (video statement), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges, Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Human Is Right (video statement), Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video statement), International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), International Muslim Women's Union (video statement), International Service for Human Rights (video statement), iuventum e.V. (video statement), Legal Analysis and Research Public Union, Minority Rights Group, Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (also on behalf of "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature, Akshar Foundation, International Presentation Association and Samarthanam Trust for the Disable), Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, The Next Century Foundation (video statement), The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, Villages Unis (United Villages), World Barua Organization (WBO), World Muslim Congress, YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation.

1. At the 41st meeting, on 24 March 2023, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

 VI. Universal periodic review

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Council decision 17/119 and President’s statements 8/1 and 9/2 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process, the Council considered the outcome of the reviews conducted during the forty-first session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 7 to 18 November 2022.
2. 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

1. 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.[[124]](#footnote-125)

**Bahrain**

1. The review of Bahrain was held on 7 November 2022 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 Bahrain in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[125]](#footnote-126)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[126]](#footnote-127)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[127]](#footnote-128)

1. At its 41st meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Bahrain (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Bahrain comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review[[128]](#footnote-129), the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[129]](#footnote-130)

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

1. The delegation of Bahrain extended his thanks to all delegations for their participation in the adoption session of the recommendations for the Kingdom of Bahrain under the universal periodic review. He also thanked the secretariat of the universal periodic review, the President and all members of his bureau for their efforts.
2. Bahrain was proud of both the partnership and cooperation with the United Nations and all its entities and mechanisms, especially with OHCHR, the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review mechanism. He reiterated the importance of consolidating this partnership and sharing experiences in various development fields. The appointment of a permanent human rights coordinator in Manama, in cooperation with OHCHR, is evident to this effective partnership.
3. Bahrain appreciated the universal periodic review mechanism, underpinned by objectivity, non-selectivity and constructive dialogue, and is keen to engage positively with its outcomes and recommendations as they firmly believe in the importance of working and cooperating with competent international and regional mechanisms to promote and protect human rights.
4. The delegation referred to the positive spirit of the interactive dialogue experienced during the review of its fourth national report, in November 2022, during the fourth cycle of this mechanism. The session resulted in 245 recommendations. Following an exhaustive consideration by official authorities, partners and stakeholders, Bahrain accepted 172 recommendations and took note of 73 recommendations, bearing in mind that some of these recommendations could have been partially accepted, had it not been for their contradiction with the Constitution, national legislation, or the provisions of Islamic law, or considered as an interference in domestic affairs. They contained elements that run counter to the national identity and social values. Other recommendations that contribute to the promotion of human rights in various fields were accepted. Bahrain is committed to preserving, respecting and promoting human rights in all national legislation and actual practices. Bahrain will continue to develop and enact legislation and launch initiatives to ensure the welfare and well-being of its citizens and residents.
5. The delegation reiterated Bahrain’s commitment in cooperating with the universal periodic review mechanism to achieve its goals, based on dialogue, objectivity and non-selectivity. Bahrain examined the recommendations provided during the review of its fourth report. Specialists first categorized the recommendations into themes and examined them with the relevant government bodies. The recommendations were then referred to the National Human Rights Committee, which is the competent governmental body that follows up on all human rights issues. The Minister of Foreign Affairs chairs it. The committee also discussed the recommendations with civil society organizations and legal professionals, in order to implement them at the highest levels. They were then referred for approval to the Legal Committee of the Council of Ministers, which increased the number of recommendations that were accepted. Finally, the recommendations were referred to the Council of Ministers that approved them.
6. The delegation reiterated that it is keen on cooperation and dialogue with the UN’s bodies, in a spirit of transparency and openness to promote, protect and respect human rights. The efforts of Bahrain will continue in cooperation with OHCHR. Bahrain engages with all correspondences, queries, urgent appeals and special procedures communications from mandate-holders, provides periodic reports on time, and works to respect human rights in its legislation and practices. Bahrain will also develop a mechanism among all stakeholders to implement the recommendations in the next four years. It is worth noting that to achieve its main objectives and projects, Bahrain's national human rights plan for 2022-2026 will take into consideration the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review.
7. Democracy and respect for human rights are two main pillars of the reform process launched by King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa. It constitutes a solid foundation for a comprehensive development policy in civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other fields, aimed at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms in order to guarantee safety, stability and justice, strengthening the march towards democracy and development, contribute to world peace, security, strength, international relations and cooperation, in line with the United Nations Charter and international and regional instruments.
8. Bahrain continues to launch initiatives and enact legislation related to the protection and promotion of human rights, the rejection of hatred, sectarianism, racism, terrorism and violent extremism and strengthen criminal justice and safeguard all freedoms and civil and political rights.
9. The delegation reviewed Bahrain’s efforts towards these ends:
* Bahrain hosted the 146th session of the General Assembly of the Inter- Parliamentary Union (IPU), from 11 to 15 March 2023, with the participation of almost 2,000 parliamentarians and international observers, as well as the President of the IPU, its Secretary-General, in addition to a number of international organizations, such as the United Nations, as observers;
* The King called for the conclusion of an international convention to criminalize religious, sectarian and racist hate speech, and to consolidate human solidarity in promoting security, prosperity and sustainable development. This call was launched on the margins of the 146th session of the IPU General Assembly, which testifies of Bahrain’s determination to promote coexistence, mutual respect for all religions and cultures, and reject violence, extremism and racism;
* Bahrain adopted the first report on the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan for 2022, including 14 projects that were entirely implemented.
* Bahrain implemented the open prisons programme as a follow up to the success of the alternative punishment project, and the steps to reinforce the criminal justice system, and follow-up to the humanitarian initiatives in this field;
* Bahrain was ranked the first for the fifth year in a row in the field of combating trafficking in persons in the annual report issued by the United States Department of State.
1. Bahrain continuously carries out efforts on the constitutional, legislative and practical levels. Bahrain prioritizes the promotion of human rights in security, justice and sustainable development, through the development of legislation litigation mechanisms and services under the rule of law; raising the standard of living for citizens, empowering women, youth, promoting children and family’s rights, the rights of the elderly and people with disabilities, workers’ rights, the fight against human trafficking; providing quality of health, education and housing services, and digital transformation; preserving the environment and natural resources and taking action in the fight against climate change.
2. The delegation concluded by reiterating that Bahrain will endure in its development path to protect and promote human rights in its Constitution and laws, in line with international human rights standards.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bahrain, 13 delegations made statements.
2. The Gambia appreciated that Bahrain had accepted 172 out of the 245 recommendations received, representing the Government’s commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. The Gambia thanked Bahrain for accepting its recommendations and commended the efforts in this regard and for pledging to complete the implementation of the national human rights plan for 2022–2026, including the 102 projects to further enhance ongoing human rights efforts across all levels in the country.
3. India appreciated that 172 out of 245 recommendations had been accepted by Bahrain, including its three recommendations. India appreciated the constructive engagement of the delegation during the universal periodic review. India had taken positive note of the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan, the establishment of the Ministry of Sustainable Development for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the signing of the Strategic Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development.
4. Iraq expressed its appreciation for the acceptance of Bahrain to its two recommendations and appreciated the strenuous efforts to promote human rights and for cooperating constructively with international human rights mechanisms. Iraq commended the accepting most of the recommendations submitted to it, which reflected its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights for all its citizens.
5. Kazakhstan commended the efforts of Bahrain to strengthen the independence of the Ombudsman's Office and the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan for 2022–2026, with the aim of promoting respect for human rights. Kazakhstan positively noted the achievements in improving gender equality and increasing the number of women in political and public life. Kazakhstan positively noted the acceptance by Bahrain of more recommendations compared to the previous universal periodic review cycle.
6. Kuwait appreciated Bahrain’s acceptance of the recommendations that would protect and promote human rights, and contribute to achieving progress for the Kingdom at the national and international levels, including Kuwait’s recommendations, regarding making amendments to the press and electronic media law in accordance with international standards and agreements, which Bahrain had ratified and joined, and the development of the capacities of civil society institutions to contribute to the promotion and preservation of human rights.
7. Libya thanked Bahrain for its continuous positive engagement with the Council and with the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. Libya appreciated the efforts made in promoting human rights, in particular, the measures taken to advance all national sectors, especially health and the provision of health services to citizens, in addition to its adoption of national plans for the advancement of Bahraini women and accepting many recommendations received, including its own.
8. Maldives commended Bahrain for accepting 172 recommendations and for the efforts undertaken to promote and protect human rights, both at the domestic and international levels. Maldives noted Bahrain’s acceptance of both recommendations it made to intensify efforts to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to continue efforts to promote a human rights-based approach to disability.
9. Mauritania commended Bahrain for its efforts at all levels in the legal framework and its keenness to institutional economic and social reforms to promote human rights and fundamental rights. Mauritania welcomed Bahrain's acceptance of 172 recommendations, including those it had made. It commended Bahrain’s keenness to cooperate constructively with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review.
10. Morocco welcomed the positive interaction of Bahrain with the recommendations received. Morocco praised the efforts to promote human rights, through the adoption of the National Plan for Human Rights 2022-2026, as a clear sign of the efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights. Morocco expressed its appreciation for Bahrain's acceptance of most of the recommendations received, including its two recommendations.
11. Nepal appreciated that Bahrain had accepted most of the recommendations, including both recommendations made by Nepal during the fourth cycle. Nepal positively noted the establishment of a comprehensive and specialized centre to protect the rights of expatriate workers. Nepal wished Bahrain success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.
12. Oman commended Bahrain for the methodology in dealing with the universal periodic review mechanism at its forty-first session and for the adoption of its national plan for human rights. Oman appreciated Bahrain’s positive interaction with its recommendations and wished Bahrain further progress and prosperity.
13. Pakistan appreciated that Bahrain had accepted most of the recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. Pakistan appreciated Bahrain’s cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and with the international human rights machinery. Pakistan commended Bahrain for efforts to improve livelihoods of people, including in vulnerable situations. Pakistan acknowledged the range of initiatives to promote socio-economic development and to achieve progress on the SDGs.
14. Saudi Arabia thanked Bahrain for the recommendations accepted, as it represented a good sign of the spirit of cooperation during the universal periodic review exercise. Saudi Arabia hailed the achievements of Bahrain in the field of human rights and the positive cooperation with human rights bodies. It appreciated accepting most of the recommendations and invited the Kingdom to redouble its efforts to promote human rights at all levels.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bahrain, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. Alsalam Foundation addressed the Council through a statement of a victim of torture, who is a former political prisoner. He stated that he was arrested several times, his father is a political prisoner serving a life sentence, and he was brutally tortured. Two of his brothers were arrested, and three of his cousins were killed. His nationality was revoked and he was sentenced to 45 years in prison in absentee. Various international organizations have long called for his father's release, but to no avail. He stated that Bahrain is involved in demolishing mosques, revoking citizenship and deportation of scholars. He claimed that consistent torture continued in detention centres, including against women and children, where many died under torture, naming a few cases. He asked for the activation of the Magnitsky Act against those involved in the violations, including the Minister of Interior at that time.
3. The International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM) recommended Bahrain to implement recommendations made to it, particularly, on acceding to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and continuing to implement Bahrain’s economic vision 2030 and promote sustainable economic and social development. It also asked Bahrain to advance comprehensive legislation against discrimination, defining the grounds of discrimination and providing effective remedies for victims; and work towards ending apartheid, by working on implementing and asking for accountability for those who commit apartheid. It called on Bahrain to continue to consolidate the culture of tolerance and peaceful coexistence and to enhance national harmony and unity, by reviewing laws and decisions related to freedom of religion and belief.
4. Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc noted that Bahrain’s report to the United Nations does not reflect reality. Bahrain is a dictatorship where its prisons are full of political prisoners, who spent 12 years incarcerated because they demanded the establishment of democracy and the rule of law. It named some of the prisoners and noted that Bahrain had claimed that no one was above of the law. Therefore, it asked when Bahrain would arrest those who ordered their detention and torture; imprisoned them for life; denied their treatment, systematically humiliating their human rights; enshrined sectarianism and political naturalization; naturalised relations with the Israeli occupier; ordered the execution of young men; ordered the violation of the sanctity of women and the violation of their honour in prisons; ordered the suppression of freedom of expression and ordered revoking the citizenship; spreading corruption, led one of the most repressive eras in Bahrain's history. It questioned when they would be brought to justice.
5. The Iraqi Development Organization noted that the Bahraini Government claimed that it addresses the civil society institutions, especially Bahraini human rights organizations, to prepare its national report. The organization stated that Bahrain, in its official report, indicated that it had overcome the challenges of the COVID pandemic, while respecting human rights. It asked if this was done by leaving hundreds of citizens stranded in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a behaviour indicating that Bahrain disregarded the lives of its citizens. Two citizens were sentenced to death because of confessions extracted under severe torture. In accordance with accepted recommendations, the organization asked when those two citizens would be released and compensated for the torture and violation of their human rights and when government officials would be held accountable. The organization asked whether it was possible for the government delegation to explain the policy of systematic medical negligence practiced against prisoners of conscience in Bahrain, naming two figures and questioning if this was the aim of this policy: a slow death.
6. The International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights noted that, despite pledges to ensure full and fair accountability for all acts that took place in February-March 2011, all those responsible for committing illegal acts, including those that led to the death, torture or ill-treatment of civilians, were able to escape punishment. It drew attention to the cases of violations, including cases of death, amounting to over two hundred, as well as cases of torture and ill-treatment. No official was punished, as promised in 2012, while prisoner deaths occurred in February 2020. It concluded that the Bahraini authorities did not abide by any of the recommendations of Bassiouni Commission, taking advantage of the silence of the free world and membership in this Council. The Government has not taken any serious step towards comprehensive human rights reform.
7. Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture (video statement) noted the constant reiteration by officials of their intent to implement the large number of universal periodic review recommendations. However, the State's media and diplomatic rhetoric was accompanied by an ever-increasing political repression. At a time when the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared that the promotion and protection of human rights is a priority, the Government has not taken any serious step towards radical human rights reform and the achievement of transitional justice through a serious dialogue leading to constitutional consensus. More than 100,000 citizens became politically isolated in light of the dissolution of the opposition societies. As a result of impunity, prison conditions continued deteriorating. The Bahrain authorities did not stop targeting human rights defenders, using the Pegasus program, and normalizing relations with the Israeli occupation authorities, especially in the security aspects, despite their involvement in widespread human rights violations.
8. Human Rights Watch addressed the Council through the daughter of a prominent human rights defender. For decades, Bahrain had arbitrarily imprisoned and tortured individuals for exercising their freedom of expression and assembly; continued to deny activists, opposition figures and human rights defenders’ fair trials. Thousands of individuals have been beaten, tortured, arbitrarily detained, and systematically denied adequate medical treatment. She noted that Bahrain failed to live up to any recommendation in the past three cycles of the universal periodic review, particularly, complying with international rules and standards governing prisons. She called on Bahrain to immediately release all individuals arrested solely for exercising their right to free speech, peaceful assembly, and association.
9. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) noted that Bahrain’s use of the death penalty has increased by 20 per cent since 2011. Foreign nationals and racial minorities disproportionally receive death sentences. It commended Bahrain for supporting two recommendations to limit the death penalty to the most serious crimes. It also welcomed the recommendations, despite the fact that Bahrain noted them, to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and restore a moratorium on its use, and urged their implementation. It commended Bahrain for supporting recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It urged conducting a full review of death sentences and provide independence to oversight bodies and implement universal periodic review commitments.
10. Amnesty International (video statement) urged Bahrain to reverse its decision and to reinstate banned political associations that were part of constitutional life before 2011. Bahrain continued to detain individuals arbitrarily for the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly. Notably, 10 leaders of the anti-government protests in 2011 have been prisoners of conscience for 12 years now. It noted that Bahrain has not accepted a visit by special procedures mandate holders since 2001. It urged Bahrain to receive the Special Rapporteur on Torture and issue a standing invitation to all Special Procedures.
11. Africa Culture Internationale  acknowledged the efforts of Bahrain to implement the recommendations of the last universal periodic review to provide a decent life for all citizens, without discrimination. It noted that many offences against civil societies, regarding freedom of expression, trade union and assembly rights, have been operated by the authorities of Bahrain. It encouraged Bahrain to establish a policy of development and promotion of human rights and make efforts towards participation of women in political activities and protection of children’s rights, youth and persons with disabilities.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 245 recommendations received, 172 had enjoyed the support of Bahrain, and 73 had been noted.
2. The delegation of Bahrain expressed his appreciation to all States that positively and interactively participated in the meeting, considering Bahrain’s belief in the importance of the universal periodic review mechanism and the importance of benefiting from this interactive dialogue, in order to protect human rights.
3. He concluded with confirming Bahrain’s firm commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Bahrain reaffirmed its commitment to give due diligence and to follow up closely and transparently with this implementation. The delegation also confirmed that, in the context of its positive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism, Bahrain would provide a mid-term report after two years, in which they will assess the progress made in the implementation of the accepted recommendations and the engagement of competent national bodies and all stakeholders. Finally, Bahrain repeated its voluntary commitment to implement the National Human Rights Plan (2022-2026) and hoped it will constitute an added value at the national level and will be part of its international interaction with the Human Rights Council and its bodies.

**Ecuador**

1. The review of Ecuador was held on 7 November 2022 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 Ecuador in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[130]](#footnote-131)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[131]](#footnote-132)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[132]](#footnote-133)

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Ecuador (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Ecuador comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[133]](#footnote-134) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[134]](#footnote-135)

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

1. The delegation (in-person and video statements) thanked all of those who had participated and contributed to the universal periodic review of Ecuador. It highlighted that Ecuador had supported 94.25 per cent of the 174 recommendations it had received during the interactive dialogue at the 41st session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November 2022. It recalled that, already during the Working Group session, the country had supported 144 of the 174 recommendations it had received and that subsequently, in December 2022, Ecuador had supported an additional 20 recommendations.
2. The delegation referred to the intervention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility who noted that, in its national report, Ecuador had highlighted important policies it had adopted for the protection of human rights, including policies aimed at persons in situation of human mobility; to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic; to fight against trafficking in persons; for the eradication of discrimination and violence against women and girls; and to restructure the prison system.
3. Within the framework of its fourth universal periodic review, Ecuador had made three voluntary commitments, including institutionalizing the national mechanism for reporting and follow-up to ensure compliance with supported recommendations and the country’s human rights commitments. The delegation noted, in this regard, that the joint work of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights and of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had already resulted in progress in achieving this goal, which should be reached already in 2023.
4. Additionally, on 29 November 2022, Ecuador had fulfilled the second commitment it had made during the review, the creation of the first Ministry of Women and Human Rights, a space in which public policies related to gender equality, and the eradication of discrimination and gender violence in all its forms are developed and promoted.
5. Ecuador had also demonstrated its commitment to respecting and promoting the human rights of persons in a situation of human mobility, and had worked with donor countries and international organizations, to develop a new regularization process for the socio-economic integration of foreign citizens, especially Venezuelans.
6. To follow up on the recommendations made by States, and with the support of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Ecuador had carried out a census of the prison population and developed a Public Policy for Social Rehabilitation.
7. Moreover, Ecuador supported the Declaration of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages 2022-2032 and the creation of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent and remained committed to the rights of persons with disabilities.
8. The delegation noted that, in December 2023, the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would be celebrated and reiterated Ecuador’s unequivocal commitment, within this framework, to the respect, promotion, and protection of human rights and to the implementation of the recommendations it had supported and the commitments it had made within the context of the universal periodic review.

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

1. Defensoria del Pueblo (The Office of the Ombudsperson of Ecuador) (video statement) stressed the need to take effective measures to reduce the alarming numbers of femicides and transfemicides, assigning sufficient budgets for the eradication of gender-based violence. The Ombudsperson urged Ecuador to take urgent measures to achieve the reinsertion of children and adolescents in schools. The Ombudsperson indicated that it was necessary to implement public policies that promoted economic and social inclusion of migrants. Additionally, it was essential that the National Assembly adopt the law on prior consultation to guarantee the collective rights of indigenous, Afro-Ecuadorian and Montubio peoples. The State must also guarantee the right to life and personal integrity of persons deprived of their liberty, through effective control within the centres.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ecuador, 15 delegations made statements.
2. Brazil expressed solidarity and support with Ecuador in the wake of the human and material loss resulting from the earthquake in Ecuador. Brazil commended Ecuador’s support for a large number of the recommendations it had received. It welcomed improvements to the reception of refugees and stateless persons, including through legislative reforms. Brazil noted the adoption of the 2021–2025 Opportunity Creation Plan, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and reiterated its appreciation for progress made to ensure access to justice by indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups and on gender equality.
3. Chile appreciated Ecuador’s support of the recommendations it had made and expressed the hope that their implementation would contribute to the protection of the human rights of LGBTI persons, indigenous peoples, and persons deprived of their liberty. Chile highlighted the voluntary commitments made by Ecuador during its universal periodic review to institutionalize the national reporting and follow-up mechanism within the framework of the United Nations system, to create the first Ministry of Women and Human Rights and to continue cooperating with the international community on the protection and promotion of human rights of persons in situations of human mobility.
4. China commended Ecuador for its commitment to the promotion of human rights and its achievements in improving people’s standard of living. China highlighted the efforts made to promote education, health care and social security in the country and to protect the rights of women and children, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities.
5. Cuba commended Ecuador for accepting its recommendations related to making progress in the implementation of the public policy on social rehabilitation, 2022–2025 and to continue working to eradicate all forms of violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Cuba wished Ecuador success in implementing the recommendations it had supported and recommended the adoption of the report to the Human Rights Council.
6. Djibouti thanked Ecuador for its presentation, which highlighted efforts and commitments made for the promotion of human rights. Djibouti congratulated Ecuador for supporting a large number for recommendations received during the fourth universal periodic review cycle, particularly, those it had made. Djibouti wished Ecuador success in implementing the recommendations and supported the adoption of the report by the Human Rights Council.
7. The Gambia congratulated Ecuador for supporting 164 out of the 174 recommendations received, including those it had made, demonstrating the country’s unwavering commitment to protecting human rights. The Gambia acknowledged Ecuador’s efforts in adopting the 2021–2025 Opportunity Creation Plan, particularly in the area of promoting equality and combating discrimination against women, serving as a significant step in addressing gender inequality.
8. India expressed appreciation for the constructive engagement of the Equatorian delegation during the review. India congratulated Ecuador for supporting most of the recommendations it had received, including those made by India, demonstrating the country’s strong commitment to the universal periodic review process. India recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the Working Group report on Ecuador and wished the country success in implementing supported recommendations.
9. Kazakhstan commended Ecuador’s efforts to improve compliance with the recommendations of international human rights mechanisms and congratulated the country for the creation of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights. Kazakhstan noted that Ecuador had adopted measures to safeguard the rights of women, children, and minorities and implemented programmes to ensure the rights to education, health, and socioeconomic initiatives. Kazakhstan recommended the adoption of the Working Group report by the Human Rights Council and wished Ecuador success in implementing the supported recommendations.
10. Maldives commended Ecuador’s efforts to prevent and eradicate violence against women by adopting a national comprehensive plan and a central registry of violence. Maldives congratulated Ecuador for supporting the recommendations it had made to develop regulatory frameworks and relevant policies to address maternal mortality and complications during pregnancy and to promote universal access to social security. Maldives wished Ecuador success in implementing the accepted recommendations and requested that the Human Rights Council adopt the report by consensus.
11. Nepal commended the acceptance by Ecuador of most of the recommendations received during the fourth cycle universal periodic review, including both recommendations it had made. Nepal noted the implementation of the 2019–2025 National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and the adoption of the Organic Act on Human Mobility aimed at combating trafficking in persons. Nepal supported the adoption of the Working Group report on Ecuador by consensus.
12. Pakistan welcomed the acceptance by Ecuador of most of the recommendations it had received during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, including those it had made. Pakistan commended Ecuador’s cooperation with the universal periodic review and United Nation human rights mechanisms. Noting the challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, Pakistan congratulated Ecuador for the efforts it had made to strengthen social protection systems and ensure universal health care and access to vaccines. Pakistan wished Ecuador all success in implementing the accepted recommendations and requested that the Human Rights Council adopt the report by consensus.
13. South Africa commended Ecuador for supporting most of the recommendations received, including the ones it had made, and committing to strengthening measures to build capacity for teachers to implement a comprehensive sex education curriculum. South Africa wished Ecuador all success in implementing the accepted recommendations and requested the Human Rights Council to adopt the country’s universal periodic review outcome.
14. Tunisia thanked Ecuador for supporting most of the recommendations received, and in particular, those it had made to eliminate child malnutrition and continue the efforts to ensure universal access to education at all levels. Tunisia noted the efforts made by Ecuador to implement the previous universal periodic review recommendations and welcomed the national measures to combat violence against women, trafficking in persons and to promote gender equality. Tunisia wished Ecuador all success in implementing the accepted recommendations and recommended the adoption of the report.
15. The UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) welcomed the establishment of the Ministry of Women and Human Rights and progress achieved with the adoption of several laws. It recognized the generous regularization process initiated by the Government to protect migrants and refugees and encouraged Ecuador to accompany this process with public policies that promoted their socio-economic inclusion. It recommended strengthening efforts to address structural problems in the penitentiary system, indicating that the implementation of the Public Policy for Social Rehabilitation must include measures to improve the security and living conditions of persons deprived of their liberty. While recognizing Ecuador's willingness to implement an intersectoral and interinstitutional response to chronic child malnutrition, it recommended that such measures be accompanied by sufficient resources.
16. UN Women (video statement) expressed appreciation with progress achieved in legal and policy frameworks to promote women’s political participation in Ecuador. It remained concerned at the high prevalence of violence against women. It noted that more than 6 out of 10 women in Ecuador had suffered some type of violence throughout their lives and that 278 femicides were registered in 2022. Women also faced multidimensional poverty and economic inequalities and were impacted by climate change due to reduced access to land and water. UN Women looked forward to continuing to support the Government towards advancing gender equality, and in the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ecuador, seven other stakeholders made statements.
2. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video statement) stated that it supported the universal periodic review recommendations made to Ecuador. Though the country had policies that prohibited all forms of discrimination, it was still necessary to ensure the implementation of sustainable education programs in all areas to promote equal relations and overcome violence against women and girls, LGBTIQ+ persons, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant, people with disabilities, persons living with HIV, and persons in a situation of human mobility, among other priority groups. Additionally, Ecuador must take effective measures to guarantee sexual and reproductive rights.
3. Plan International, Inc. stated that its coalition had actively participated in the universal periodic review of Ecuador. It highlighted that sexual violence affected many women in Ecuador and stated that girls under the age of 14 year gave birth every day as a result of rape. Women criminally prosecuted for abortion were always those of low economic status and, in the majority, were between 14 and 19 years old. Added to this, girls, adolescents and young women in Ecuador experienced all kinds of discrimination, even more so if they were members of minority or vulnerable groups.
4. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) expressed appreciation for Ecuador's support of recommendations related to the rights of LGBTIQ+ people, including to guarantee access to justice, reduce impunity in cases of violence and homicides, and eliminate barriers to gender self-identification of trans and intersex people. Ecuador had also supported the establishment of policies to protect victims of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and expression, including the application of the Constitutional Court ruling on Equal Marriage. It regretted that, during the review, the rights of trans and intersex people in their childhood and the lack of statistical data on the LGBTIQ+ population had not been specifically addressed.
5. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco , in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, welcomed the acceptance by Ecuador of recommendations on the eradication of child labour and gender-based violence, and on gender equality. It recommended that Ecuador: strengthen legislative and political measures for the promotion of women, focusing on improving their situation, through labour reintegration programs; promote peaceful conflict resolution, especially for caregivers, to prevent domestic violence against children; take all necessary measures to eradicate child labour and child marriage; and guarantee the effectiveness of educational programs, giving priority to girls and women in rural areas.
6. Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc. (video statement) appreciated the acceptance by Ecuador of recommendations of the universal periodic review on maternal mortality, violence against women and abortion. It urged Ecuador to fully comply with the recommendations on abortion. It noted that Ecuador's legal framework on abortion was unfamiliar to health professionals, and exceptions were interpreted so restrictively that access to this essential service was in fact extremely limited. It urged Ecuador to ensure respect for professional secrecy in this context. It suggested that Ecuador expand the legal framework for abortion, so that the service is available to pregnant women in accordance with the updated guidelines of the World Health Organization.
7. CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the support by Ecuador of the majority of the recommendations received on civic space during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. It remained concerned by the lack of institutional mechanisms to promote an enabling environment for human rights defenders, journalists and activists and that over the past five years, protest rights had been repeatedly violated. It called on the Government to: immediately and impartially investigate all instances of excessive force in the context of protests; review and update existing human rights training for police and security forces and; implement comprehensive policies and mechanisms to protect civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists.
8. Amnesty International (video statement) encouraged swift implementation of the recommendations supported by Ecuador in relation to Indigenous peoples to guarantee their right to free, prior, and informed consent as well as those in relation to human rights defenders. It stated that Ecuador’s support of recommendations to improve the prison system and conduct thorough investigations into deaths in this context represented an opportunity to move forward on this urgent issue. While welcoming Ecuador’s support of recommendations to safeguard the right to peaceful assembly and ensure any use of force complied with international standards, it regretted that Ecuador had noted the recommendation to end impunity for human rights violations committed by security forces, including during protests in 2019.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 174 recommendations received, 164 had enjoyed the support of Ecuador, and 10 had been noted.
2. The delegation reiterated that Ecuador would continue to make all the necessary efforts to implement the recommendations from the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, highlighting, among others, the country’s longstanding support to the processes of elaboration of human rights instruments. In this regard, Ecuador had taken a leadership role in the process to develop an international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises (HRC resolution 26/9). Likewise, Ecuador will support efforts to negotiate an international convention to protect and promote the dignity, independence, and rights of older persons, that adequately reflects their role in and contribution to society.
3. Ecuador cooperated fully with United Nations human rights mechanisms and had maintained a standing invitation to the special procedures mandate holders. The country should in 2023 receive the visits of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights and the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the latter to be confirmed for next April.
4. Ecuador will continue to adopt the necessary measures to promote the empowerment of women and girls and to prevent and eradicate discrimination and violence against them.
5. Regarding the recommendations on the LGBTI+ population, Ecuador had prepared, in a participatory and inclusive manner, the 2021–2025 Action Plan on Diversity.
6. The Organic Communication Law, in force since November 2022, guaranteed and promoted freedom of expression, communication and the press. The Law had removed all risks of censorship and self-censorship that existed in previous legislation and introduced protections for journalists covering topics that put them at risk.
7. Ecuador actively participated in the implementation of the Global Compacts on Refugees and for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, maintaining its firm commitment to the rights of persons in situation of human mobility.
8. In 2022, the guidelines of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy were presented with the objective of establishing mechanisms for the prevention, identification, and management of areas with a high risk of corruption.
9. In application of the 2021–2025 Opportunity Creation Plan, an instrument in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, action had been taken to address the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and develop an economic model based on solidarity and respect for human rights.
10. Ecuador reiterated its commitment to eradicating poverty and indicated it would continue working to meet the needs of the most vulnerable members of its population through social protection systems and measures to encourage productive activities that contribute to the country’s inclusive and equitable development.
11. Ecuador will also continue to advocate for the international community to give adequate attention to the link between human rights and the environment. Within this framework, the country had carried out actions to address climate change and additionally, as of December 2023, Ecuador will chair the process for the negotiation of a binding instrument to address the global crisis generated by plastic pollution.
12. In conclusion, Ecuador will continue working on initiatives to improve regulatory frameworks and strengthen institutional capacities with a focus on human rights and gender, disability and age perspectives, in strict compliance to the principles of equality and non-discrimination, with the aim of preserving and strengthening peace, security, and development. Moreover, Ecuador will continue to participate actively and contribute constructively initiatives that will lead to strengthening multilateralism and advancing in the protection and promotion of human rights worldwide.

**Tunisia**

1. The review of Tunisia was held on 8 November 2022 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 Tunisia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[135]](#footnote-136)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[136]](#footnote-137)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[137]](#footnote-138)

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Tunisia (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Tunisia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[138]](#footnote-139) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[139]](#footnote-140)

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

1. The delegation of Tunisia thanked the United Nations human rights mechanisms headed by the Human Rights Council for the support given to the efforts deployed in the human rights sphere by Tunisia. Tunisia paid great importance to the issue of human rights. Out of 283 received recommendations, it had initially accepted 185 recommendations, taking note of 54, namely a 66 per cent acceptance.
2. Tunisia was open to receiving recommendations to bolstering human rights protection, and had now approved another seven recommendations after review, for a total of 192 recommendations accepted, taking the acceptance percentage up to 68 per cent.
3. Furthermore, after the legislative elections held on 17 December 2022 and on 29 January 2023, the Assembly of the People’s Representatives was established. On 13 March 2023, the Assembly came into action, with the aim of electing a president and a committee of rules of procedure. This institution will reinforce the respect of Tunisia’s international commitments, through reflecting them in policies and laws and implementing the recommendations of human rights mechanisms, as set out in international resolutions, particularly the resolution of the Human Rights Council 35/29 dated on 23 June 2017, on the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review.
4. Tunisia had accepted several recommendations made during the previous universal periodic review cycle, particularly those concerning the progressive ratification of the human rights instruments, the repeal of decrees N° 50/1978 on the state of emergency, N° 342/1975 on the prerogatives of the Ministry of Interior, and the social insurance regime for unemployment.
5. The recommendation on successfully eliminating all forms of discrimination was likewise accepted by the State. On this point, the delegation emphasized that Tunisia was one of the first countries to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, upon which the organic law N° 52/2018 was based. The law also established the National Committee for the Prevention of Racial Discrimination to which the State is providing all the necessary resources to ensure that its duties are carried out effectively.
6. Similarly, Tunisia accepted the recommendation related to continuing efforts in combating violence and discrimination against women and in implementing reforms. The State had already begun to take tangible steps by passing laws N° 58/2017 and 37/2021, as well as setting up an observatory and shelters for women victims of violence. Furthermore, Tunisia is implementing a policy to promote women’s economic empowerment.
7. Additionally, Tunisia accepted the recommendation concerning the promotion and protection of the freedom of expression, press, association and peaceful assembly, as well as the right to access to information, enshrined in the new Constitution. The country was eager to put them to good use through laws and actions, such as awareness raising, educational activities and training.
8. Moreover, Tunisia accepted the recommendations calling for the legislative framework to be aligned with human rights conventions, for strengthening economic, social and cultural rights through the implementation of various plans based on a human rights approach, for the creation of a Constitutional Court and a Human Rights Commission in accordance with the Paris Principles, as well as for the continuation of the fight against human trafficking through the National Strategy 2018-2023 and overcoming obstacles faced by the national institution fighting human trafficking in order to protect all human beings, especially women and children.
9. The delegation emphasized that Tunisia would pursue its efforts on building action plans to follow up the implementation of recommendations made by human rights mechanisms. An action plan aimed at preventing torture had been drawn up in a participatory manner.
10. The representatives of Tunisia also underlined that joining the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families required developing national legislation.
11. The delegation indicated that the return and reintegration of children from Tunisian parents involved in armed conflicts is under study and follow-up by the State according to a comprehensive approach that takes into account the best interest of the child and secures the best path for return, reintegration and follow-up.
12. Concerning the prohibition of medical examination for people without medical justification, the Tunisian representatives assured that, in general, there was no medical examination conducted without the consent of those concerned.
13. As for the adoption of a national strategy on immigration and refugee law, Tunisia is currently working on a strategy on migrants and refugees, in accordance with the Constitution and international standards.
14. Another point raised was on the registration of all newborns and the granting of nationality. All of these procedures were conducted in strict compliance with the legislation in force.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tunisia, 15 delegations made statements.
2. Botswana welcomed Tunisia’s support of one of its recommendations on promoting access to justice by making legal aid more accessible for all, in particular for the most vulnerable, such as women and people with disabilities. It reiterated its recommendation that Tunisia, amends legislation to prohibit the prosecution of civilians before military courts.
3. Brunei Darussalam commended Tunisia’s efforts in strengthening existing laws to combat all forms of violence against women and children and encouraged its continued implementation. It noted that Tunisia had accepted 192 of the 283 recommendations received during the review, including the two recommendations made by Brunei Darussalam.
4. Burkina Faso appreciated progress made by Tunisia in implementing accepted recommendations from the previous cycle with the creation of the National Human Rights Institution in conformity with the Paris Principles and Committees to bring the legislation into line with international human rights law. Burkina Faso encouraged Tunisia to pursue its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights, and in the effective implementation of accepted recommendations.
5. Chad welcomed Tunisia’s commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights by establishing constructive cooperation with human rights mechanisms. It also welcomed the constitutional, legislative and institutional measures taken such as the new Constitution with a chapter on rights and freedoms, the organic law relating to the Human Rights Instance in accordance with the Paris Principles, and the law relating to the Authority for Sustainable Development and the Rights of Future Generations.
6. China commended Tunisia for its efforts and achievements in promoting and protecting human right including addressing socio-economic challenges, combating COVID-19 pandemic, reducing poverty and enhancing the social protection system. It noted Tunisia’s crack down on terrorism, violence against women and human trafficking, safeguarding the rights of vulnerable groups. It thanked Tunisia for accepting China’s recommendations.
7. Cuba congratulated Tunisia for accepting its two recommendations on strengthening the work of the National Commission to Combat Racial Discrimination in order to make progress towards implementing the commitments in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and continuing applying the 2018-2023 National Strategy against human trafficking.
8. Djibouti congratulated Tunisia for accepting a large number of recommendations, including two presented by Djibouti.
9. Ethiopia appreciated Tunisia for accepting many recommendations, including those formulated by Ethiopia, aimed at recognizing the Government’s efforts in solving problems of regional institutions and supporting the High Committee for Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms to achieve a status.
10. The Gambia commended Tunisia for accepting the recommendations made by its delegation.
11. Germany was concerned about a backsliding on human rights, by a further shrinking of civil society space and specifically targeting opposition groups, journalists, trade unions and other activists. It was also deeply concerned about the violent attacks on and arbitrary arrests of refugees and migrants from sub-Sahara Africa across the country. It encouraged Tunisia to implement required measures for an agreement with the International Monetary Fund with a view to especially strengthening economic and social rights in the country.
12. India appreciated Tunisia’s constructive engagement throughout the universal periodic review cycle and congratulated the country for its successful review.
13. The Islamic Republic of Iran congratulated Tunisia for its efforts in combating human trafficking, successes in enhancing economic, social and cultural rights and in mitigating the consequences of the COVID-19. The improvement of quantitative and qualitative educational indicators was also noted a key factor for the development of the country in other fields. It appreciated that its three recommendations were supported by Tunisia.
14. Kuwait commended Tunisia for accepting a significant number of recommendations made during the previous cycle, including those formulated by Kuwait on redoubling efforts to combat poverty through the implementation of the national strategy to combat multidimensional poverty, and the continuation of the programme for the advancement of maternal and child health, especially the implementation of the National Strategy for the Advancement of Maternal and Child Health 2020-2024.
15. Libya commended Tunisia for its acceptance of many recommendations, including the ones made by it. Libya commended Tunisia for its adoption of many development plans for all major sectors of the country in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.
16. Maldives noted with appreciation that Tunisia had accepted its recommendation to improve the quality of education by providing vocational training opportunities for students, updating teaching materials and supporting the continuous learning of teachers and its recommendation to strengthen the legal and institutional system for environmental protection, in particular with respect to biodiversity and climate change.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Tunisia, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation considered that Tunisia failed to implement recommendations on civic space. In the context of a deep political and economic crisis, it reported that President Saied had issued decrees weakening the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law. Amidst this, space for civil society was reportedly increasingly being [restricted](https://monitor.civicus.org/country/hungary/), leading to a rating downgraded by the CIVICUS Monitor from obstructed to repressed, the second-worst category.
3. Minority Rights Group considered that since the last review, minorities in Tunisia had continued to be discriminated against, even systematically targeted by several parties, in particular the State. The reported surge of hatred and attacks against sub-Saharan migrants after President Said's statement of 21 February 2023, judged by several organizations as racist and inciting to hatred, had not ceased to this day. While welcoming State support for all recommendations related to the elimination of racial discrimination, it called on the State for the creation of the national commission to combat racial discrimination and public policies to eradicate this scourge. It encouraged Tunisia to fully integrate a human rights-based approach in all areas relating to disability. Welcoming the State's promise to end the practice of anal testing to prove homosexuality, the organization regretted its refusal to repeal Section 230 criminalizing homosexuality. Finally, it declared the urgency to defend the endangered Amazigh heritage.
4. United Nations Watch declared that, although Tunisia became one of the first in North Africa to enact laws penalizing perpetrators of racial discrimination, the Tunisian President delivered a speech spewing blatant racism, perpetuating the idea that black African migrants were seeking to replace native Tunisians. It considered that this hateful speech had since led to violence. It asked Tunisia when the President would condemn this racism, hatred and violence, apologize for his incitement, and instead reaffirm non-discrimination.
5. The World Organization Against Torture exhorted Tunisia to urgently restore the separation and balance of democratic powers, essential to the rule of law, in particular by putting an end to the state of exception and the state of emergency; to respect the human dignity and the fundamental rights of every person in Tunisia; to fight effectively against impunity for police violence and restore the effective independence of justice; and to cease all attacks against human rights defenders, journalists, activists and other voices critical of the regime and preserve the civic space.
6. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed Tunisia's support for recommendations on guaranteeing the separation of powers, and judicial independence, highlighting the need for protecting human rights and the establishment of a Constitutional Court. While welcoming Tunisia's support for 10 recommendations to respect the right to freedom of expression, Amnesty International urged Tunisia to reverse its decision to note the recommendation to repeal the draconian cybercrimes Decree-Law 2022-54. It called on the authorities to drop the investigations and immediately release the at least seven individuals currently detained and being prosecuted. It declared that President Saied made racist and xenophobic comments against Black Africans triggering an upsurge in anti-Black racist violence. It urged Tunisia to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and hold perpetrators of violence against Black Africans to account, to immediately release all arbitrarily detained migrants and ensure that they are not involuntarily returned. Finally, it urged the authorities to cease arrests, prosecution and harassment of individuals on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation.
7. Considering that Tunisia was historically an exemplary country in Africa and in the Arab world in the promotion of women's rights, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l’homme regretted that these achievements were in spectacular regression. It expressed great concern about the treatment of sub-Saharan migrants, including the remarks made by President Saïed, supported by the authorities, coupled with forced repatriation operations, hastening the resurgence of xenophobia and racist acts. It denounced the lack of freedom of expression and demonstration, particularly on political issues, which had led to arbitrary arrests of journalists and human rights defenders. It invited Tunisia to promote universal access to health and primary education for people with disabilities, mainly in rural areas. Finally, it urged Tunisia to invest more resources to preserve the independence of the judicial system and fight against corruption.
8. The International Commission of Jurists declared that, since Tunisia’s latest review, the human rights crisis in the country had significantly worsened. While Tunisia had accepted some recommendations, including on the right to freedom of expression, the Government had rejected all recommendations calling for the revocation of Decree-Law 2022-54 purporting to fight cybercrime and the publication of “false information”. It declared that the Decree had been systematically used to prosecute the legitimate exercise of freedom of expression and intimidate critics. While Tunisia had seemingly accepted those recommendations aimed at strengthening judicial independence, It remained gravely concerned by the executive’s continued, persistent control over the judiciary. It further deplored Tunisia’s failure to accept recommendations calling for an end to the use of military courts to try civilians, including journalists, lawyers and political opponents.
9. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) called on Tunisia to amend the Criminal and Personal Status Codes provisions to abolish criminal prosecutions for consensual sexual relations outside of marriage; to provide adequate funding for women’s NGOs, the domestic violence telephone hotline, counselling services for victims, and shelters; to support comprehensive prevention and educational programmes in schools and other community organizations to change the public attitude toward domestic violence; and to ratify without further delay the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) to guarantee a holistic, comprehensive State response to gender-based violence.
10. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale- OCAPROCE Internationale expressed its concern about the disproportionate use of force during peaceful demonstrations, the arbitrary arrest and detention of demonstrators, including most migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa. It considered also the Tunisian President's racist remarks on black African nationals inacceptable. It demanded that Tunisia respect the commitments made by ratifying the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other international human rights treaties. It called on Tunisia to guarantee fundamental rights of all migrants and their families, freedom of assembly, manifestation and the independence of judiciary and women’s rights.
11. Interfaith International thanked Tunisia for its cooperation with the Human Rights Council and treaty bodies. It welcomed the significant progress made since the outbreak of the 2011 revolution and the encouraging efforts made in the area of ​​access to health care for the population. It remained alarmed by the plight of sub-Saharan migrants and feelings of hostility, hatred and the manifestation of xenophobia in Tunisian institutions and society. It strongly condemned the statements of the Tunisian President concerning sub-Saharan migrants. It urged Tunisia to respect the rights to freedom of expression, demonstration and the independence of the judicial system, called on Tunisia to fight against the rise of religious fanaticism, and to take adequate measures to protect the rights of sexual and religious minorities. Finally, it encouraged Tunisia to strengthen national human rights institutions and to carry out concrete actions for the effective implementation of the Durban program of action.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 283 recommendations received, 192 had enjoyed the support of Tunisia, and 91 had been noted.
2. During the closing statement, the delegation of Tunisia stated it greatly appreciated the support offered by various States and treasured its close cooperation with the Human Rights Council, as it was convinced of the importance of the universal periodic review and other United Nations bodies. It was a platform that allowed for match making when it came to technical assistance
3. The delegation also reaffirmed that Tunisia's respect for human rights and freedoms was a firm and irreversible commitment embodied, particularly, in the Constitution of 25 July 2022, which came in response to the aspirations of the Tunisian people to build a new Republic and establish a genuine democracy at the service of Tunisians, and included a full chapter on rights and freedoms.
4. The representative of Tunisia emphasized that the rights of minorities were guaranteed without any discrimination. Amazigh culture is being integrated into school’s curriculum.
5. The State was determined to move forward the democratic process in order to ensure better respect of human rights. Tunisia, one of the first countries to pass a law against racism in its region and founding member of the African Union, would continue to combat human trafficking, reject any attempt to violate human dignity, facilitate the residence conditions of foreigners and ensure that the freedom of religion and beliefs were respected.

**Morocco**

1. The review of Morocco was held on 8 November 2022 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 Morocco in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[140]](#footnote-141)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[141]](#footnote-142)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[142]](#footnote-143)

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Morocco (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Morocco comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[143]](#footnote-144) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[144]](#footnote-145)

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

1. The delegation of Morocco stated that Morocco had been at the heart of various reforms of the human rights system, including the creation of the Human Rights Council, in particular the universal periodic review and the treaty bodies reform. Morocco was convinced of the necessity to strengthen the international human rights mechanisms and referred to the universal periodic review as an innovative tool to enhancing human rights dialogue and interaction among states.
2. While recognizing the human rights principles and values, the delegation underlined the current challenges for the international community, such as the rise of polarization, and the need to increase spaces for dialogue and cooperation. In its view, the international community should strengthen the fundamental universal periodic review rules and principles, namely objectivity, and transparency, bearing in mind the specific States’ situations and capabilities, and avoiding politicization.
3. Morocco took its fourth universal periodic review as an opportunity to introduce the progress it has achieved in the field of human rights. The promotion of human rights was a strategic choice of the nation, reflecting the State willingness, democracy and rule of law, as means for designing policies, and for implementing the principles of participation, pluralism, justice and equality.
4. Despite the challenges imposed by a difficult regional and global context, Morocco remained resilient and determined to consolidate its democratic and development model. In line with the Royal Vision, Morocco adopted a transitional justice mechanism and provided the conditions for a successful process.
5. In the context of profound regional transformations, Morocco had not hesitated to address the social demands for continued reform, by adopting a modern constitution with the most advanced standards. The Constitution promoted political pluralism, strengthened the roles of elected institutions, enshrined fundamental rights and freedoms, and offered a wide range of possibilities for relevant reforms including the justice system. It also encouraged political participation. Morocco committed once again to reinforce its democratic model, human rights process, and involvement in all initiatives to strengthen the human rights at global level.
6. Morocco paid special attention to the 306 recommendations received. It took position vis-à-vis the recommendations on the basis of its deep conviction of the importance of continuing interaction with the international human rights system. Morocco had continued ratifying international treaties and engaging with United Nations mechanisms, while adopting an approach based on dialogue, engagement and objective conditions for the implementation of international standards and United Nations recommendations. Morocco’s position vis-à-vis the recommendations was also based on its commitments in accordance with the international treaties that it had ratified and in the frame of its Constitution. Thus, 232 recommendations were accepted as being implemented or in the process of being implemented, especially those related to: interaction with the human rights system, further harmonization of domestic legislation with international law; reforms to education and training system, social protection, strengthening guarantees against torture, improving prison conditions, and guarantees for exercising the freedoms of the press, opinion, expression, assembly and association.
7. The delegation indicated that “Morocco also accepted some recommendations related to the human rights situation in the Southern provinces, in line with the Development Model for the Southern Provinces, which had achieved a high implementation rate of over 80 per cent. Its position was also based on consistent openness to the Special Procedures and the inclusion of the Southern provinces in their visits. The partial acceptance of recommendations referring to human rights mechanism in these provinces was based on the national institutional choice of the regional commissions of the National Human Rights Council and the Mediator Institution, whose activities and roles have been commended and constantly praised by the international community, including the Security Council, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Special Procedures who visited the area.”
8. Similarly, Morocco took note of 37 recommendations as partially accepted, which related to issues of national debate, such as accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and death penalty. Similarly, Morocco partially accepted complex recommendations, such as those related to issues of discrimination, equality, and women and children rights. The accepted parts fall within the envisaged legislative reform of the Family Code and the policies aimed at promoting equality and eliminate child marriage. Morocco had, however, “rejected” the remaining parts because they are against the unifying elements of the Moroccan nation as defined by the Constitution.
9. Morocco took note of 32 recommendations, since considered as inconsistent with the nature of the universal periodic review; some others do not take into account the ongoing national debate on various issues and the need to prepare realistic conditions, while the rest contradict the Constitution and national identity.
10. The delegation further indicated that “Morocco did not accept five recommendations related to its territorial integrity within the context of the artificial regional dispute over the Moroccan Sahara, which dealt with by the United Nations Security Council. These recommendations are unrelated to the mandate of the Human Rights Council, and not in line with the foundations and basic universal periodic review principles.”
11. Morocco reiterated its gratitude and its intention to cooperate with other States and to consolidate the universal periodic review best practices, in particular in terms of stronger involvement of the Parliament, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations. Morocco also confirmed its determination to continue implementing the National Action Plan for Democracy and Human Rights and the New Development Model, increasing its social protection projects, and strengthening advanced regionalization, while promoting transparency and good governance.
12. Morocco expressed its voluntary commitment to present a midterm report on the implementation of the recommendations of its fourth cycle.

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

1. Conseil national des droits de l’homme du Maroc (National Human Rights Council) invited Morocco to review its position on certain recommendations, partially or totally noted, in particular, those aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, the decriminalization of consensual relations between adults of the same sex, the criminalization of marital rape, the abolition of child marriage and the amendment of the Family Code. It encouraged Morocco to continue developing jurisprudence on equality, non-discrimination, and combating violence. Finally, it urged Morocco to accelerate the amendment of the Criminal and Family Codes and to ensure a concrete national action plan for democracy and human rights.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Morocco, 14 delegations made statements.
2. South Africa commended Morocco for having accepted 232 of the 306 recommendations. It noted that 37 were partially accepted, including three of the South Africa’s recommendations. It encouraged Morocco to take the necessary steps that would enable the acceptance of recommendations partially noted, including South Africa’s recommendation to, inter alia, enhance cooperation with OHCHR, including through urgently facilitating access by OHCHR to visit the Western Sahara region, and allowing access to Sahrawi political prisoners.
3. UN Women (video statement) welcomed Morocco’s efforts to advance gender equality. It noted the adoption of gender responsible legislation, public policies and women’s economic empowerment as a national priority. It also congratulated the State for its legal pursuit to strengthen women’s rights in family legislation and the Penal Code, as part of the current United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. UN Women will continue to support Morocco in its structural transformation into an inclusive economy to increase women’s economic empowerment; reducing gender inequalities and combating gender-based stereotypes and discrimination; and implementing constitutional provisions and international commitments on gender equality. It reiterated its support to Morocco for accelerating gender equality and implementing the universal periodic review recommendations.
4. The United Arab Emirates noted Morocco’s positive records to strengthen its cooperation with OHCHR and its interest in interacting with human rights mechanisms. It appreciated Morocco's acceptance of 232 recommendations received, which had been implemented or in the process of being implemented. It expressed its appreciation for the launch by Morocco of three effective national mechanisms in the field of human rights, namely the national mechanism for the prevention of torture, the mechanism aimed at the protection of children's rights, and the special national mechanism for the protection of persons with disabilities.
5. The United Nations Population Fund (video statement) commended Morocco for its efforts to improve the human rights of women, girls and vulnerable populations, and highlighted the reform of the Family Code and the Penal Code. It welcomed the adoption of the new National Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy and the integration of comprehensive sex education into school curricula. It encouraged Morocco to continue its efforts in the fight against gender-based violence, the eradication of child marriage and the reform of the Family Code and the Penal Code, and the promotion of equality.
6. Vanuatu welcomed Morocco’s acceptance of Vanuatu’s recommendation to strengthen mechanisms and policies to eliminate violence against women and girls, and to promote gender equality. However, Vanuatu regretted that Morocco did not accept its recommendation to consider extending a standing invitation to all Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, in particular for accepting the visit of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights and allow it to freely visit the Western Sahara region.
7. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed concerns about the restrictions on freedom of expression, assembly and association in Western Sahara; the inadequate use of force by security forces in peaceful protests; and home searches without a warrant. It reiterated its recommendation to take positive steps to enable the right to self-determination of the Saharawi people, as recognized by international law, and organizing a referendum that is the free and authentic expression of the will of the inhabitants of the Western Sahara territory.
8. Yemen (video statement) expressed appreciation for the progress achieved by Morocco in the field of human rights. In particular, it appreciated the efforts made by Morocco in improving and developing the human rights situation in a manner that serves the interests of the people and preserves their economic, social and cultural rights.
9. Zimbabwe noted that recommendations concerning the human rights of the Saharawi people had either been partially accepted or noted. It believed that the recommendations to allow the referendum on self-determination, and for Morocco to refrain from the exploitation of natural resources of Western Sahara without the consent of the legitimate representatives of the Saharawi people, are indeed relevant, and related to the oversight mandate of the Human Rights Council. Zimbabwe expressed hope that Morocco will reconsider its position on these key recommendations.
10. Sri Lanka (video statement) was pleased that Morocco accepted a majority of the recommendations received. It further commended Morocco’s commitment to continue advancing the rights of women, including their public participation, and to promote the rights of the child by enhancing access to education and enrolment capacities. Furthermore, Sri Lanka welcomed Morocco’s acceptance to improve measures - aimed at combating and preventing human trafficking -as recommended by the National Human Rights Council.
11. Bahrain noted the progress made by Morocco in implementing the recommendations received and appreciated Morocco’s approach to advance in the field of human rights and the fact that Morocco accepted the majority of the recommendations received at its fourth universal periodic review. Bahrain was convinced that Morocco will redouble efforts to implement the recommendations accepted.
12. Belgium welcomed Morocco's acceptance of its recommendation related to freedom of expression and was interested in knowing how Morocco intended to carry out these reforms. It also commended Morocco's commitment to improving the status of women and emphasized the importance of equality and in matters of legal guardianship, inheritance and transmission of nationality, as well as the abolition of polygamy. Belgium regretted that its recommendation on the decriminalization of sexual relations outside marriage was noted.
13. Benin congratulated Morocco for the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations received and was delighted that two of its recommendations have been taken into account, relating in particular to the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the intensification of the fight against trafficking in persons.
14. Botswana welcomed Morocco’s acceptance of one of its recommendations related to the right of education and the elimination of gender-based discrimination. However, it noted that the other recommendation related to reforms of the Family Code to remove all exceptions that allow marriage of children under the age of 18 years of age was not supported; and thus, it reiterated the importance of such a measure.
15. Brunei Darussalam applauded Morocco’s efforts to promote women’s rights, with a view to achieving gender equality, including programmes on raising the economic participation of women. It noted that Morocco accepted 232 of the 306 recommendations received during the review, including the two recommendations made by Brunei Darussalam.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Morocco, nine other stakeholders made statements.
2. The Right Livelihood Award Foundation (video statement) regretted that peaceful protests are systematically prohibited or dispersed and aggressions and abuses against human rights defenders. It deplored that Morocco did not accept the recommendations related to the Sahrawi’s right to self-determination and the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention in the territories concerned. It regretted that some recommendations were partially noted under the premise that “Southern provinces” belong to Morocco. It will continue to call for a monitoring mission to be urgently dispatched to the territories, with unconditional access extended to all international observers. The organization called on Morocco to reconsider its position on the noted recommendations relating to the right to self-determination of the Saharawi people and to implement without delay all accepted recommendations, in particular, recommendation paragraph number 293 where it commits to respect the human rights of all people in Western Sahara.
3. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video statement) commended Morocco for having ratified several international instruments; adopted a constitution that commits to protect and promote human rights and humanitarian law; amended the Penal Code; adopted new legislation, such as on violence against women; human trafficking and working conditions for domestic workers. It hoped that the recommendations related to the criminalization of marital rape, ensuring equality between men and women in matters of legal guardianship, inheritance, or transmission of nationality, will be supported by Morocco in the implementation phase. It offered its support to the Government for the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations, in synergy with the commitments made by Morocco at the Nairobi Summit on the ICPD 25.
4. The International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (video statement) expressed concern at the high number of civilian Sahrawis who have been displaced as a result of the persecutions and human rights violations against them. It considered it necessary that OHCHR monitor the human rights situation in the territory of Western Sahara and release the Sahrawi prisoners illegally detained in Moroccan prisons. It also referred to the right of the Saharawi people to exercise their right to self-determination.
5. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) stated that Morocco should introduce measures to bring the current domestic legislation in line not only with the realities of society’s needs, but also with human rights standards. It called on Morocco to integrate a comprehensive sexuality education into school; repeal articles 20 and 21 of the Family Code which create exceptions to the minimum age for marriage; abolish article 490 of the Penal Code which criminalises sexual relations outside marriage; and decriminalize abortion in cases where the life, physical or psychological health of the pregnant woman are in danger; in cases of rape or incest and in certain cases of serious or fatal fetal malformation.
6. The American Association of Jurists , in a joint statement with Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, International Fellowship of Reconciliation and Maloca Internationale, expressed concern at the systematic and serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in the Western Sahara and deplored that OHCHR had not had access to the Western Sahara territory for many years. It indicated that the more than 300 undersigning organisations call upon Morocco to: fully respect articles 3 and 4 of the African Union’s Constitutive Act; immediately give OHCHR access to Western Sahara; withdraw its forces from the Western Sahara territory; free all Saharawi political prisoners; resume direct negotiations with the counterpart, the Polisario Front, for the organisation of a free and democratic referendum in Western Sahara and immediately implement the recommendations and conclusions put forward by the Council’s special procedures and the treaty bodies.
7. Amnesty International (video statement) was disappointed that Morocco did not accept recommendations to criminalize marital rape and to decriminalise consensual sexual relations between adults outside of marriage, including same sex sexual relations. It welcomed Morocco’s acceptance of recommendations related to torture and to remove provisions criminalizing freedom of expression from the Penal Code. It urged Morocco to end the prosecution of journalists, bloggers and human rights defenders for exercising their right to freedom of expression. It further indicated that torture and other ill-treatment persist with impunity, particularly against Sahrawi activists, and prison conditions are frequently not in line with international standards. It urged Morocco to end the use of disproportionate or unnecessary force by law enforcement officials, to investigate reports of human rights violations committed against migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, and to adopt national asylum legislation in line with international standards.
8. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme noted positive measures taken by Morocco related to women rights, access to justice and reduction of poverty. The organization congratulated Morocco on its return to the African Union and cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. However, it noted that, despite the ongoing reforms, challenges persisted in terms of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association. It called on Morocco to take appropriate measures to remedy this situation and create an independent mechanism to investigate all complaints of police abuse and torture and prosecute the perpetrators. The organization urged Morocco to allocate additional resources to the National Human Rights Council so that it can fully exercise its mandate in accordance with the Paris Principles. It encouraged Morocco to intensify efforts to implement the National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030.
9. Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES drew to Morocco’s attention the importance of harmonizing the domestic law with the international treaties during the process of enacting laws and adopting public policies to ensure a broader enjoyment of rights and freedoms. It acknowledged positive economic and social measures taken by Morocco in favour of the population in the Western Sahara, however, drew the attention to the fact that there was a negative impact for confusing what was human rights and what was political, and as such, it stressed the necessity to make objective the process for human rights monitoring in according with the challenges of the reality.
10. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Coopération Economique Internationale – OCAPROCE Internationale welcomed Morocco’s cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council and the adoption of measures aimed at protecting and guaranteeing the fundamental rights of women, children and persons with disabilities. It noted the inclusive participation of civil society in the process of drafting the national report and urged Morocco to further strengthen the consultation with civil society on issues relating to the development of public strategies and policies in the field of human rights. The organization invited multilateral partners to continue to accompany and support Morocco in its dynamic of human rights reforms.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 306 recommendations received, 232 had enjoyed the support of Morocco, and 74 had been noted.
2. The delegation of Morocco further stated that: “Morocco had accepted numerous recommendations and was committed to implement them. As for preparing the national report, Morocco will undertake an inclusive implementation process in which all relevant actors will be consulted. Morocco had developed a human rights culture and had been a pioneer in the construction of the universal periodic review. Thus, Morocco deplored that its fourth universal periodic review was used to political ends against its territorial integrity.” The delegation further stated that: “In line with the United Nations Charter, the right to self-determination should be aligned to the principle of territorial integrity, and Morocco had supported those peoples which had defended their right to self-determination, in particular, from its regions. The southern provinces are an example of social and economic development in favour of the local population, as recognized by international bodies.”
3. Morocco further indicated that it had cooperated with the international human rights mechanisms and will continue its cooperation with the universal periodic review; and will continue inviting the special procedures to visit the country.

**Indonesia**

1. The review of Indonesia was held on 9 November 2022 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 Indonesia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[145]](#footnote-146)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[146]](#footnote-147)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[147]](#footnote-148)

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Indonesia (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Indonesia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[148]](#footnote-149) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[149]](#footnote-150)

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

1. Indonesia noted that it had received 269 recommendations during its fourth cycle universal periodic review, where 108 States had participated. The majority of recommendations were related to the protection and promotion of gender equality and the rights of women and children, strengthening legal and institutional frameworks, as well as international human rights instruments. This came as no surprise as much progress had been achieved in the development and fulfilment of women's and children's rights since the last universal periodic review.
2. While noting that the recommendations received during its fourth cycle universal periodic review varied ranging from civic space rights, anti-discrimination policies, health rights, to the issue of business and human rights, Indonesia considered all these recommendations valuable and thanked most States who had recognized and appreciated its commitments and progress to fulfil its human rights obligations.
3. Indonesia emphasized that, after the review, it had consulted with domestic stakeholders from Government agencies, national human rights institutions, and civil society organizations on recommendations. Such an inclusive approach had ensured that the stakeholders’ aspirations had been adequately heard and considered in deliberating its positions on all recommendations. As such, it welcomed the participation of the National Commission on Human Rights and other civil society organizations in today’s session.
4. Indonesia supported 205 recommendations out of a total of 269 recommendations (76 per cent), an increase from 74 per cent of the supported recommendations of its third cycle universal periodic review. The growing trend of supported recommendations in terms of number, percentage and substances could be seen as a form of progress but also a testament to the Government’s steadfast commitment to continuously improving and ensuring the human rights of its people on the ground. Indonesia noted 59 recommendations and partially supported 5 recommendations in accordance with the Council's rules and procedures.
5. Indonesia used some fundamental criteria to come to its positions on recommendations: firstly, as the State was the primary duty bearer in the protection, promotion, and implementation of human rights of its people, the Government believed that any policy and regulation development should be primarily considered based on its values and belief system and the national context; secondly, the supported recommendations must be in line with the Constitution; thirdly, they must be within the scope of its national priorities and the long-term development plan; and fourthly, they must also align with Indonesia's international commitments, positions, and other universally-agreed norms.
6. Regarding the recommendations related to the protection of indigenous peoples, Indonesia clarified that the concept of "indigenous peoples" did not apply to Indonesian society. However, Indonesia decided to support recommendations Nos. 140.243 - 140.247 on the understanding that these recommendations referred to Indonesia's Masyarakat Hukum Adat (Customary Law Communities). The Government attached great importance to protecting the rights of the Customary Law Communities and remained committed to protect these communities’ rights through existing regulations at the national and regional levels, while the bill on Customary Law Communities continued to be deliberated in the Parliament.
7. Regarding the recommendations relating to LGBTI persons, Indonesia was committed to the principles of upholding the rule of law and continued to protect the fundamental rights of everyone. The Constitution guaranteed that everyone was equal before the law, regardless of their background.
8. On the abolition of the death penalty, Indonesia noted that it remained part of its positive law, where its application was safeguarded under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other international legal instruments. To further strengthen these safeguards, the Government introduced Law No. 1/2023 on the new Penal Code, under which the death penalty would not be considered a principal punishment but rather an alternative sentencing with a high degree of commutation.
9. The Parliament had conducted internal deliberations and hearings with the Government and civil society organizations on the ICPPED (International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance) ratification bill. In addition, Indonesia emphasized that, while having yet to support the recommendation to ratify ILO Convention No. 189, measures to protect the rights of domestic workers continued to take place. The Parliament proceeded with the deliberations on the protection of domestic workers bill with a view to its adoption in the near future.
10. The Government firmly believed that human rights defenders were vital partners in advancing human rights in all their forms and professions. Recognizing that domestic protection frameworks needed to be continuously strengthened to protect them, Indonesia was committed to sparing no effort to create an enabling environment for human rights defenders to be free from threats, attacks, reprisals, and acts of intimidation.
11. Regarding Papua, Indonesia supported several recommendations to continue investigating allegations of human rights abuses, enhance the protection and promotion of the right to peaceful assembly and association, and fulfil the rights of women and minorities. Backed with supporting regulations and additional allocated funding, the Government's priority was to accelerate development and welfare in Papua through comprehensive provision of public services and infrastructure development from education to health services. This priority would further improve the environment to promote and protect all of their human rights.
12. Indonesia noted that last year, President Joko Widodo established an ad hoc team to follow up on the National Human Rights Commission report on past grave human rights violations. Based on the team's subsequent report dated 11 January 2023, he made an official statement expressing the Government’s regrets on 12 incidents categorized as past grave human rights violations and underlining Indonesia's commitment to taking all efforts in preventing similar violations in the future. Two legal instruments had since been issued to ensure no effort was spared in carrying out the President's statement. Indonesia stressed that it would continue considering the recommendations from various human rights mechanisms, including those of the universal periodic review in formulating and implementing national policies and legislation.
13. Indonesia stated that promoting and protecting human rights would remain critical elements in its national development programme. The Government would focus its policies on “Ensuring no one is left behind” by strengthening development policies and programmes and human rights protections for vulnerable groups, mainly persons with disabilities, children, older persons, and customary law communities. It would also continue providing adequate space to receive inputs regarding policy development and take further steps to revise and adjust legislation, policies, and regulations to align them with international human rights treaties, to which Indonesia is a party.

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

1. The National Human Rights Commission of Indonesia appreciated Indonesia supported 205 out of 269 recommendations and further considered the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It also welcomed the Government’s commitment to promoting and protecting women’s rights, children’s rights, the rights of persons with disabilities, and migrant and domestic workers’ rights, through protection from gender-based violence and gender-based discrimination, access to sexual reproductive health and rights, access to education, to economy, to employment, and to politics. It urged the Government to take appropriate measures to reduce the impact of mining on the environment and to continue its efforts to address the barriers to access to land by indigenous people and local communities. While noting that the death penalty law was still existing, it encouraged the Government to implement a sentence commutation mechanism for those sentenced to death. While welcoming the Government’s commitment to adopting legislation and implementing comprehensive policies for the protection of human rights defenders, it urged the Government to provide support to the Office of the Attorney General to investigate and conduct fair and transparent trials for past human rights violations.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Indonesia, 17 delegations made statements.
2. Singapore commended Indonesia for accepting a vast majority of the 269 recommendations, including two recommendations presented by Singapore, which demonstrated the Government’s ongoing commitment to improving the human rights and well-being of its people, including older persons and persons with disabilities.
3. Sri Lanka (video statement) welcomed Indonesia’s acceptance of 205 recommendations out of a total of 269 recommendations, including the recommendation made by Sri Lanka. It commended Indonesia for its efforts to strengthen social protection programmes for vulnerable communities, including provision of staple food, financial assistance and subsidies resulting in the decrease of the national poverty level.
4. Thailand welcomed Indonesia’s acceptance of its two recommendations regarding the protection of women and girls from sexual violence and ensuring access to health service for all. Thailand looked forward to working closely with Indonesia in their implementation.
5. Tunisia welcomed Indonesia for accepting most of the recommendations addressed. It was satisfied with the positive interaction and the acceptance of all the recommendations of Tunisia concerning the dissemination of knowledge of human rights, integration of human rights into development policies, access to health services, and empowerment of women.
6. The United Nations Population Fund (video statement) commended Indonesia for the enactment of the Sexual Violence Crime Law in 2022. It stood ready to support the Government in improving sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights and ending gender-based violence and harmful practices. It was committed to supporting the implementation of the Sexual Violence Crime Law to ensure full protection of gender-based violence survivors, including access to comprehensive services for women and girls. It also remained committed to supporting the Government in reducing maternal mortality and improving access to sexual and reproductive health care, including family planning services and reproductive health education so that everyone could live free from violence and discrimination.
7. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated Indonesia's efforts in implementing the recommendations supported in the past universal periodic review cycle. It welcomed the National Plan for Development (2020-2024), which highlighted the development priorities for a just and prosperous society, as well as the efforts to integrate policies and programmes for development from a gender perspective and uphold the rights of the child.
8. Yemen (video statement) appreciated the Government’s efforts to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights, which attested Indonesia’s ongoing commitment to strengthening human rights protection in the country.
9. Botswana welcomed that Indonesia supported two recommendations made by Botswana, related to: ensuring the roll-out of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education in the national education curriculum; and providing the implementation of the Legal Aid Law and other regulations and guidelines to promote better access to justice for women victims of violence.
10. Brazil welcomed Indonesia’s willingness to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in the near future. Brazil also commended Indonesia for its commitment to strengthening social protection programmes for people in vulnerable situations with a view to achieving social justice and prosperity in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.
11. Brunei Darussalam welcomed Indonesia’s continuous efforts in ensuring the fulfilment of human rights during the COVID-19 pandemic such as equal access to vaccines for all and efforts to protect those who were economically and socially vulnerable.
12. Burkina Faso welcomed Indonesia's support of the majority of the recommendations received, in particular those relating to the promotion of the rights of the most vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities. Burkina Faso encouraged Indonesia to intensify its efforts in the promotion and protection of all human rights, and urged it to undertake the necessary actions for successful implementation of the supported recommendations.
13. China commended Indonesia for efforts to implement the National Human Rights Plan of Action; promote socio-economic development; and address vigorously COVID-19 related challenges. It noted that Indonesia had developed the education and public health sectors; had consistently improved people’s quality of living; had set up the plan of action on preventing and countering terrorism, ensuring people’s safety and safeguarding the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.
14. Cuba welcomed Indonesia’s commitment to the universal periodic review, which had been demonstrated by its support for a large number of recommendations, including two recommendations made by Cuba. These were related to: implementing the National Human Rights Action Plan, in particular in rural and urban areas; continuing implementation of its programmes to protect social segments in vulnerable situations, including women.
15. Djibouti commended Indonesia for supporting most of the recommendations received, including two recommendations made by Djibouti.
16. The Gambia commended Indonesia for holding consultations with national stakeholders on the recommendations received. It also welcomed Indonesia’s support for 205 out of a total of 269 recommendations, including those made by the Gambia, which demonstrated Indonesia’s commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights.
17. Kazakhstan commended Indonesia for accepting most of the recommendations received during the process. It welcomed the major national and local reforms of the Government, aimed at accelerating the implementation of the human rights of vulnerable groups, as well as combating violence against women and children, and human trafficking.
18. The United Republic of Tanzania appreciated Indonesia’s constructive cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council. It commended Indonesia for accepting most of the recommendations received. It also welcomed the results of the Government to strengthen development policies and programmes in order to ensure that no one was left behind.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Indonesia, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. The Centre for Global Nonkilling noted that Indonesia’s ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide would constitute an immense progress both for its universal coverage and celebration of the diversity of Indonesia. The organization asked Indonesia to explain why the Government was unwilling and when it would ratify the Convention.
3. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) welcomed Indonesia’s support for some of the recommendations related to ending sexual and gender-based violence, eliminating child forced and early marriages, and expanding access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health care. It noted that the issue of legal safe abortion services remained unaddressed and highlighted the need to: amend and harmonize laws and policies to ensure access to safe abortion services; and review and repeal the new provisions on the criminalization of cohabitation and sexual intercourse outside marriage.
4. Plan International, Inc. noted Indonesia’s expressed willingness to work in multi-stakeholder partnership to support the implementation and monitoring of the recommendations, particularly, on women’s health, women and conflict, indigenous and rural women, the rights to food and land, online gender-based violence, child marriage abolition, female genital mutilation, women and disaster risk reduction.
5. The Federation for Women and Family Planning Intervention (video statement) urged Indonesia to adopt evidence-based policies to ensure that adolescents and young people have adequate access to sexual and reproductive health information and services. It also encouraged the Government to provide comprehensive sexuality education both in and out of school and provide services to address gender-based violence.
6. Lawyers for Lawyers Intervention (video statement) noted that, in Indonesia, lawyers faced difficulties in accessing clients and reports of harassment and intimidation against them. It urged Indonesia to take immediate measures to ensure lawyers can access their clients without difficulty; safeguard the independence of lawyers and provide protection against any form of undue interference with their work and guarantee the freedom of expression and safety of all lawyers.
7. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development expressed deep concern that several provisions of the new Criminal Code contradicted the supported recommendations, while urging Indonesia to review it in line with international standards. It also expressed concern about Indonesia’s failure to support the recommendations to decriminalize libel, blasphemy and defamation and repeal restrictive provisions of the Electronic Information and Transaction Law.
8. Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc. (video statement) appreciated the Government’s support for 8 out of the 13 recommendations related to the human rights of LGBTI persons. It recommended that Indonesia: introduce national legislations prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; ensure equal protection before the law by preventing the rise of local anti-LGBT regulations; undertake steps to implement the supported recommendations by integrating them in national human rights strategic action plans.
9. Franciscans International , in a joint statement with Amnesty International, CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation and the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, regretted that five recommendations on West Papua, including on the visit of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, were noted, highlighting that Indonesia had failed to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights for indigenous West Papuans. It called for swift implementation of the recommendations on the protection of human rights defenders. Regarding the recommendation on ending impunity, it regretted that the Human Rights Court on the Paniai case failed to deliver justice.
10. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation acknowledged that Indonesia had supported 26 out of the 31 recommendations related to civic space. However, it remained concerned about the state of civic and democratic space in the country. It called on the Government to protect civic space and the safety and security of civil society organizations, human rights defenders and journalists, by: dropping all charges against activists for doing their human rights work; reviewing and repealing existing restrictive laws; conducting thorough investigations of all incidents involving violence against protesters; and refraining from introducing restrictions that will harm civic space.
11. The Lutheran World Federation (video statement) urged the Government to work with national and local stakeholders in implementing recommendations. It particularly urged Indonesia to: prioritize the protection of the freedom of religion or belief of minority groups, particularly by: revoking regulations; renewing the law on environmental protection and management through inclusion of elements of protecting affected communities and environmental human rights defenders; supporting inter-faith tolerance and collaboration through including it in the schools’ subjects reform with a view to fostering reconciliation and social harmony across diverse religious groups.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 269 recommendations received, 205 had enjoyed the support of Indonesia, and 59 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 5 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted
2. Indonesia expressed its deep appreciation to States, the National Human Rights Commission (Komnas HAM) and civil society organizations for their comments, observations and recommendations both during the review and today’s session.
3. Indonesia truly valued the importance of the universal periodic review as an essential instrument and universally accepted mechanism by all States that prioritized genuine dialogue and constructive cooperation for human rights.
4. Indonesia was committed to implementing the 205 supported recommendations, as well as those recommendations it had supported during the previous cycles. It invited all States, partners, and other stakeholders, including national human rights institutions and civil society organizations to work closely with the Government to implement those supported recommendations. The Government had established an inter-agency working group responsible for following up on universal periodic review recommendations while inviting all stakeholders to engage with the working group to support and monitor its efforts to promote and protect human rights for the next five years.
5. Indonesia highlighted that its efforts to promote and protect human rights were a non-stop process and recognized that challenges lying ahead: Climate-related disasters, economic shocks, global commodities disruption, and pandemic might disrupt its efforts. However, it assured the Council that these challenges would not lessen its solid commitment and political will from fulfilling all fundamental human rights for its ethnically and culturally diverse 275 million people. Indonesia was committed to working closely with other States and consistently applying an all-inclusive approach to its human rights policies.
6. Indonesia noted that early next year, it would hold general elections to directly elect the President and Vice-President and members of the parliaments. The opportunity for every voter without discrimination to cast their voting rights regularly demonstrated Indonesia's maturity as a stable and well-functioning democracy. Indonesia stood ready to continue advancing democratic values in the region for peace, prosperity, and equality.
7. Indonesia also encouraged other States to contribute to bringing back multilateralism as a relevant platform for cooperation. Indonesia remained committed to building collaboration between States, based on existing universal instruments to maintain rules-based multilateralism and would continue supporting countries in fulfilling their human rights obligations through technical assistance and capacity building. On this note, Indonesia put forward its candidacy to the Human Right Council for 2024-2026 with the theme "Inclusive Partnership for Humanity." Indonesia highlighted that it would continue to work with all States Members of the United Nations and collaborate with relevant stakeholders to advance fundamental rights for health, development, children, women, and other vulnerable groups.

**Algeria**

1. The review of Algeria was held on 11 November 2022 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 Algeria in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[150]](#footnote-151)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[151]](#footnote-152)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[152]](#footnote-153)

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Algeria (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Algeria comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[153]](#footnote-154) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[154]](#footnote-155)
3. Views expressed by the State under review on the recommendations and/or conclusions, its voluntary commitments and the outcome
4. Algeria praised the constructive and fruitful dialogue that took place during its fourth universal periodic review of 11 November 2022, with the delegation headed by Mr. Abderrachid Tabbi, Minister of Justice. It had reflected an honest picture of the achievements made since the previous review of Algeria’s in 2017 and had resulted to a number of constructive recommendations. A government team consisting of representatives of various ministries and national institutions had been formed to study them and determine the final position of Algeria on each recommendation and the mechanisms for implementing them.
5. The review had also led to a self-assessment highlighting what was effective and correct and what could be modified, bearing in mind Algeria’s experiences and best practices in the field of promotion and protection of human rights in the country.
6. More than 120 delegations had intervened and more than a hundred of them praised Algeria's efforts for its promotion and protection of human rights, especially within the framework of the great reform project brought by the 2020 Constitution. This reform aimed to promote and protect fundamental rights and public freedoms and had initiated multiple workshops to harmonize the national human rights legislation with the requirements of the new Constitution and international obligations.
7. This initiative reflected the choice of the Algerian society to embrace an irreversible approach to the promotion of freedoms, and for the Algerian Government to embody this dynamic through the incorporation of international treaties into its national legislation.
8. Algeria was aware that the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms relies on the States. Since its independence, Algeria has sought to adhere to the values enshrined in the Declaration of 1 November 1954 and to maintain a major place for fundamental freedoms in its project to build a modern State, with a humanistic vision of the society.
9. During Algeria’s universal periodic review, the participating delegations made 290 recommendations, of which 216 were accepted, i.e. three quarters of the recommendations, 55 of which were considered to have already been implemented, 4 received partial support, and 70 were noted.
10. Regarding the partially accepted recommendations, in particular, the fifth of them, the process of ratification of the said Convention was under consideration.
11. Regarding the recommendations on the right to association, Article 53 of the 2020 Constitution guaranteed this right by a simple declaration, and the draft law on associations specifies the conditions and procedures for their establishment. There are no restrictions on international funding for Algerian civil society organizations, but there are preventive measures, especially against terrorist financing.
12. As for fundamental freedoms, which were the focus of the recommendations of some delegations, the Algerian Constitution stipulates that freedom of opinion is protected and freedom of press, audio-visual and electronic media was guaranteed. In this regard, the media law will constitute a concrete application of these provisions in the Constitution, to avoid freedom of the press to be used to attack the pillars of the State and the dignity, and freedoms and rights of others. Algeria is therefore not prepared to decriminalize defamation.
13. Regarding the withdrawal of reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Algeria renews its commitment to implement the provisions of the Convention to the exclusion of provisions contrary to the family law in force, considering article 37 of the Constitution, which enshrines the principle of gender equality.
14. Regarding the recommendations that have been noted, some contradict the provisions of the Constitution and other national laws, some were accusatory or erroneous, and some contained elements that contradict Algeria’s national identity and values, historical, religious and cultural specificities, and duplicated noted recommendations from previous sessions remained noted for the same reasons.
15. In conclusion, Algeria reiterated its commitment to implement the recommendations that have been accepted with the participation of all actors, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and the relevant national laws.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Algeria, 13 delegations made statements.
2. Burkina Faso congratulated Algeria for accepting a large number of recommendations, including those made by its delegation on the adoption of a draft law establishing the conditions for freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, as well as a special law on preventing trafficking in persons. Burkina Faso encouraged Algeria to continue its efforts to respect, protect, fulfil and promote human rights on its territory.
3. China commended Algeria’s efforts in ensuring socio-economic progress, in improving the living standards of its people, in promoting equal rights to education, in developing health services, in safeguarding the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities, and in combating human trafficking. China appreciated Algeria’s acceptance of recommendations made by its delegation and wished Algeria further success in the promotion and protection of human rights.
4. Cuba recognized Algeria’s active participation during the universal periodic review cycle. Cuba also appreciated the constructive dialogue with the high-level delegations and the presentation of its national report by the Minister of Justice. Cuba congratulated Algeria for accepting a significant number of recommendations, including those formulated by its delegation on the application of the National Action Plan to prevent and combat human trafficking for 2022-2024, and the application of the Government’s plan on health beyond 2022.
5. Djibouti thanked Algeria for the additional information presented stressing efforts and commitments made to protect and promote human rights. It congratulated Algeria for accepting a large number of recommendations, including those formulated by its delegation.
6. Egypt thanked Algeria for the update submitted to the Human Rights Council concerning its position on the recommendations received. Egypt welcomed Algeria’s commitment with the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms and its efforts to implement recommendations to set a new legislative framework. The adoption of a new Constitution strengthened rights and freedoms, especially the freedom of press, peaceful association and the independence of the judiciary.
7. The Gambia praised Algeria for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism and commended the country for accepting a large number of recommendations, including those made by its delegation. The Gambia commended Algeria’s recent strides in enacting legislation to criminalize all forms of violence- physical, sexual, psychological, verbal or economic- as part of its efforts to strengthen the protection of women against all forms of discrimination and violence, both in the public and private sectors. According to the Gambia, this was a significant step towards achieving gender equality and ensuring that all individuals are able to live free from fear of harm or harassment.
8. India appreciated Algeria’s constructive engagement during the entire review. India congratulated Algeria for accepting 160 recommendations, including all 2 from India out of a total of 290 recommendations. It showed the strong commitment that Algeria attached to the universal periodic review process. Finally, India congratulated the delegation of Algeria for its successful review and wished it success in implementing the accepted recommendations.
9. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the delegation of Algeria to this meeting and its engagement with the universal periodic review process. It thanked Algeria for the good will in accepting a large number of recommendations, including those formulated by its delegation. Finally, it commended the Government of Algeria for the valuable achievements in the field of human rights, in line with the national Constitution and applicable international human rights instruments.
10. Iraq (in person-statement) thanked Algeria’s update on the human rights situation and appreciated it for accepting a large number of recommendations, including those formulated by the Iraqi delegation. It also appreciated Algeria’s commitment to strengthening human rights and fully cooperating with human rights mechanisms.
11. Kuwait commended Algeria’s efforts for preparing its national report for the universal periodic review. Kuwait congratulated Algeria’s positive cooperation with all international human rights mechanisms and instruments, despite many challenges.
12. Lesotho noted the measures undertaken by the Government of Algeria to engage and cooperate with the special mechanisms of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, to invite special procedures and to include human rights education in the school curricula.
13. Libya thanked Algeria’s continued interaction with the Human Rights Council, as well as with the universal periodic review mechanism. Libya appreciated Algeria’s efforts to strengthen human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular national reforms, including the Constitution of November 2020.
14. Maldives commended the efforts made by Algeria to implement policies in accordance with international human rights standards. Maldives noted with appreciation that Algeria has accepted its recommendation to increase protection for individuals with disabilities, including the application of accessibility laws, and the recommendation on conducting awareness raising activities for public institutions

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Algeria, 10 stakeholders made statements.
2. The World Evangelical Alliance , in a joint statement with the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, expressed its grave concern with the ongoing deterioration of the situation of freedom of religion in Algeria. It called on the Government of Algeria to allow closed Protestant churches to reopen and provide greater clarity and support on the registration process for religious minorities to become recognized associations. It also called on Algeria to drop all the unfair court cases and accusations against Christians.
3. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement) welcomed the decision of Algeria to accept some of the recommendations, made at its recent fourth universal periodic review, related to the protection of human rights defenders, including lawyers. However, there were also recommendations relating to human rights defenders that Algeria had not accepted or considered already implemented. It called upon Algeria to accept and effectively implement all these recommendations without delay and to take immediate measures to ensure lawyers’ protection, physical safety and freedom of expression.
4. Article19 – The International Center Against Censorship welcomed Algeria’s acceptance of 24 recommendations, especially the acceptance of two recommendations regarding legal reforms to protest, by replacing the prior authorization system with a simple notification process. It hoped that these recommendations will be implemented seriously and will be an opportunity to renew Algeria’s commitment to the right to freedom of expression. It also called on the Algerian Government to release all prisoners of conscience and drop all charges against them.
5. The International Service for Human Rights (video statement), in a joint statement with the Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, regretted that Algeria did not accept several important recommendations, especially with regards to amending the counter-terrorism law to meet international law requirements, to guarantee the protection of human rights defenders, and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of assembly and expression. It called on Algeria to release individuals arrested for exercising their fundamental freedoms, including human rights defenders, and drop all charges against them, to reverse the decision to dissolve civil society organizations and guarantee the right to freedom of assembly and association and to put an end to reprisals against human rights defenders, including through travel bans, and ensure the right of defenders to engage with the United Nations and its mechanisms without any fear of reprisals.
6. CIVICUS- World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed Algeria’s acceptance of several recommendations related to the Criminal Code and the protection of the right to freedom of expression, association and assembly. It also expressed concern about the ongoing restrictions on civic space, as nearly 300 activists are still in prison for exercising their right to freedom of expression and assembly, and the arrests of activists. The organization called on the Algerian Government to take concrete steps that reflect its seriousness in implementing the recommendations made, especially amending laws related to association, stopping violations of freedom of expression, association and assembly that are considered fundamental, and releasing human rights defenders, activists and peaceful protesters and drop all charges against them.
7. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l’homme (video statement) regretted that Algeria maintained its reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It encouraged Algeria to allocate additional resources in the field of health in order to resolve the lack of access to the sexual and reproductive health system in rural areas. It invited Algeria to take concrete measures to protect persons with disabilities, combat illiteracy, school dropout and recruitment of children into the army. It also invited the State to strengthen the independence of the judiciary and the National Observatory on the Prevention of Discrimination and Hate Speech. Finally, the organization urged Algeria to stop its refoulement and deportation operations of Sub-Saharan migrants in the desert.
8. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed Algeria’s support for 160 recommendations, including on guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary and the adoption of a protective asylum law and on amending the Law on Public Meetings and Demonstration and the article of the Penal Code which excuses perpetrators of rape in case they marry their victims. The organization also urged the authorities to release those detained for exercising their rights and to drop all charges against those prosecuted, to reverse its position on the remaining recommendations to reform or remove provisions in the Penal Code and Family Code which discriminate on the basis of gender and to submit a mid-term report on progress towards their implementation.
9. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended Algeria for consistently cosponsoring and voting in favour of the General Assembly’s resolutions for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, the last one adopted in December 2022. It called on Algeria to commute the death sentences of all individuals currently on death row, diminish the number of crimes resulting in a death sentence in the Penal Code, with a view to fully abolish the death penalty. In addition, it advised Algeria to bring anti-terrorism policies in line with international standards and refrain from arbitrarily arresting, detaining, and charging individuals under the pretext of counterterrorism, and define “terrorism” and “acts of terrorism” within the Penal Code. It encouraged Algeria to sign and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.
10. Interfaith International appreciated the progress made by Algeria in the field of human rights, in particular, the adoption of the national policy for the promotion of employment and the fight against unemployment, the promotion of sustainable economic and social development with a view to improving the living conditions of the population. However, it remained concerned about the extent of the systematic and serious deterioration of the rights of Sub-Saharan migrants in Algeria. It called on the Algerian authorities to take appropriate measures to end the violations of the rights of Sub-Saharan migrants and to respect the rights of minorities.
11. Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES stated that Algeria should recognize the violations that have been committed on its territory until now, including those committed in the Tindouf camps. It noticed Algeria’s acceptance of a large number of recommendations and asked that this acceptance be accompanied by real work for the realization of human rights and fulfilment of all its international obligations, including redress for all persons who have been subjected to violations in the country, including in Tindouf camps.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 290 recommendations received, 216 had enjoyed the support of Algeria, and 70 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 4 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.
2. The delegation of Algeria concluded by clarifying the situation of the refugees in the Sahara and their plight under the care of humanitarian organisations. It also explained freedom of religion and the Algerian laws on preaching and practising faith, freedom of association based on Algeria’s international obligations, as well as the national judiciary process and the travel restrictions imposed on persons undergoing court proceedings. On death penalty, Algeria reiterated its position as an abolitionist country where there has not been a capital punishment for the last 30 years. The delegation explained the parameters of court sentences served “in abstentia” and reiterated that the revised Constitution had improved the composition of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary. Its new mandate included training, appointment, and promotion of judges. On challenges faced on migration, smuggling of arms, trafficking in persons, Algeria was not repatriating people without identifying their identity and country of origin and this process was done in a transparent manner involving international agencies and Algerian non-governmental organisations. On terrorism, the lack of a definition fully approved by all Member States, had led Algeria to develop its own guidelines in line with the international standards and the Security Council. Finally on the cooperation with the special procedures, Algeria would receive the visit of two special rapporteurs in the coming months.

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

1. The review of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was held on 10 November 2022 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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern 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;[[155]](#footnote-156)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[156]](#footnote-157)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[157]](#footnote-158)

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[158]](#footnote-159) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[159]](#footnote-160)

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

1. The delegation stated that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is committed to the promotion and protection of human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, and to acting as a force for good in the world. The United Kingdom remained fully committed to upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties. It had ratified seven of the nine core United Nations human rights treaties and had put in place policies and legislation to give effect to the rights contained within them.
2. The United Kingdom was honoured to serve as an elected member of the Human Rights Council for 2021-2023 and remained a strong supporter of the Council, and its mechanisms. The universal periodic review is a constructive process through which States can learn from and help each other in protecting human rights. It had received positive feedback in previous universal periodic review cycles for its leadership on specific topics – including its commitment to making recommendations on tackling Modern Slavery during the third cycle – and on its commitment to the mechanism more broadly.
3. During the fourth cycle review meeting on 10 November 2022, the delegation was led by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Justice, Minister Mike Freer MP, who made every effort to respond both to the questions submitted in advance, and to the recommendations and comments made by delegations on the day. After the review, the United Kingdom reserved its position on the 302 recommendations received, in order to give them the proper consideration they deserved in consultation with the Scottish and Welsh Governments. Due to the current lack of an Executive in Northern Ireland, it was not possible to provide as comprehensive a response for Northern Ireland.
4. The United Kingdom response to the recommendations received was comprised of two documents: the standard addendum to the Working Group report, which refers to the recommendations by number only, and outlines the position on each recommendation, providing a rationale for those the United Kingdom had chosen to support ‘in part’; and the longer ‘Annex’, which provides further explanation on the response to some of the recommendations received.
5. In total, of the 302 recommendations received, the United Kingdom has “supported” 135 recommendations, and “noted” 112 and it has indicated its “partial support” for the remaining 55 recommendations. In these cases, the United Kingdom may be supportive of one or more of the actions being recommended, but cannot fully support the entire recommendation because either it did not agree with part of the recommendation, with the specific wording or intention used by the recommending State; or because legal or constitutional obstacles prevented the United Kingdom from fully implementing the recommendation, for example, when the issue related to a reserved competency of one or more of the United Kingdom’s Devolved Administrations, British Overseas Territories, or Crown Dependencies. However, the United Kingdom recognized that it has been advised by the Secretariat, that the Human Rights Council will record these 55 recommendations as ‘noted’ in the final Report of the Working Group.
6. In 2017, the United Kingdom made a voluntary commitment to provide a mid-term report to update its position regarding all the 227 recommendations received in the third cycle. The mid-term report was submitted in 2020. The United Kingdom is once again committing to submitting a mid-term Report in 2025.

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

1. The Equality and Human Rights Commission, the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, and the Scottish Human Rights Commission (video statement) noted progress in some areas, limited progress in other areas and new issues of concern. They were concerned that the introduced legislation to repeal the Human Rights Act and replace it with a Bill of Rights will weaken human rights protections and will have significant implications for devolution and is incompatible with the Belfast/Good Friday Agreement. The Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission was concerned that the Troubles (Legacy and Reconciliation) Bill unduly restricts victims’ access to courts for serious human rights violations. They welcomed the recommendations on economic, social, and cultural rights, and encouraged the Government to recognise the importance of such rights in light of the current cost-of-living pressures. They remained concerned regarding conditions in immigration detention and the disproportionate policing of some ethnic minority groups. The three Commissions confirmed to be ready to support implementation of recommendations.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Kingdom, 13 delegations made statements.
2. Burkina Faso noted with appreciation the acceptance by the United Kingdom of the majority of the recommendations received, in particular those concerning the fight against female genital mutilation, as well as racial and ethnic discrimination. It encouraged the United Kingdom to strengthen the respect, protection, realization, and promotion of human rights in the territory. It urged the United Kingdom to efficiently implement the 135 accepted recommendations.
3. China was concerned by human rights violations in the United Kingdom, such as the chronic and systematic racism and discrimination, the violation of the rights of ethnic minorities and migrants, the phenomena of trafficking in persons and problems related to sexual exploitation. China was also concerned by human rights violations committed by British soldiers. China hoped that this universal periodic review will be an opportunity for the improvement of human rights situation.
4. Côte d’Ivoire congratulated the United Kingdom for the recommendations supported, and asked for the effective implementation, with a view to ensuring better protection of human rights, particularly those of migrant workers and their family. Côte d'Ivoire encouraged the United Kingdom to continue its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and strengthening the rule of law in its territory.
5. Cuba congratulated the United Kingdom for its active participation during this fourth universal periodic review cycle. Cuba was satisfied that the United Kingdom had supported its two recommendations regarding the effective implementation of action plans on combating hate crimes and the adoption of measures to eliminate the disparities affecting minorities in accessing criminal justice, employment, health, and education. Cuba encouraged the United Kingdom to advance in the implementation of the accepted recommendations.
6. Egypt (video statement) shared the concerns expressed by the Office of the High Commissioner about replacing the Human Rights Act of 1998 with more limited legislation, and about the increase in crimes of racism, xenophobia, and anti-Muslims. Egypt called to the United Kingdom to strengthen policies to support the family as the basic and natural unit of society. It asked for the amendment of asylum laws to explicitly provide for family reunification.
7. India appreciated the constructive engagement by the delegation of United Kingdom during their review and their strong commitment to the universal periodic review process. India appreciated that the United Kingdom had accepted 135 recommendations out of a total 302 recommendations that the country had received, including 2 recommendations made by India.
8. The Islamic Republic of Iran regretted that only one out of six of its recommendations had been partially supported by the United Kingdom. The Islamic Republic of Iran continued to urge the United Kingdom to fulfil its international human rights obligations by taking actions to address its internal human rights situation, including high rate of poverty among children, rise of Islamophobia, excessive use of force by police against migrants and discriminations against minorities.
9. Kazakhstan commended the United Kingdom for its efforts to implement the recommendations of the previous universal periodic review cycles. It extended particular gratitude for accepting Kazakhstan’s recommendations to increase opportunities for women and persons with disabilities to gain access to formal employment and to improve policies to combat hate crimes in communities as well commitment to tackling child poverty through its reformed welfare system.
10. Libya thanked the United Kingdom for the report submitted and commended the efforts made to protect freedom of religion and belief, dispel hate speech and implement the Internet Safety Bill, which will also address criminal activity on the Internet and protect children. Libya commended measures taken to improve and protect human rights, the spirit of cooperation and the positive dialogue during the review, and for the implementation of many recommendations.
11. Maldives commended the efforts undertaken by the United Kingdom to combat violence against women and domestic abuse. It noted the positive steps taken to strengthen the legislative framework to ensure victims of domestic abuse unhindered access to free legal advice and representation. Maldives appreciated the consultative approach adopted by the United Kingdom towards the universal periodic review, by enhancing engagement with the civil society and national human rights institutions.
12. Namibia (video statement) welcomed the delegation of the United Kingdom and thanked them for their transparency, constructive participation, and commitment to the universal periodic review process. While respecting the United Kingdom's position on Namibia’s recommendations, Namibia will continue to constructively engage and call upon all States, including the United Kingdom, to adopt policies which comprehensively address racism and other related intolerances.
13. Nepal welcomed the delegation of the United Kingdom to the adoption of its universal periodic review outcome and appreciated its constructive engagement. Nepal also appreciated the United Kingdom for accepting both recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal commended the United Kingdom for the measures taken to ensure access to free legal advice and representation for victims of domestic abuse and for the efforts to mitigate impacts of poverty on children.
14. Pakistan thanked the presentation of the United Kingdom delegation. It acknowledged that the United Kingdom had accepted the recommendations made by Pakistan. Pakistan welcomed the steps made by the United Kingdom to promote and protect human rights in the country. It encouraged the United Kingdom to continue taking steps to combat hate crime, racial discrimination, and to address cases of child abuse.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the United Kingdom, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. Campagne Internationale pour l'Abolition des Armes Nucléaires welcomed the recognition given by the Council that nuclear weapons threaten human rights and regretted that the United Kingdom’s universal periodic review made no mention of its nuclear weapons capacity. It urged the United Kingdom to fulfil its responsibilities under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to restore its long-standing treaty commitments, end nuclear weapons activities in Scotland and elsewhere, and join the Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons.
3. Human Rights Watch welcomed the United Kingdom’s decision to support 135 recommendations on the protection and fulfilment of human rights. It was concerned about the United Kingdom’s efforts to dismantle the international protection framework, penalising and discriminating against asylum seekers and refugees based on their mode of arrival, undermining access to asylum, and attempting to return asylum seekers to unsafe places. It was also concerned by the rejection of the recommendation to resolve issues related to the Chagos archipelago through inclusive dialogue with all concerned.
4. The British Humanist Association (video statement) welcomed the recommendations in the United Kingdom’s universal periodic review, such as the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law. It was deeply concerned by the Government’s abandoning legislation to shut unregistered schools. It also remained concerned over the United Kingdom continuing to delay the legal recognition of humanist marriages despite the High Court ruling in 2020 that this amounts to discrimination.
5. The International Lesbian and Gay Association (video statement) welcomed the United Kingdom’s acceptance of the recommendation to protect the fundamental right to health of trans people. It urged the United Kingdom to fulfil the commitment to international human rights standards and to act quickly to protect LGBTQI+ people. It stated that the United Kingdom had failed to make any substantial reforms to gender recognition legislation that remained bureaucratic and intrusive and compromised the right to privacy. It urged United Kingdom to join global efforts to combat the rise of transphobia, to protect and advance LGBTQI+ rights, and to create an inclusive future.
6. Edmund Rice International Limited (video statement) welcomed the United Kingdom’s commitment to support recommendation 43.145 and take concrete measures to ensure the right to adequate housing for all to prevent homelessness. It was disappointed that recommendation 43.143 ‘to allocate more resources for poverty reduction and social welfare’ was noted. It encouraged the United Kingdom to increase the supply of safe, secure and affordable housing for all, including the private rental sector, and work across government departments to focus on homelessness prevention.
7. The Federation for Women and Family Planning (video statement) welcomed the numerous recommendations made to the United Kingdom on providing for legal gender recognition on the basis of self-determination and regretted the Government’s decision to note them. It stated that the Scottish parliament passed legislation to reform gender recognition act, which would have meant that trans men and women, from the age of 16, would have been able to be legally recognised through a process of self-determination, but the Bill was blocked by the United Kingdom Government. It called on the United Kingdom to revise the Gender Recognition Act.
8. Alliance Defending Freedom noted that the United Kingdom claimed that its “current and planned public order legislation is not restrictive on peaceful and non-disruptive protest” and is interpreted compatibly with the country’s human rights obligations. It called on the United Kingdom to repeal existing protection orders which unjustifiably restrict fundamental freedoms and to ensure that any new legislation in this area is aligned with international human rights law.
9. The World Jewish Congress welcomed that the United Kingdom understood the threats Jewish people faced. It added that British Government was the first one that officially endorsed the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance definition of antisemitism. It was also proud that the Prime Minister with strong cross-party support was moving forward with plans to build a Holocaust memorial and learning centre. It characterized the United Kingdom as a country that had created an environment in which life as a Jew is safe.
10. Anti-Slavery International welcomed the United Kingdom’s expressed commitment to tackling the exploitation of migrant workers. It stressed, however, that this commitment stood in high contrast to major policy decisions, both made and underway. The United Kingdom was rejecting good practices in supporting and protecting the human rights of victims and survivors by, instead, pushing the boundaries of international law. That was the case with the so-called illegal migration bill, which is unworkable and inhumane. The organization called on the United Kingdom to still engage with civil society and to uphold its commitments under international and regional human rights law.
11. Partners For Transparency was deeply concerned about the declining level of protecting and fulfilling human rights in the United Kingdom since the last review in May 2017. It added that the use of new digital technologies by law enforcement agencies may increase racial discrimination against black people and women. It recommended the United Kingdom to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and to adopt urgent measures to prevent discrimination against vulnerable groups as well as to combat hate crimes.

**5. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 302 recommendations received, 135 had enjoyed the support of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 167 had been noted.
2. The delegation thanked the United Kingdom’s active civil society and national human rights institutions for their contributions throughout the process, appreciating the vital role that these organisations play in upholding and promoting human rights standards.
3. During the interactive dialogue in November 2022, and at this meeting, the United Kingdom has listened with interest to the views expressed on a range of human rights issues. The United Kingdom had received a number of recommendations on the impacts of the Bill of Rights Bill, which was introduced to Parliament on 22 June 2022, and which will replace the Human Rights Act. It was stated that the Bill will continue to safeguard the rights in the Human Rights Act, and that it will not weaken human rights protections, allowing the country to remain a State Party to the European Convention on Human Rights (Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms). It had ratified most of the major international human rights treaties and it will consider ratification of additional human rights treaties on a case-by- case basis.
4. During the interactive dialogue in November, Minister Freer set out policies and legislation in place across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to address racism and racial disparities. On immigration, it was noted that the United Kingdom was committed to upholding its obligations under international law, including the Refugee Convention and applicable human rights conventions.
5. On the age of criminal responsibility, the Government’s position had not changed, which noted that setting the age of criminal responsibility at 10 for England and Wales provided appropriate flexibility in dealing with children who offend, allowing for early intervention in a child’s life. Scotland has the autonomy to decide upon the age of criminal responsibility, under the United Kingdom’s devolution settlement.
6. It was noted that there is an urgent humanitarian need to stop small boat crossings, given that over 45,000 people illegally crossed the English Channel in small boats last year. The United Kingdom has introduced– the Illegal Migration Bill – to prevent further loss of life by disrupting the business model of people smuggling networks, which put lives at risk through dangerous and illegal crossings. This is an international problem, which the United Kingdom was committed to engaging with its international partners to address.
7. The delegation underlined that the United Kingdom had increased the number of recommendations it can support since its previous review. He expressed the United Kingdom’s gratitude to the Troika - Côte d’Ivoire, the Republic of Korea and Lithuania – as well as the Secretariat of the universal periodic review, for their diligence in preparing the Working Group report on the United Kingdom’s fourth universal periodic review, and for making every effort to ensure a smooth review process.

**India**

1. The review of India was held on 10 November 2022 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 India in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[160]](#footnote-161)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[161]](#footnote-162)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[162]](#footnote-163)

At its 44th meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of India (see sect. C below).

The outcome of the review of India comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[163]](#footnote-164) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[164]](#footnote-165)

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

1. India stated that it attached high importance to the universal periodic review as one of the most useful mechanisms of the Human Rights Council that enabled States to better meet their human rights obligations. The mechanism accorded primacy to the State under review in the outcome and its implementation.
2. India had thoroughly examined the 339 recommendations it had received, through a rigorous process involving inter-ministerial consultations, in line with India’s human rights obligations and commitments. It was pleased to inform that it had recently established a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up for all its human rights reporting obligations. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights, comprising of senior officials across different Ministries and Departments of the Government, would play an important role in delineating the steps to advance the promotion and protection of human rights.
3. India had made rapid strides in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and was on the cusp of achieving a favourable sex ratio due to relentless efforts to protect the girl child.
4. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government had ensured supply of free food grains to over 800 million persons to ensure food and nutritional security. The administration of over 2.2 billion COVID vaccines to more than 1 billion persons showed its strong commitment to public health. It was implementing one of the world’s largest government-funded healthcare programs, Ayushman Bharat, to provide accessible and affordable healthcare to over 500 million beneficiaries.
5. Under the world’s largest financial inclusion drive, more than 478 million bank accounts had been opened, most of the holders being women. This had enabled the direct benefit transfer under various welfare schemes to beneficiaries in a seamless manner.
6. India was on track to meet its commitments towards climate action. Its long-term goal was to reach net-zero by 2070. The recently launched National Green Hydrogen Mission would further augment its renewable energy capacity.
7. India had shared its knowledge, experience and expertise with partner countries through South-South cooperation. Its commitment to the welfare of humanity had been evident in its COVID-19 response and assistance, having supplied more than 291 million vaccines to 99 countries and 2 United Nations entities, as well as medicines to over 150 countries.
8. Within the context of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 30th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, India reiterated its strong commitment to multilateralism, the United Nations Charter and its founding principles.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of India, 15 delegations made statements.
2. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme welcomed that India had supported the recommendations relating to the right to adequate housing. It encouraged India to maintain and extend programs such as “Housing for All” and ensure that related urban development initiatives were inclusive and prioritized those most in need. It welcomed the support for the protection of women’s and girl’s rights to housing and sanitation, including through budgetary allocations. It stated that it was important that India observe the prohibition on forced evictions and ensure that necessary development or public interest driven evictions protected the rights of those displaced. It also welcomed the broad support by India for recommendations to advance universal achievement of the right to water and sanitation, particularly for women and girls and for groups facing challenges of marginalization. It noted the importance of close cooperation with water operators and of continuing to improve solid waste and wastewater management. It encouraged India to implement recommendations received through a multi-level governance approach, coordinating with provincial and municipal governments.
3. The United Nations Population Fund (video statement) commended India for the progress made in advancing the rights of women, girls and other vulnerable populations. It appreciated the significant progress made in advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as the strengthening of the health sector response to gender-based violence. It shared the commitment by India to combat intersectional forms of discrimination to ensure that no individual was left behind. It reaffirmed its support to India to implement the recommendations, particularly those seeking to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights and ending all forms of gender-based violence and harmful practices against women and girls, including during crises, to build a more resilient, inclusive and equitable future for all.
4. The United Republic of Tanzania commended India for supporting many of the recommendations and implementing measures to improve the human rights situation and realize the Sustainable Development Goals.
5. Vanuatu welcomed India for having supported its recommendation to extend a standing invitation to all United Nations Special Procedures. It regretted that India did not support its recommendation to review and repeal the draft 2020 Environmental Impact Assessment notification and reverse the dilution of environmental, land and mining laws to ensure a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, as well as to ratify or accede to the Treaty on the prohibition of nuclear weapons.
6. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the progress made in the social area, in particular, regarding economic development and combating poverty. It also appreciated the efforts made in providing free health coverage to more than 500 million people and the proposed goal to ensure water access to rural areas by 2024.
7. Yemen (video statement) appreciated India for the efforts made in the area of human rights and welcomed the acceptance of most recommendations towards the promotion of human rights in various fields, particularly in the area of promoting development and combating poverty.
8. Algeria appreciated that India had supported its recommendations regarding pursuing efforts to put an end to violence against women and children, as well as improving health services and pursuing efforts to promote social and economic development in order to combat poverty and achieve sustainable and comprehensive development for all.
9. Armenia appreciated that India had supported its recommendation to expand investment in the public health workforce education. It noted with appreciation the efforts of India towards addressing the gender and equity divide in digital education.
10. Belgium urged India to reconsider its position on marital rape and encouraged India to completely withdraw the law granting special powers to the armed forces in the districts where it remained in force, in compliance with the obligations arising from the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It also urged India to repeal or modify the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, as well as Unlawful Activities Prevention Act.
11. Botswana reiterated its previous recommendation for India to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
12. Brazil commended India for the realization of inclusive and sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Brazil also appreciated the commitment of India to seek universal access to affordable healthcare, including in its COVID19 pandemic strategy. It welcomed the efforts made in building innovative governance systems by leveraging digital technologies.
13. Brunei Darussalam commended India for continuous efforts made in developing strategies to eliminate malnutrition and providing adequate housing for all. It also commended India for the commitment to ensure greater access to water and sanitation.
14. Burkina Faso encouraged India to continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights, particularly through the adoption of institutional and legislative measures and policies to promote and protect the rights of the most vulnerable groups.
15. China appreciated the progress made by India in protecting and promoting human rights, including bolstering socio-economic development, reducing the poverty of the population, increasing food security and developing education and healthcare, as well as safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities.
16. Cuba appreciated India for accepting most of the recommendations, including recommendations regarding strengthening public policies to address poverty. It also welcomed the efforts made in catering for the needs of the most vulnerable.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of India, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. The Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement) welcomed the recommendations received by India to address violence against women and girls and prohibit harmful and discriminatory practices, especially the recommendation made by Costa Rica to legally adopt the World Health Organization definition of female genital mutilation, criminalize it by law, and establish a national action plan to eradicate the practice. It stated that there was no specific law against female genital mutilation in India.
3. The Federation for Women and Family Planning (video statement) regretted that India had not received any HIV/AIDS-related recommendations, despite having the third highest prevalence of HIV in the world. It stated that India needed an efficient HIV prevention programme which included Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis rollout, improved access to routine HIV screening and testing, and treatment and excellent patient care. The current provision of services and information for adolescents was inadequate to meet their sexual and reproductive health needs. Barriers to accessing sexual and reproductive health services included restrictive social norms towards adolescent sexuality, HIV-related stigma and discrimination, and insufficient coverage and coordination of health services. It stated that India must provide access to comprehensive sexuality education and information, in schools and from other sources for out of school adolescents.
4. The World Evangelical Alliance expressed its grave concern at the ongoing violence and threat of violence against minority groups in India. It called on India to publicly condemn acts of violence against vulnerable minorities and to commit to guaranteeing the safety of all Dalit and Adivasi Indians, who suffered from intersecting vulnerabilities, such as caste, religion and gender. It regretted that India had not accepted most recommendations related to the protection of minorities, and no recommendation related to the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act and to the so-called “anti-conversion” laws. It looked forward to India implementing the accepted recommendations, including to hold accountable public officials who advocated religious hatred, and to investigate all cases of religious violence and discrimination on religious grounds and to condemn those cases. It was gravely concerned by the continued harassment, intimidation and incarceration of human rights defenders and journalists who exercised their constitutional right to freedom of expression. It urged India to refrain from enacting a national anti-conversion law and to advise states to repeal their anti-conversion laws. Those laws were in violation of India’s constitutional guarantees. It also called on India to repeal religious references in the ‘Scheduled Caste’ Constitutional Order of 1950, which excluded Christian and Muslim Dalits from accessing affirmative action benefits.
5. Edmund Rice International Limited , in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, and PRATYEK, recommended that India reconstitute Village and Neighbourhood level Child Protection Committees, to monitor and address child labour, child marriage, child trafficking and sexual abuse. It also urged India to make mental health education and counsellors mandatory in all schools. It urgently called on India to effectively implement the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, ensuring consistency of States’ legal frameworks.
6. Equality Now (video statement) welcomed the focus in the universal periodic review of India on ending sexual violence against Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim women and girls. Many victims and survivors of caste-based sexual violence were not able to file their cases due to pressure from the perpetrator, dominant caste community members and the police, while the lack of knowledge on procedures and laws related to caste-based sexual violence compounded matters. It called on India to implement without delay the many supported recommendations for India to effectively address caste-based discrimination and more specifically sexual violence faced by women and girls from marginalised communities in India. It called on India to proactively develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to address impunity and ensure access to justice for Dalit, Adivasi and Muslim women and girls, by identifying and eliminating the barriers that they faced in their struggle for justice and to undertake immediate countrywide police reforms to ensure sensitivity and prompt action in cases of sexual violence against marginalised women and girls.
7. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video statement) welcomed the progress in the field of economic and social rights, ensuring the right to free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6 to 14 years, universal access to affordable health services, and the establishment of institutional arrangements to address violence against women and girls. It looked forward to a national plan to prevent and combat gender-based violence.
8. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement) deplored that India had not supported any of the recommendations made related to the protection of human rights defenders, including lawyers. It stated that, in India, lawyers reported being faced with violence, including physical attacks in connection to their professional activities, in several cases conducted by the police or by non-state agents. There were also reports of judicial harassment of lawyers, including improper interference, arrests, and silencing tactics, in relation to their work on politically sensitive cases. Specifically, the vague clauses in the Foreign Contribution Regulations Act 2010 and the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act had been misused in that context. Furthermore, lawyers had reported issues with lawyer-client confidentiality. It had serious concerns with regard to the systematic use of surveillance software against lawyers. It urged India to implement the recommendations with regard to the protection of human rights defenders without delay, take immediate measures to safeguard the independence of lawyers and provide protection against any form of undue interference with their work, and to take effective measures to protect lawyer-client confidentiality against surveillance.
9. PRATYEK (video statement), in a joint statement with Edmund Rice International Limited, stated that children who were part of the National Inclusive Children’s Parliament had noted the support of India for the recommendations that related to caste, gender, religion, and disability-based discrimination, and in particular, against people belonging to minority communities. It was saddened to note that the recommendations on the inclusion of sexual minorities and on the extension of the ‘Right to Education Act’ up to the age of 18 years had not been supported by India. It recommended that India recommit to investing adequately in the development, social security and inclusion of India’s most excluded.
10. Action Canada for Population and Development , in a joint statement with Amnesty International, the International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, and the World Organisation Against Torture, was dismayed that India had not supported nearly one-third of all the recommendations made. The Government was eroding the independence of national institutions which were necessary to uphold human rights obligations and commitments. This was exacerbated by the systematic use of draconian laws to silence dissent and opposition to the majoritarian narratives of the State. By refusing to end harassment and intimidation of journalists, activists and human rights defenders through the application of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act and to investigate those attacks, India had shown a failure to protect the right to life and the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, particularly of Muslim Dalit and Adivasi activists. It stated that such harassment had recently continued with the arbitrary arrest of a Kashmiri journalist. It noted that the previous reports on Jammu and Kashmir by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had indicated that allegations of gross and systemic human rights violations in the region were compelling and had included recommendations to the Human Rights Council to consider establishing a commission of inquiry. It stated that, instead, States had chosen to remain silent on this during the review. It regretted that no recommendation on sex workers' rights had been made to India. Sex workers continued to face stigma and discrimination through intrusive media coverage and in accessing health and other services.
11. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development , in a joint statement with the World Organisation Against Torture, regretted that India had failed to accept several key recommendations related to some of the most serious human rights concerns in the country. This included the failure of India to support a large number of recommendations related to the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act, which continued to be systematically used to harass and intimidate civil society organizations. Similarly, India continued to ignore the broad range of concerns related to the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, reflected in the recommendations to repeal or amend those laws. It acknowledged that India accepted a recommendation to adopt a new law on human rights defenders. It noted, however, that a new legislation was not necessary to end the ongoing use of existing legislation, such as the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act and the Foreign Contributions Regulations Act, to harass, intimidate or arbitrarily detain defenders on politically motivated grounds. A new human rights defenders law was meaningless as long as those laws remained in force. It urged India to provide OHCHR and independent human rights observers with unfettered access to Jammu and Kashmir, in line with the recommendations of the previous OHCHR reports. It urged India to reconsider the position on the large number of recommendations to abolish the death penalty and to make a serious commitment to ratifying the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It also called on India to take meaningful action in line with universal periodic review recommendations to combat and prevent increasing hate speech and incitement to violence against minorities, especially Muslims, often by Hindu nationalist leaders with complete impunity.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 339 recommendations received, 221 had enjoyed the support of India, and 118 had been noted.
2. India stated that it had attached a high importance to the universal periodic review mechanism as the most effective mechanism of the Council to realise the goal of global promotion and protection of human rights and one which enjoyed universal support. The lack of progress in fulfilling human rights obligations by Member States was often due to their lack of capacity. India stated that a greater emphasis needed to be placed on technical assistance and capacity-building, in consultation with and with the consent of concerned States, for improving the human rights situation on the ground. It appreciated the support provided through the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the universal periodic review and the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review to developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. India had contributed to the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review.
3. India was committed to treat all human rights on an equal footing. It attached equal significance to the effective realization of both civil and political as well as economic, social and cultural rights. Equal attention needed to be paid to economic, social and cultural rights, at par with civil and political rights, in the work of the Council as well as the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights. It supported mainstreaming the right to development within the United Nations system. It stated that the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was essential to enable people to effectively enjoy their other rights.
4. India had demonstrated that diversity could coexist and prosper within a vibrant democracy. Isolated incidents could not define the positive accomplishments of the people of India celebrating free will and the rule of law.
5. India was committed to further strengthening its institutional, legislative, and administrative framework for better enjoyment of human rights by its people. It was aware of the challenges that it faced in doing so but remained steadfast in its endeavours to achieve those goals.

**Finland**

1. The review of Finland was held on 9 November 2022 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 Finland in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[165]](#footnote-166)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[166]](#footnote-167)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[167]](#footnote-168)

1. At its 44th meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Finland (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Finland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[168]](#footnote-169) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[169]](#footnote-170)

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

1. The delegation of Finland welcomed the opportunity to hear the views and comments from the national human rights institution, accredited with A status, and non-governmental organisations.
2. The delegation stated that the universal periodic review is a valuable system, as every cycle provided more targeted and tailored recommendations. The previous cycles supported the Government to implement and put into concrete action human rights commitments of Finland.
3. The universal periodic review covers the field of human rights in a way that is equal and constructive. The universal periodic review works as a channel to present national achievements, but also works as a mirror to detect those areas, where work is still needed. The recommendations give us concrete tools, which can be used in the promotion of human rights.
4. Looking at the past years in Europe and globally, COVID-19 and war in Ukraine have emphasised the need for a rule-based universal international system and binding obligations for human rights. The universal periodic review procedure can promote joint efforts to protect human rights.
5. For Finland, the timing of the universal periodic review could not have been better, as parliamentary elections are held in April and a new government programme will be drawn. As the Constitution of Finland required active measures from the public authorities for the protection and promotion of fundamental and human rights, the recommendations support the implementation and promotion of human rights in the Government's activities.
6. In the Government Programme of Prime Minister Sanna Marin, the legal protection of fundamental and human rights formed the very basis. The basic principles in the programme were equality, non-discrimination, participation, and securing everyone’s social, cultural and economic rights.
7. The Government’s policy on fundamental and human rights was outlined in the Government of Finland Report on Human Rights. It stressed the importance of strengthening non-discrimination, equality and participatory rights. The democratic system and the rule of law underlined ensuring the freedom of action of civil society as well as the broadest possible opportunities for people to participate in and influence in various sectors of societal life.
8. The active role of civil society was also present in the universal periodic review process. The dialogues and interactions with non-governmental organisations provided an opportunity to assess critically also the stand that Finland had taken on the recommendations and highlighted the areas where prompt actions were needed.
9. The network of contact persons for fundamental and human rights consisting of representatives of all government ministries reviewed the universal periodic review recommendations and would continue actively following up to their implementation. A voluntary mid-term report, with the support of independent human rights actors will be prepared and submitted to the Human Rights Council.
10. Finland’s national human rights institution, particularly the Human Rights Centre, would naturally be playing a significant role in monitoring the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations.
11. Finland received 229 recommendations, of which all were taken for further examination. Through inter-ministerial cooperation, the Government thoroughly considered all recommendations. The Government supported altogether 168 recommendations and 14 recommendations were partially supported. The rest, 47 recommendations were noted. The Government provided its written comments on the noted recommendations in the addendum to the Working Group report at hand. The Government also provided an annex with further information on the supported and partly supported recommendations.
12. Many of the supported recommendations were already in the process of being implemented and the rest would be taken into further consideration as to how they will be implemented.
13. Finland was pleased to inform that it ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, on 24 March 2023. For Finland, the Convention would enter into force in one month after the adoption.
14. Key themes arising in Finland’s universal periodic review recommendations were discrimination, racism and hate speech, as well as violence against women. The rights of minorities, asylum seekers and indigenous Sámi people, also illustrated the challenges in the national human rights framework that need urgent attention.
15. Regarding violence against women, Finland firmly supported these recommendations and presented further measures, which had already been adopted to combat the challenge. The National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Istanbul Convention 2022-2025 included a total of 36 measures aimed at, for example, preventing violence against women and improving access to services intended for victims and perpetrators of violence. The Government Report on Gender Equality also paid strong attention to gender-based violence, and the Non-Discrimination Ombudsman had been assigned the role of a Rapporteur on violence against women. However, it was clear that further steps are still needed.
16. To combat racism and discrimination, the Action Plan for Combating Racism and Promoting Good Relations between Population Groups will continue until the end of 2023. Finland committed to engage in cross-administrative work between different ministries in combating racism and hate crimes against immigrants and asylum seekers.
17. Both noted and accepted recommendations were used as tools of equal value in the Government’s work. The Government would review the possible implementation of the noted recommendations when preparing its voluntary mid-term report.
18. Two legislative reforms that have caused much discussion are the Act on the Sámi Parliament and the new Animal Welfare Act.
19. Finland received several well-founded questions about the rights of the indigenous Sámi people. A government’s proposal to amend the Act on the Sámi Parliament was submitted to Parliament in November 2022. The proposal was discussed in various parliamentary committees in 2023, but there was no plenary decision taken. Due to time constraints related to the upcoming parliamentary elections, the Constitutional Law Committee, which served as the Committee for reports, did not have the prerequisites to draw up an appropriate report on the matter.
20. A government proposal for an Act on Animal Welfare and related acts was submitted to Parliament in September 2022. The proposal would have changed the provisions on animal slaughtering due to religious reasons so that the animal must be stunned before slaughtering. However, Parliament accepted the proposal as amended and the provisions on animal slaughtering remained as before.
21. Many of the noted and partly supported recommendations included measures which are dependent on the Government programme and related resources. As a new Government programme will be soon drawn and its contents are not known, supporting these recommendations was not possible.
22. Noting a recommendation did not mean that measures on the subject would not be taken. For example, concerning the Roma people, Finland remained committed to enhancing opportunities to join education and work life, but new steps are not planned. The National Policy on Roma 2023-2030 contains measures to improve the participation, inclusion and equality of the Roma population in education and training and in employment opportunities.
23. The Government welcomed civil society participation in and contribution to the implementation process. This cooperation would continue also in the preparation of the mid-term report. By working together, the goal of a stronger human rights framework will be achieved.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Finland, 15 delegations made statements.
2. The Russian Federation noted that Finland accepted most of the recommendations made to it, including three Russian ones. However, the Russian Federation expressed concern about the discrimination and violation of fundamental rights and freedoms of Russian citizens, which contradict the declared goal to respect universal human rights for all. The Russian Federation expressed hope that the recommendations will be duly implemented.
3. Sierra Leone commended Finland for creating an action plan for combating racism and xenophobia with a particular focus on providing mandatory training for all police officers and civil servants in the police departments around hate crime and ethnic profiling. However, Sierra Leone noted that Finland is yet to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.
4. Tunisia (video statement) commended Finland for accepting its recommendations regarding facilitating procedures for family reunification of refugees and other persons enjoying international protection; ensuring that all persons, without discrimination, received adequate and decent care services; redoubling efforts to combat discrimination and hate speech, and ensuring investigation. Tunisia wished the delegation of Finland every success in implementing the accepted recommendations.
5. Ukraine (video statement) commended Finland’s commitment to promote human rights, both at home and worldwide. Ukraine acknowledged the important steps taken by Finland to ensure proper observance of human rights and combat all forms of violence, particularly domestic violence, and violence against women. Ukraine further commended Finland for coordinating support to thousands of Ukrainians in Finland who fled the armed conflict in Ukraine.
6. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme acknowledged the positive impact of Finland’s Housing First Policy in implementing sustainable solutions to the homelessness. Grounding housing in a human rights-based approach; acknowledging that the right to adequate housing is more than basic shelter; as well as prioritizing housing as a precondition for the enjoyment of other rights, have been essential to ensure the long-term success of this policy.
7. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Finland for supporting most of the recommendations from the previous review, as well as steps taken to improve the human rights situation in the country, including on violence against women and the rights of elderly persons.
8. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed regret that Finland did not consider the complete acceptance of recommendation that it had made in a constructive spirit, aimed at decreasing racism and hate speech and racial violence, directed against minorities, refugees and migrants. It called on Finland to end the systematic excessive use of force and ill-treatment by the police and to commit to respecting human rights and comply with the universal periodic review recommendations.
9. Burkina Faso noted the additional information submitted by the delegation of Finland as a prelude to the adoption of the report of the Working Group on its universal periodic review and welcomed Finland's acceptance of most of the recommendations addressed to it, particularly those concerning combating racism and hate speech. Burkina Faso urged Finland to implement the accepted recommendations efficiently.
10. China expressed concern over the human rights situation in Finland. China stated that the Sami people's rights continued to be violated and that hate crimes against persons of African descent, Muslims, Roma, refugees, migrants and others had increased. China warned that violence against women continued to persist and urged Finland to take measures to promote and protect human rights, especially the rights of ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups.
11. Cuba commended Finland’s acceptance of both of its recommendations aimed at eradicating domestic violence as well as addressing discrimination against women and girls and actively promote the rights and participation of persons.
12. Egypt (video statement) expressed appreciation over Finland's acceptance of its recommendation to provide protection for asylum seekers, guarantee their access to legal assistance, facilitate procedures for family reunification of immigrants, and provide them with social security. Egypt looked forward to Finland’s acceptance of the two recommendations concerning strengthening support to the family as the basic and natural unit of society.
13. The Gambia commended Finland for accepting 168 recommendations of the 229 total recommendations received. This reaffirmed Finland’s commitment to overcoming barriers and enhancing efforts to promote and safeguard human rights at the national level.
14. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed Finland’s acceptance of five of its recommendations. However, it regretted that the recommendation regarding the unilateral coercive measures had been noted. It encouraged Finland to pay more attention to persons with foreign background, especially Muslim women, who suffer from discrimination in the field of housing and disproportionate rate of unemployment.
15. Kazakhstan commended Finland on its implementation of international voluntary commitments, including through its active membership in the Human Rights Council. Kazakhstan welcomed the country’s attention to issues such as tackling violence against women and girls and promotion and protection of the human rights of refugees, migrants, and ethnic minorities.
16. Maldives commended Finland for supporting 168 recommendations and for continuing to actively engage in discussions related to the interlinkages between human rights and the environment, biodiversity, and climate change. It appreciated Finland’s acceptance of both of its recommendations aimed at increasing the availability of affordable mental health-care services and allocating sufficient resources to respond to gender-based violence.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Finland, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. SOS Kinderdorf International (video statement) welcomed the commitment of the Finnish Government to implement recommendations related to children and youth rights and urged Finland to improve the protection of the most vulnerable children and young people, including migrant children and youth and those in need of mental health services. It asked Finland to allocate adequate resources to guarantee that every child and young person, especially in vulnerable situations, benefited from quality services. In addition, it asked Finland to ensure the active participation of children and youth, especially vulnerable groups, in the implementation of the health and social services reform by collaborating with civil society organizations. Finally, it further stated the importance of guaranteeing migrant children the same access to quality education as national children.
3. Alliance Defending Freedom expressed concern regarding hate speech and freedom of thoughts, beliefs and opinion in Finland. Moreover, it expressed concerns about hate speech laws, that, in its view, would be misused to suppress expressions that did not entail any incitement to violence, hostility, or discrimination, in violation of international law and the most basic principles of a free, pluralistic, and democratic society. Therefore, the organization called on Finland to reconsider its position on “hate speech”, and to refrain from pursuing censorship as a response to beliefs it disagrees with.
4. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation reported that, during the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, Finland received five recommendations regarding the military service and the right to conscientious objection to military service. It stated that the call-up to reform the military service did not comply with international standards. It encouraged Finland to fully comply with international standards regarding conscientious objection and urged the Government to reconsider the length of the alternative service, to ensure that the advisory board of civilian service affairs is fully under the control of civilian authority and free the current imprisoned total objectors.
5. The Institute for NGO Research (video statement) reported that antisemitism increased worldwide, including violent attacks on Jews and Jewish institutions. It expressed concern over the policies of Finland in funding for non-governmental frameworks that, in its view, promote antisemitism. It urged Finland to review these policies.
6. Humanists International (video statement) reported with disappointment that Finland had not accepted the recommendation to decriminalize attacks on the sanctity of religion. It stated that the Criminal Code of Finland penalized public blasphemy with the maximum sentence of six months in prison and thus being against international treaty obligations. It stated that the prohibition of blasphemy in Finland granted legitimacy to States who used “blasphemy” laws to persecute minorities, and anyone accused of “offending” religious sensibilities through their speech, writing, or through their mere existence.
7. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) highly praised the decision of the Constitutional Committee and of the Agricultural Committee of Finland of not banning the Jewish traditional practice of Shechita for food preparation. It also commended the Finnish Government for banning racist organisations, resulting in a positive effect on the security for all Jewish citizens in Finland. However, it expressed concern about security for the Jewish community as a minority in Finland and the need of further safety and security guarantees by the Finnish State for all citizens, including Jews.
8. The Centre for Global Nonkilling affirmed that conscientious objection was one of the tools needed to advance towards comprehensive peace policies. It highlighted the meaning and the high moral value of the conscientious objection, in relation with universal ethical principles, as well as fundamental freedoms, human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, it affirmed that freedom of conscience was also linked to the right to life and to the total refusal to kill and to solve conflict peacefully. It affirmed that peace should be empowered and called on Finland to free conscientious objectors.
9. Amnesty International (video statement) urged Finland to review the reform of the Act on the Sámi Parliament. It remained concerned regarding conscientious objectors’ rights. It welcomed the legal gender recognition reform but remained concerned for the rejection of the recommendations to adopt a comprehensive LGBTI action plan. Moreover, it welcomed the new legislation defining rape as based on lack of consent but regretted the Finnish rejection of the recommendation to review criminal legislation to reflect the aggravating factors. It also welcomed Finland’s support for recommendations to facilitate family reunification for refugees but urged Finland to prohibit immigration detention of children and to reintroduce residence permits on humanitarian grounds.
10. Meezaan Center for Human Rightsexpressed deep concerns about issues regarding women, minorities and children's rights. It reported that, although Finland had undertaken significant steps to ensure justice, the Sami people were still targets of discrimination and marginalization, facing the denial of their traditional land rights. Furthermore, it stated that the new reform on the Sámi Parliament Act did not guarantee the proper representation in the Sami Parliament. Additionally, it expressed its concerns about the precarious condition of living of the Finnish children detained in Northern Syria due to alleged links of their parents with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as Daesh. It recommended that Finland ratify the ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.
11. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues thanked Finland for its engagement with the universal periodic review and reported that Finland noted 45 recommendations. Concerning the Sámi, the organization stated that the Finnish Government had failed to carry out its own programmed reform of the Act on the Sámi Parliament and expressed concerns in this regard. Moreover, it reported that many of the recommendations concerning the eradication of racism and hate crimes, as well as the prohibition of ethnic profiling, had not been implemented due to the lack of financial resources. Furthermore, it expressed concerns regarding gender-based violence and the lack of the criminalization of forced marriages.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 229 recommendations received, 168 had enjoyed the support of Finland, and 47 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 14 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.
2. The delegation of Finland concluded by thanking all those who participated in the fourth universal periodic review of Finland’s human rights situation, and especially, the Human Rights Center, non-governmental organizations, and all the Governments that have participated in today’s dialogue.
3. This review provided Finland with a range of tools to develop and implement policies and practices to advance human rights. Those recommendations that were most urgent and relevant would be prioritized. The Government pledged to report to the Human Rights Council on the steps taken and to engage relevant stakeholders and seek their feedback and input on any challenges or obstacles encountered during implementation.
4. All comments and observations from the discussion would be taken into consideration among all Ministries and their administrative branches as well as for further dialogue with civil society.

**Philippines**

1. The review of the Philippines was held on 14 November 2022 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 Philippines 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;[[170]](#footnote-171)

(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;[[171]](#footnote-172)

(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.[[172]](#footnote-173)

1. At its 44thmeeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Philippines (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of the Philippines comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[173]](#footnote-174) 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.[[174]](#footnote-175)

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

1. The delegation of the Philippines stated that human rights was the foundation of the constitutional order in the Philippines and therefore the universal periodic review mechanism was valued. The Philippines had contributed to the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review. Since the first cycle, the Philippines has actively participated in the review with openness to engage and willingness to consider fair criticisms and accept constructive recommendations.
2. The delegation stated that, of the 289 recommendations received, 215 recommendations enjoyed the support of the Philippines. This broadly meant that the Government committed to, inter alia, implement the Philippine Human Rights Plan and the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights, conduct independent investigations on alleged human rights violations, including allegations of extra-judicial killings, protect human rights defenders and journalists, further expand access to justice, maintain the moratorium on the death penalty, establish a national preventive mechanism, enhance efforts to combat discrimination and gender-based violence, further promote the rights to education, health, and adequate standard of living, uphold the rights of persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, women, children, refugees, and stateless persons, and to enhance the work of the Commission on Human Rights.
3. The Philippines had rolled out the National Recommendations Tracking Database to track human rights compliance by the State, including the implementation of recommendations from the universal periodic review mechanism.
4. In June 2022, the Philippines underwent a free, fair, and orderly leadership transition with the election of President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. with the highest electoral mandate in the country’s history. The Philippines under President Marcos has pursued a human rights-based development agenda to accelerate pandemic recovery, catapult the Philippines to upper middle-income status by 2024, and reduce the poverty rate to 9 per cent or single-digit by 2028. Through good governance and a whole-of-society approach, the Government had aimed to achieve deep socio-economic transformation by 2028.
5. The development agenda was anchored on a rich and progressive corpus of laws and policies covering the whole gamut of human rights. During the period under review, the Philippines enacted several landmark laws and policies on the right to health, education, and adequate standard of living, as well as the rights of children, women, migrant workers, refugees and stateless persons, among others. These include laws providing for universal healthcare and access to quality tertiary education, safe spaces for women and girls, and special protection of children in situations of armed conflict. Child marriage was criminalized, the minimum age of sexual consent was raised from 12 to 16 years, mechanisms to combat human trafficking and online sexual abuse of children has been enhanced, and a department solely devoted to migrant workers’ affairs has been created. In addition, the Magna Carta of the Poor was enacted in 2021 and the National Climate Change Action Plan 2011-2028 was crafted.
6. Profound, bold reforms were being undertaken to address longstanding issues in the criminal justice system. To increase the success rate of prosecutions and to de-clog the courts, new rules on the building-up of cases would be introduced, requiring a higher quantum of proof for preliminary investigation in criminal cases and closer coordination between prosecutors and law enforcement personnel. New guidelines have been introduced to significantly lower the bail bond for indigent accused.
7. New prison facilities were being built in different regions of the country to address prison overcrowding. The Government has institutionalized periodic review of prison records allowing for regular releases of persons deprived of liberty, based on good conduct, recognizance and complete service of sentence.
8. The justice system was well-functioning, and the courts were willing and able to dispense justice equally and fairly. The Justice Department had filed charges against five police officers for the murder of four individuals during an anti-illegal drug operation that the Quezon City Metropolitan Trial Court found to have been irregular. This court acquitted one survivor of this police operation.
9. The Philippines was working with the Special Rapporteur on extra-judicial killings on a capacity-building programme on forensic pathology that would be launched in July 2023, within the framework of the United Nations Joint Programme on Human Rights. With the necessary forensic knowledge and expertise, the law enforcement and prosecution services would be better equipped to investigate and deliver justice in cases of wrongful deaths.
10. The Philippines has recognized that building and nurturing a just and humane society was a never-ending process where partnerships and openness to fair scrutiny played a positive role. This outlook has informed the State’s longstanding policy of constructive engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms and its abiding commitment to international human rights norms and obligations. In 2022, the Philippines had constructive dialogues with the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Human Rights Committee and engaged in an enhanced interactive dialogue with the Human Rights Council. Also, in December 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the Sale and Sexual Exploitation of Children, including Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Other Child Sexual Abuse Material visited the Philippines.
11. In 2023, the Philippines will engage in a constructive dialogue with the Committee on the Rights of Migrant Workers, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The Government was ready to welcome the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression for a country visit arranged for the last quarter of 2023.
12. Human Rights were an important element in the relationship the Philippines had with bilateral partners. The was a long-running technical cooperation programme with the European Union on justice system reform and other human rights engagements in the context of the latter’s special incentive arrangement for sustainable development and good governance.
13. The Philippines was a robust democracy that attached the highest value to upholding the rights and dignity of all Filipinos. While difficult challenges remain and more action was expected and required from the State as duty-bearer, the Government under the Marcos Administration was up to the task. The Philippines had a solid foundation and an even stronger resolve to do whatever it takes to ensure that all Filipinos and future generations can fully enjoy their inalienable rights and fundamental freedoms.
14. General comments made by the national human rights institution of the State under review
15. The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines (video statement) stated that the outcome of the universal periodic review of the Philippines came at an opportune time as the incumbent Philippine Administration neared its first year in office. As the country continued to grapple with challenges, the Commission looked to the present dispensation to perform its duties and responsibilities in championing human rights, through courses of action which included urgently ensuring justice for all victims of ex-judicial killings, respecting the voices of truth, criticism, and dissent, and adopting a national human rights action plan that would incorporate the recommendations from the international human rights mechanisms. As the Government's watchdog, the Commission would continue to monitor the Government's adherence to its human rights obligations.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Philippines, 16 delegations made statements.
2. The UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) welcomed the active engagement of the Philippines in the universal periodic review mechanism, and its support for 215 of the 289 recommendations received. The supported recommendations were an indication of the commitment of the Philippines to the protection of the rights of migrant workers, the human rights-based approach to addressing the use of illegal drugs, accountability for perpetrators of human rights violations, improving prison conditions, strengthening equitable access to food, and drinking water, amongst others. The outcome of the review would substantively contribute to the designing and implementation of the United Nations development system cooperation framework, 2024-2028.
3. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted that the Philippines had supported most of the recommendations received. It commended the Philippines for its development plan for 2017 to 2022 which was designed to achieve inclusive development and provide greater protection of human rights. It urged the Philippines to continue with the consolidation of sound policies when implementing supported recommendations.
4. Yemen (video statement) noted the efforts made by the Philippines in improving the promotion and protection of human rights. It also noted that many recommendations had enjoyed the support of the Philippines, which was an indication of the country’s commitment to improving the protection of human rights in all areas.
5. Brazil noted that the Philippines had made considerable strides by supporting numerous recommendations aimed at protecting human rights. It praised the Philippines for the efforts made to reform the criminal justice system to strengthen accountability mechanisms and address alleged cases of extra-judicial killings. Brazil encouraged the Philippines to maintain its commitment to the programme on governance, which would ensure equal access to food and adequate housing, amongst others.
6. Brunei Darussalam welcomed the efforts made by the Philippines to alleviate poverty through several programmes. It noted that the Philippines had supported 215 of the 289 recommendations received at the review, including the two recommendations made by Brunei Darussalam, and wished the Philippines success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.
7. Burkina Faso noted that the Philippines had supported most of the recommendations received during the review, including those made by Burkina Faso. It welcomed the commitment shown by the Philippines throughout the review process and encouraged the country to step-up efforts towards the promotion and protection of human rights, especially for women living in extreme poverty.
8. Cambodia noted that the Philippines had supported most recommendations received at the review, including the two recommendations made by Cambodia. It welcomed the progress and achievement made by the Philippines to promote and protect human rights, and appreciated the efforts made to ensure equal access to food, adequate housing, work, health, education, and healthy environment. It noted the creation of national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up to recommendations from human rights mechanism.
9. China recognized the achievements made by the Philippines in promoting and protecting human rights, including its efforts to vigorously promote economic and social development, employment, education, healthcare, as well as actively addressing climate change, combating human trafficking, and protecting the rights of women, children, and older persons.
10. Cuba noted the active participation of the Philippines in the review process. It stated that the support of 215 of the 289 recommendations by the Philippines reflected the legitimacy and importance which the country attached to the universal periodic review mechanism, as an appropriate mechanism for promoting human rights in all countries on an equal basis with mutual respect. It welcomed the fact that Philippines had supported the two recommendations made by Cuba and wished the Philippines success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.
11. Djibouti noted the high number of recommendations supported by the Philippines and welcomed the fact that the Philippines had supported one of the recommendations made by Djibouti. It took note of the explanation provided by Philippines regarding the second recommendation made by Djibouti and expressed the hope that at the opportune time this recommendation would be reconsidered and implemented. Djibouti wished the Philippines success in implementing the supported recommendations.
12. Egypt (video statement) commended the Philippines for its cooperation with the various human rights mechanisms and its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. It also commended the Philippines for the efforts to improve access to justice and achieve justice for all, as well as for the establishment of the department of migrant workers and other initiatives to protect the rights of migrant workers. Egypt appreciated that the Philippines supported the recommendations made by Egypt.
13. The Lao People's Democratic Republic noted the progress made by the Philippines in strengthening national policies and frameworks to promote and protect human rights, the rule of law and social economic development. It thanked the Philippines for supporting the recommendations made by it and wished the Philippines every success in the implementation of supported recommendations.
14. Libya thanked the Philippines for its active participation in the universal periodic review mechanism and for supporting many recommendations, including those made by Libya. It commended the Philippines for the achievements in protecting human rights, particularly for hosting Rohingya refugees and providing them with free education as well as for measures to reform the criminal justice system, anchor the rule of law and ensure respect for human rights.
15. Malaysia thanked the Philippines for presenting its follow-up actions for the recommendations received during the review. It commended the Philippines for supporting over 200 recommendations during the review, which included recommendations made by Malaysia. Malaysia hoped that the Philippines would continue its constructive engagement with relevant stakeholders including civil society organizations regarding implementation, reporting and follow-up to the recommendations. It wished the Philippines every success in promoting and protecting human rights.
16. Maldives appreciated that the Philippines had supported the recommendations made by Maldives. It applauded the Philippines for the cooperation with various United Nations treaty bodies and other United Nations mechanisms to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights both in the Philippines and abroad. It wished the Philippines every success in the implementation of supported recommendations.
17. Vanuatu thanked the Philippines for conveying its position on the recommendations received. It noted that the Philippines had supported the three recommendations made by Vanuatu and wised the Philippines every success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Philippines, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (video statement) stated that, although the Philippines supported recommendations relating to ensuring accountability for extrajudicial killings in the context of the “war on drugs”, the killing of suspected drug offenders continued to take place. Recommendations relating to reviewing the Anti-Terrorism Act 2020 and “red tagging” had not been supported. The failure to support the recommendations to examine the old mining act and develop a national action plan on business and human rights pointed to a lack of willingness to address the marginalization of farmers, workers, fisherfolk and indigenous people because of the prevailing development discourse and corporate abuses. It urged the Philippines to develop an action plan for implementing the recommendations.
3. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement), in a joint statement with the International Bar Association, expressed concern about the lack of support for recommendations relating to the practice of “red-tagging” and called on the Philippines to implement these recommendations. It highlighted the significant increase in attacks against lawyers, particularly against those working on terrorism and drug-related cases and deplored the lack of investigation and accountability for these crimes. It urged the Philippines to uphold the United Nations Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers
4. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) stated that the Philippines should develop an action plan with the development sector to advance sexual and reproductive health rights. It urged the Philippines to consider supporting the recommendation to decriminalize abortion.
5. Edmund Rice International Limited , in a joint statement with International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, called for increasing the budget allocation for the education sector to ensure quality education for all learners. It urged the Philippines to combat online sexual abuse of children, address high levels of gender-based violence, fully implement the “Magna Carta of the Poor”, enable a safe environment for human rights defenders and enhance efforts to protect the environment.
6. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches noted the continued increase in number of reported cases of abduction and called on the Human Rights Council to urge the Philippines to support recommendations pertaining to the enactment of legislation establishing a national preventive mechanism on torture, end extrajudicial killings and enforce disappearances, ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, end the practice of “red tagging” and ensure the protection of human rights defenders by adopting the Human Rights Defenders Protection Act.
7. Franciscans International (video statement), in a joint statement with Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers and the Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund, noted the continuation of the practice of “red-tagging” human rights defenders and organizations. It urged the Philippines to end this practice and emphasized the need for international mechanisms to ensure justice for victims of the “war on drugs” policy.
8. Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement) expressed concern that lawyers and human rights defenders continued to be arrested or killed with impunity. The Anti-Terrorism Law of 2020, which was inconsistent with international law, was used to criminalize the actions of human rights defenders. The practice of “red-tagging” has resulted in hundreds of extrajudicial killings. It called on the Human Rights Council to insist that the Philippines immediately halt the political persecution of lawyers and human rights defenders, to adopt the Human Rights Defenders Bill, and to establish an independent investigative mechanism to investigate serious human rights violations.
9. Human Rights Watch (video statement) noted that, under the current administration, 227 people have been killed in drug-related incidents and that the current administration had not abandoned the policies of the previous administration. Of the thousands of cases since 2016, only two cases have resulted in convictions. Political activists, human rights defenders, indigenous peoples and journalists were still being harassed or murdered. Former Senator Leila De Lima, a critic of the “war on drugs” just entered her seventh year in detention for bogus charges, while the current administration opposed the investigation by the International Criminal Court. The Government has taken little action to address the impunity. Improving the human rights situation in the Philippines required sustained and committed action by the Human Rights Council.
10. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation regretted the lack of significant improvement in the state of civic and democratic space. Government policies on counterinsurgency and the war on drugs have not been rescinded, resulting in continued extrajudicial killings. The organization noted the continued persecution of human rights defenders, journalists and dissenters and called for its immediate stop, an enactment of the Human Rights Defenders Protection Bill, and independent investigations into human rights violations.
11. The Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc. (video statement) urged the Philippines to implement the supported recommendations on sexual and reproductive health, and to protect adolescents’ rights by providing comprehensive sexuality education and removing third-party consent requirements for sexual and reproductive health care. It expressed concern about the lack of support for recommendations to protect the rights of LGBTIQ persons and to decriminalize abortion and urged the Philippines to support and implement these recommendations without delay.

**5. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 289 recommendations received, 215 had enjoyed the support of the Philippines, and 74 had been noted.
2. The delegation stated that there was no state policy to harass, intimidate or red tag human rights defenders, including environmental rights defenders, lawyers, and other practitioners of the legal profession and media. The Philippines had an open civic and media space that allowed civil society organizations and media to fulfil their important role in a democracy, with available judicial remedies to address cases of violations of their rights.
3. The Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020 was compliant with the Constitution and international human rights obligations. Section 4 of this Act excluded legitimate action such as advocacy, protests, dissent, work stoppage, industrial or mass action and some exercises of civil and political rights from the definition of terrorism. Nineteen sections of the Act provided for judicial oversight.
4. The delegation stated that those recommendations that were noted were not rejected and that they might be revisited in the future. The Philippines was about to conduct an end of term assessment of the third national human rights action plan subsequently and the fourth iteration of this plan would be crafted through a multi-stakeholder consultative process. All supported recommendations would be incorporated in this plan. Moreover, as in previous cycles, the Government did not preclude taking positive action on recommendations it had noted.
5. The delegation thanked civil society, including the Philippines’ empowered human rights defenders whom the Government considered as partners in nation-building and development, their active participation in the review.

**Brazil**

1. The review of Brazil was held on 14 November 2022 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 Brazil 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;[[175]](#footnote-176)

(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;[[176]](#footnote-177)

(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.[[177]](#footnote-178)

1. At its 45th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Brazil (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Brazil comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[178]](#footnote-179) 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.[[179]](#footnote-180)

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

1. The delegation of Brazil underlined that the protection and promotion of human rights were not only obligations enshrined in the Federal Constitution, but its utmost objectives were deeply rooted in the spirit of the Brazilian democracy.
2. Brazil reiterated its unwavering commitment to the universal periodic review as a mechanism based on peer-to-peer exchange and genuine dialogue on all human rights situations around the world.
3. Brazil expressed appreciation for all the valuable contributions received from delegations and thanked the civil society organizations that engaged with Brazil in a constructive and active manner to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It especially commended the “Coletivo RPU” composed by more than 30 Brazilian civil society organizations. The delegation highlighted the valuable contributions brought by the UPR Parliamentary Observatory of Brazil, a mechanism that, since its inception in 2020, has demonstrated the important role that the legislative branch can play in fostering engagement with the United Nations system for the promotion and protection of human rights.
4. The delegation of Brazil announced that, since the new government took office in January 2023, the country had reassessed its position with regard to the recommendations received during the universal periodic review in November 2022 and sought to align the new national human rights policies with the commitments and obligations the country took at the international level.
5. Brazil added that, out of 306 recommendations it received last November, it fully supported 301 recommendations and supported three additional ones to which it provided further clarification. Brazil noted two recommendations given their narrow definition of family, which conflicted with the Brazilian legislation and the decisions taken by the judiciary branch. Brazil’s national public policies were addressed to all forms of family, without discrimination of any kind.
6. Brazil reported on the numerous actions taken towards increasing the visibility and protection especially of women, LGBTQIA+ persons, Indigenous peoples, Afrodescendent communities and persons with disabilities.
7. Brazil proudly highlighted the establishment of a specific Ministry dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, which was led by an Indigenous female leader, a first in its history. Brazil had also re-established specific ministries related to women and racial equality and created for the first time the National Secretary for the promotion and defence of the rights of the LGBTQIA+ persons. These human rights priorities had been translated into concrete actions in Brazil, with a view to giving full application of its Constitutional principle of building a free, just and solidary society and promoting the well-being of all persons, without discrimination based on any ground.
8. The delegation of Brazil reported that several recommendations made at the universal periodic review had already been implemented by the Government since January 2023. Among them, Brazil underlined the return to the Global Pact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, a high priority for the country that is in line with the Brazilian Migration Law. Also in 2023, Brazil fully joined the Santiago Commitment and the Panama Declaration on Women’s Rights, which embodied values and principles of utmost importance for the country and were aligned with the relevant Brazilian legislation, in particular with regard to the promotion of gender equality and equity, the political participation of women, combating all forms of violence and discrimination as well as promoting sexual and reproductive rights. In addition, Brazil reported it will develop its human rights follow-up system, in cooperation with Paraguay, aimed at enhancing transparency and the participation of civil society in the process of monitoring and implementing universal periodic review recommendations.
9. Brazil also stressed its commitment to cooperating with all treaty bodies and mechanisms of the human rights multilateral system. Throughout 2023, Brazil will be examined by the Committee against Torture, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The delegation underlined that Brazil was one of the most visited countries by United Nations special procedures mandate holders, to whom the Government of Brazil extended a standing invitation since 2001. Furthermore, Brazil announced that, also in 2023, it will welcome the visits of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls and the Independent Expert Mechanism to Advance Racial Justice and Equality in Law Enforcement.
10. Based on the recommendations received from the universal periodic review, Brazil was considering its accession to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. In addition, Brazil was planning to ensure the full implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
11. At the regional level, Brazil was advancing in the ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Escazú Agreement). It was also looking forward to completing the ratification of the Inter-American Convention against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance and the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons.
12. Brazil indicated it placed the promotion of decent employment, within a respectful and non-discriminatory workplace, at the forefront of its human rights policy. For this purpose, it intended to fully incorporate relevant international labour instruments into its national legal framework, including the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, the ILO Convention No. 187 on occupational safety and health and the ILO Convention No. 190 on Eliminating Violence and Harassment in the World of Work.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Brazil, 16 delegations made statements.
2. The Gambia commended Brazil for demonstrating a constructive approach and for accepting 304 of the 306 recommendations as a reflection of Brazil’s unwavering commitment to the universal periodic review process and its efforts to uphold and safeguard human rights at the national level. In particular, the Gambia applauded Brazil’s effort to promote inclusivity and accessibility by enacting national legislation that reserves seats for persons with disabilities in various facilities, including public transportation.
3. India (video statement) commended Brazil’s policies and social protection measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including Emergency Aid. It also noted with appreciation the establishment of the UPR Parliamentary Observatory and the launch of the National Plan against Femicide and the National Program to Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents.
4. Libya appreciated the efforts made by Brazil in promoting and protecting human rights, its commitment to implementing national legislation regulating the rights of persons with disabilities and integrating them into many state facilities, and the initiatives taken to combat and protect all forms of violence against children and girls.
5. Maldives noted with appreciation that Brazil had accepted both recommendations made by Maldives to increase efforts to expand the measures taken towards ensuring social protection for the most vulnerable segments of society and to continue efforts to strengthen the Brazilian universal health care system.
6. Namibia (video statement) commended Brazil for accepting almost 100 per cent of the recommendations showing Brazil’s commitment to further advance respect for and protect the rights of all persons on its territory. Namibia was particularly pleased to note that Brazil had accepted the recommendations regarding the rights of People of African Descent.
7. Nepal appreciated the establishment of various aid and grant programmes aiming to reduce the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. It also took note of initiatives undertaken to combat femicide and violence against children and adolescents.
8. Oman highlighted Brazil’s interest in the promotion and protection of human rights in the normative and institutional frameworks.
9. Pakistan commended Brazil’s steady progress on several facets of human rights including its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms. Pakistan recognized the gravity of Covid-related socio-economic challenges and appreciated Brazil’s efforts to strengthen social protection systems and providing relief to the most affected.
10. Portugal congratulated Brazil for its commitment to the protection, respect and realization of all human rights. It was particularly happy that Brazil had accepted the recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Portugal also saluted Brazil for reinstating the Ministry for Human Rights and Citizenship.
11. South Africa expressed appreciation for Brazil’s enhanced efforts to stop deforestation, halt the extraction of national resources on lands of Indigenous Peoples without their consent, as well as the invasion of Indigenous territories; and to strengthen measures, aimed at suppressing the use of child labour including through aligning the minimum age of employment with that of the end of compulsory education.
12. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction the steps taken by Brazil to protect and promote the rights and freedoms of vulnerable groups, including children, women, persons with disabilities and the elderly. It also positively noted Brazil’s efforts to improve the living standards of citizens, increase the number of their social benefits and eliminate poverty.
13. Sri Lanka (video statement) recognized the progress made by Brazil in normative and operational frameworks to strengthen human rights, including initiatives taken to combat violence against women, the National Plan against Femicide, in particular, and the increase in the number of safe houses for victims. It also commended the establishment of the Human Rights Observatory by the judiciary to advise on public policies, projects and guidelines to monitor human rights in the country.
14. Tunisia (video statement) welcomed the acceptance of most of the recommendations, and in particular, those to combat all manifestations of racism and discrimination, to take effective measures to eliminate child labour, and to enhance access to health services for all, especially in the field of sexual and reproductive health. Tunisia also expressed appreciation for the steps taken by Brazil to strengthen its legal framework for the protection of human rights and to cooperate with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.
15. UN Women (video statement) welcomed Brazil’s efforts to advance gender equality and human rights, including the establishment of the ministries on women, racial equality, human rights and Indigenous Peoples. UN Women committed to continue providing integrated technical and policy assistance in the following areas: enforcement of the legal frameworks and public policies with sufficient budgets, institutional strengthening, and meaningful participation of diverse women’s organizations in policy making, implementation and monitoring; advancing comprehensive protection of the rights of women survivors of violence, social and political leaders, and human rights defenders, particularly environmental; and closing gender gaps in political and economic areas by stepping up women’s political participation, building the national systems of care, facilitating access to decent jobs and economic leadership, with special priority to afro-descendant, indigenous, refugee, migrant and women with disabilities. UN Women pledged to continue its support towards a comprehensive strategy to combat gender and racial stereotyping backed by comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation.
16. The United Nations Population Fund (video statement) highlighted the high number of accepted recommendations reflecting Brazil’s commitment to guaranteeing rights for all people. It stressed preventing unintended pregnancy in adolescence, promoting maternal health, especially in the most vulnerable populations, and the eradication of violence against girls and women. It reiterated its commitment with the Agenda for Sustainable Development so that all pregnancies are desired, all births are safe and that all people can live free from violence and achieve its full potential.
17. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Brazil for implementing programmes to reduce extreme poverty, especially during the pandemic. It also noted the measures taken to improve the human rights situation in the country.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Brazil, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. The International Planned Parenthood Federation (video statement) applauded Brazil’s support to the recommendations aiming at reviewing the unjust restrictions on sexual and reproductive health and rights, including abortion. It commended Brazil’s re-commitment to the protection of the LGBTI community and the efforts put in place to protect Indigenous People and their lands. It also welcomed the policies and formal structures put in place to guarantee the enabling environment for the participation of civil society and its meaningful engagement in the definition and implementation of public policies. The organization thanked all Member States that put forward progressive recommendations to uphold human rights, democracy and the Sustainable Development Goals.
3. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video statement) congratulated Brazil’s adherence to the universal periodic review recommendations, especially the ones related to achieving equal rights for Brazilian youth. It expressed concern that, based on the data gathered in 2020, youth had not been considered in policy making processes and youth policies had experienced budget cuts. It also regretted that public policies aimed at youth were only focusing on professional opportunities and recalled that youth should be considered beyond merely an economic resource. The organization stressed that only limited actions reached certain territories and resulted in an underrepresentation of youth in institutionalized spaces. It hoped that the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations will provide a space to engage in discussions with the youth.
4. Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor e.V highlighted the need to overcome the strong setbacks, attacks, and human rights overturns prevailing in Brazil during the previous administration. It underlined the denialism policy of the former administration during the COVID-19 pandemic that resulted in 700,000 deaths, thousands of individuals with post-acute sequelae and impacted families and orphaned children. It stated that civil society organizations will be vigilant to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities as well as the right to integral health are effectively protected. It also underlined the need to strengthen the policies to protect human rights defenders within the framework of the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Defenders.
5. The Right Livelihood Award Foundation underlined the gross human rights violations against Indigenous Peoples committed with the complicity of the former administration as these encouraged illegal gold mining in Indigenous Lands while Indigenous protections systems were progressively dismantled, and demarcation processes were suspended. The organization expressed concern about violence, deforestation, water contamination and its negative impact on the populations’ right to food and health. It called on the new authorities to resume all demarcation processes and ensure that the right to free, prior and informed consent is respected at all times. It called on the authorities to hold perpetrators accountable; establish a permanent monitoring and protection programme for Indigenous lands in the Amazon; to restructure Indigenous health care districts; and to include Indigenous Peoples in the decision-making processes affecting them.
6. Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH , in a joint statement with the Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES and the Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco pointed at the accepted recommendations addressing the right to education and human rights education. Although it regretted that human rights education was not explicitly mentioned, it congratulated recommending States for their concerns involving human rights education content, such as gender and sexual education and antiracist education as fundamental topics to guarantee democracy and human rights. It called on the need for every State to ensure there is an open space for dialogue with civil society on human rights education and urged Brazil to rebuild spaces, as the National Committee on Human Rights Education (CNEDH) within the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship.
7. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed that the recommendations referring to a traditional family were noted. It called on the Government to implement effectively the recommendations aimed to protect and promote the rights of women and the LGBTIQ+ community, including those addressed to security forces. It highlighted the need to take an intersectional approach that addressed racism, classism, and the immigration status of people. The organization noted that access to abortion was far from being universal, as it continued to be restricted due to discrimination, lack of information and accessibility. It encouraged Brazil to implement information campaigns and expand telemedicine. It called on Brazil to include civil society in the implementation of the recommendations.
8. Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI , in a joint statement with FIAN International e.V, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH and Terra de Direitos, thanked the States for the recommendations aimed at protecting and promoting indigenous people’s rights, including the ones related to the resumption of the demarcation process, the budget allocation for territorial protection as well as the implementation of specific and differentiated health and education public policies. The lack of implementation of these policies under the previous Government lead to a critical increase of socio-environmental conflicts and generated serious violations, such as the persecution of leaders of the Guarani Kaiowá and Guajajara people, the murder of teenagers from the Pataxó people, and the practice of genocide against the Yanomami people. It welcomed the declaration from the new Government that it will resume the demarcation process and its rejection of the “marco temporal” thesis by accepting the recommendation in this regard. It trusted the Supreme Federal Court of Brazil will declare the “marco temporal” unconstitutional.
9. Franciscans International welcomed Brazil’s support of all the recommendations related to the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment, the right to water as well as those rights related to mining activities. It stressed that the lack of transparency and public participation in the extractive industries licensing processes had facilitated mining and Garimpo activities that caused widespread human rights violations and permanent consequences to the environment, indigenous peoples and Quilombola communities. It called on Brazil to provide guarantees of non-repetition and to establish measures to prevent those disasters to occur again. It also urged the Government to ensure that perpetrators, including mining sector companies, would be held accountable and victims would be guaranteed their right to an effective remedy, including reparation.
10. Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos highlighted Brazil’s renewed commitment to protect indigenous people’s rights, as well as sexual and reproductive rights. It congratulated Brazil for having noted the two recommendations related to the traditional family. It emphasised the need to implement the recommendations regarding human rights defenders and to undertake institutional risk prevention actions as well as for the protection of activities undertaken by civil society. It considered that the National Plan for Human Rights Defenders, determined by the justice sector, was very important as well as the ratification of the Escazu Agreement to ensure the protection of environmental human rights defenders.
11. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (video statement), in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, welcomed the acceptance of all recommendations regarding the right to education, protection from violence and protection of the environment. However, it expressed concern about the high levels of discrimination against children, women, Indigenous Peoples, and other minority groups. The pandemic had intensified poverty, domestic violence, trafficking and deficiencies in education. In addition, it expressed concern about the mining activities and the invasion in Indigenous Peoples lands. The organization recommended Brazil to guarantee the protection of the environment, eliminating all activities related to illegal mining in indigenous territories; promote, implement and monitor coordinated actions for the prevention of violence against children, adolescents, and women; ensure public policies and investments in education to comply with the National Education Plan; and establish social spaces to confront human trafficking and ensure that perpetrators are held accountable.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 306 recommendations received, 304 had enjoyed the support of Brazil, and 2 had been noted.
2. In closing, the delegation of Brazil expressed appreciation to the United Nations Member States and civil society organizations who took the floor at the adoption. It added that Brazil’s commitment to upholding human rights had been further strengthened by the high number and range of recommendations it supported. Brazil stressed that human rights go further beyond all the legal obligations and commitments abided by Brazil. It underlined that the promotion and protection of human rights ultimately concerned the intrinsic values which the Brazilian democracy and plural identity relied on.

**Poland**

1. The review of Poland was held on 15 November 2022 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 Poland 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;[[180]](#footnote-181)

(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;[[181]](#footnote-182)

(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.[[182]](#footnote-183)

1. At its 45th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Poland (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of Poland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[183]](#footnote-184) 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.[[184]](#footnote-185)

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

1. The delegation stressed that Poland considered the universal periodic review process not only as a step in fulfilling the international recommendations in the area of human rights but, more broadly, in the context of its engagement as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council for the term 2020-2022 and its chairmanship in the of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe in 2022. All these activities are complementary and will make Polish involvement in the human rights agenda comprehensive and unwavering.
2. The commitment of the international community to protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms should be now stronger than ever was. Unfortunately, the last years have accelerated the decline in human rights across the globe, including the rise of authoritarian regimes, the attempts to undermine global peace and security and democracy.
3. As a result of the Russian military aggression on Ukraine, the most fundamental values, including the core of the human rights – human dignity, are being brutally violated. The Russian aggression has triggered an unprecedented migration of Ukrainian citizens.
4. Poland heard with great attention the statements made by 80 States that participated in its review during the 41st session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November 2022. A significant number of delegations recognized the unprecedented efforts that Poland had made to shelter Ukrainian refugees and commended the country for the immense humanitarian support, including accommodation, food, health assistance, education and social and financial help. The delegation strongly reiterated Poland’s pledge to protect, internally and internationally, human rights, especially those related to people in the most vulnerable situations. Poland will not cease its efforts to support its Ukrainian friends in every possible way.
5. In total, 233 recommendations were received on various aspects of the human rights situation in Poland. After a careful analysis and consideration, the recommendations were divided into the following categories: as supported, partially supported, noted and rejected. Additionally, Poland decided to present a separate annex comprehensively explaining its position on various recommendations.
6. The delegation of Poland presented the Government’s position on the reasons why some recommendations did not enjoy its support.
7. First, it was due to the legal or constitutional obstacles preventing the Government from fully implementing some recommendations.
8. Secondly, some recommendations were not supported due to the specific wording or intention expressed by the State which made the recommendation.
9. Thirdly, Poland did not support recommendations that referred to a specific human right which was sufficiently protected in Poland and where there were no immediate plans to amend or modify national legislation.
10. The recommendations that did not enjoy Poland’s support concerned, *inter alia,* signing or ratifying certain conventions, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and the Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, 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, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities or the ILO Convention No. 189. Although the Government has no immediate plans to accede to these international treaties, Poland was committed to the protection of rights of all persons under its international obligations. In some cases, Polish law is already consistent with the provisions of some of the above-mentioned conventions.
11. The delegation underlined that the independence of the judiciary and judges in Poland is protected by a system of constitutional guarantees capable of ensuring that the judges’ decisions are made in complete freedom from any external pressure. The Polish Government aims at improving the quality and effectiveness of the administration of justice and adapting the judiciary to social and economic needs, minimizing the protraction of proceedings and reinforcing of judicial independence. All amendments of the Polish law in this matter comply with its Constitution and international human rights provisions.
12. The issue of the protection and promotion of independent media as well as the safety of journalists is of utmost importance to Poland. The right to freedom of opinion and expression offline and online is a fundamental human right and the cornerstone of democracy and peace. Constitutional principles in this area are supplemented by the provisions of Polish Press Law, which safeguards the freedom of the press and journalistic freedom. On the basis of those provisions in Poland, the press, in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, shall enjoy the freedom of expression and shall give effect to the citizens’ right to fair information, transparency of the public life, and social oversight and critique.
13. Poland was commitment to the principle of universality of human rights. Everyone, irrespective of sexual orientation, is entitled to the enjoyment of human rights, as well as protection of state authorities from violence and discrimination. According to the Polish Constitution, no one shall be discriminated against in political, social or economic life for any reason whatsoever. Polish legislation provides far-reaching protection against discrimination. Those regulations have been recently supplemented by the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment 2022–2030 adopted in 2022.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Poland, 17 delegations made statements.
2. The Gambia commended Poland for accepting many of the recommendations made by delegations, including those made by it. This affirmed Poland's continued commitment to the universal periodic review process to further promote and protect human rights at the national level.
3. Kazakhstan welcomed attention to issues, such as improving policies to combat hate crimes in communities and promoting intercultural dialogue and mutual understanding between the majority and the different minority groups, as well as the efforts to address domestic violence.
4. Libya (video statement) commended the measures taken to improve health and social services for citizens, especially for the most vulnerable groups in society, and efforts to dispel hate speech and make it among the priorities available to the police to confront and combat this phenomenon.
5. Lithuania reiterated its appreciation to Poland for hosting millions of refugees following Russia’s brutal war of aggression against Ukraine. It welcomed the significant steps undertaken by Poland towards addressing the needs of persons with disabilities and improving social policy and support for persons in the most vulnerable situations.
6. Maldives welcomed the efforts by the Government to implement policies in line with international human rights standards. It appreciated that Poland accepted the recommendations made by Maldives to strengthen the education system by improving access to digital technologies, and to promote the right to an adequate standard of living for all children by reducing child poverty.
7. Nepal appreciated Poland’s accepting both recommendations made by Nepal and for adopting the National Action Plan for Equal Treatment to fight discrimination and the Strategy for Persons with Disabilities.
8. Pakistan acknowledged that Poland has accepted a majority of the recommendations, including those made by Pakistan and the steps taken by Poland to promote and protect human rights of its people and its cooperation with the European mechanism. It encouraged Poland to take further measures to protect the rights of migrants and vulnerable groups and combat racial discrimination.
9. The Russian Federation stressed that, in the context of steady rise in neo-Nazi thinking and antisemitism, Poland had refused to take up the Russian recommendations, including those on taking measures to reduce the number of crimes motivated by xenophobia and racial intolerance, the fulfilment of the provisions of the annual Russian initiated General Assembly resolution on combating the glorification of Nazism, indicating the unacceptability of attempts to desecrate and destroy monuments and the need for their investigation of all cases of vandalism of gravesites with Soviet soldiers. It was regrettable that Poland rejected the recommendations on taking effective measures to ensure decent treatment of refugees and measures to improve detention conditions in Polish prisons.
10. Sierra Leone welcomed government efforts in supporting the Roma community and its decision to integrate them in the society. It invited Poland to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.
11. South Africa encouraged Poland to take the necessary steps that would enable the acceptance of noted recommendations, including the recommendations to ensure a comprehensive approach to combating sexual and gender-based violence and aligning national laws on domestic violence with international standards; and to strengthen measures to prevent racial hate crimes, the incitement of violence and related discriminatory behaviour against refugees, migrants, ethnic minorities, and the Roma.
12. Tunisia (video statement) noted with satisfaction the acceptance of all recommendations made by the Tunisian delegation, including on the measures to take online and offline against hate speech and racism and incitement of violence and improving access to education for children in rural areas and guaranteeing the access to health to persons with disabilities and also the enjoyment of health services by women in rural areas of health services.
13. Ukraine acknowledged the steps taken by the Polish Government in ensuring implementation of major international human rights instruments, increased development assistance, ongoing judicial reforms and putting into action Strategy for Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 and other national human rights policy instruments. It commended Poland for true commitment to human rights protection, which is best exemplified by Poland’s generous hosting of millions of Ukrainians, who had to flee from Russia’s brutal war. It welcomed the acceptance of all the recommendations submitted by Ukraine and expressed readiness to work constructively with Poland to support their implementation.
14. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Poland for its cooperation with the human rights mechanism and for adopting measures to increase the quality of life of the people, improving social and health services as well as introducing measures to protect children and persons with disabilities.
15. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela deplored the fact that Poland had accepted none of its recommendations made in good faith to address concerns, especially the rise of hate speech in the media and hate crimes related to the rise of ultra-right groups and the worsening of the situation of the LGBTI persons. It reiterated its recommendations that Poland ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Convention No. 189; prevent domestic and gender-based violence; provide support to victims; create well-funded shelters and centres for psychological and legal assistance; respect the freedoms of assembly and expression and take steps to limit political control over the media; and prevent torture and ill-treatment by police officers against people from vulnerable groups.
16. Burkina Faso welcomed Poland's acceptance of the majority of recommendations made to it, especially those on equal treatment and combating racism. It encouraged Poland to continue to train professionals in charge of identifying children who are victims of trafficking and urged Poland to give full effect to the accepted recommendations.
17. China was concerned about the human rights situation in Poland, including racial discrimination against the Roma population in employment, housing, banking, the judicial system, the media and the education. China also noted that restrictions on the rights of minority groups, violations of the rights of refugees and migrants, and violence against women still exist. China urged Poland to take its universal periodic review as an opportunity to reflect on issues of racial discrimination and hate crimes, remove restrictions on minority rights, combat violence against women and take measures to effectively protect human rights.
18. Cuba welcomed the fact that Poland accepted four of the five recommendations made by Cuba, including on combating and eradicating all forms of discrimination, eradicating the use of internet-based hate speech and in the media. Cuba expressed hope that concrete progress would be made in Poland to guarantee the right of persons belonging to minority groups to be duly represented in the criminal justice bodies and in the police forces.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Poland, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. The Federation for Women and Family Planning (video statement) welcomed the recommendations addressed to Poland on sexual and reproductive health and women’s rights but regretted that comprehensive sexuality education and access to contraception were not explicitly included. It stated that the legislation that essentially banned abortion had led to deaths of women in Poland and had put organizations who assist in providing information or access to services at risk of criminal charges. It urged Poland to reform the law to decriminalize and legalize abortion on request, review the delivery of sexuality education in schools, and guarantee access to modern and state subsidized contraception and unlimited access to emergency contraception without a need to obtain the prescription.
3. The Human Rights House Foundation recommended Poland to ensure fair and transparent distribution of public funding to the media and that any legislation on media ownership will guarantee media pluralism and respect media independence; cease any forms of legal harassment of journalists; adopt legislation to protect against harmful legal actions, including SLAPPs (Strategic Lawsuits against Public Participation); guarantee the safety of journalists, notably in the context of public demonstrations; and provide effective safeguards against the excessive surveillance of journalists.
4. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement), in a joint statement with the International Bar Association, noted with regret that none of the recommendations regarding the protection of human rights defenders, including lawyers, and the functioning of the justice system were accepted. It also stated that Polish lawyers face systematic interference and harassment while exercising their legal professional duties. It urged Poland to implement the recommendations on the protection of human rights defenders and the justice system without delay, give explanation why Poland did not accept recommendations on the justice system and take immediate measures to safeguard the independence of lawyers and provide protection against any form of undue interference with their work.
5. The International Lesbian and Gay Association noted that none of the recommendations in relation to the amendment to the legislation to criminalize hate crimes against LGBT+ persons and anti-discriminatory recommendations related to LGBT+ community have been implemented. It stated that the Polish legal system did not ensure an effective protection from all forms of discrimination, hate speech and hate crimes motivated by transphobia and homophobia. It urged Poland to stop attacking LGBT+ persons and their families living in Poland and to duly start to protect their human rights.
6. Humanists International (video statement) noted with regret the rejection of the 17 recommendations received on the subject of sexual and reproductive health and rights. It also stated that many doctors are refusing to perform abortions, even if it is technically legal, as it was in one case when a 14-year-old victim was denied the right to end her pregnancy because two separate doctors had refused to treat her on grounds of ‘religious conscience’. It noted that the cases demonstrate the extent to which the legislative and justice systems are abused in order to instrumentalise religion and the rights of women for political gain. It urged Poland to take the necessary regulatory steps to ensure that uncompromised access to abortion is guaranteed whenever requested.
7. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video statement) noted with regret that none of the recommendations relating to civic space was implemented. It was concerned that the ruling Law and Justice party was dismantling judicial independence and the rule of law in Poland. It urged Poland to drop charges against all human rights defenders and ensure that government officials and non-state actors perpetrating intimidation and harassment against women human rights defenders and LGBTQI+ defenders are effectively investigated, refrain from further persecuting independent judges who uphold the rule of law and drop all criminal charges against them, drop all SLAPPs against journalists and media outlets and refrain from further legal harassment against independent media.
8. Human Rights Watch urged Poland to immediately halt disciplinary proceedings against judges and prosecutors and reinstate judges who have been suspended. It urged Poland to take immediate action at national, regional and municipal levels to repeal LGBT Ideology Free zone declarations and resolutions discriminating against LGBT people. It called on Poland to immediately halt unlawful pushbacks to Belarus and guarantee access to the asylum system to all those seeking protection in Poland without discrimination.
9. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended Poland for its support of 11 recommendations regarding women’s rights, but noted with concern that recommendations to strengthen implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence were not accepted. It noted that the domestic and sexual violence against women remains a serious problem. The organization urged Poland to halt measures to leave the Istanbul Convention and recommit to its full implementation, criminalize rape based on a lack of consent, expand the legal definition of domestic violence, ensure women do not experience cruel, unusual, or inhumane treatment when accessing reproductive healthcare, and take concrete steps to ensure equal treatment of all asylum seekers and uphold the principle of non-refoulement.
10. Amnesty International (video statement) noted with regret that recommendations in relation to sexual and reproductive health and rights were rejected. It urged Poland to stop the troubling deterioration in the protection of human rights, submit a mid-term report on progress and use the general debate under item 6 to bring it to the attention of the United Nations Member States. It also encouraged to swiftly implement supported recommendations.
11. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement) commended Poland for the humanitarian assistance provided to Ukrainian refugees, giving them decent conditions during their stay in the country. However, it stated that it is the responsibility of Poland to create a comprehensive protection framework for all persons without discrimination or distinction based on color, race, ethnic group or religion. It called on Poland to step up efforts on sexual and reproductive health and the independence of the judiciary. It was also deeply alarmed by hate speech, crime and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity and encouraged Poland to accept the visit of the Independent Expert in order to benefit from timely technical advice. Finally, it urged Poland to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the ILO Convention No. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.

**4. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 233 recommendations received, 89 had enjoyed the support of Poland, and 142 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 2 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.
2. In its concluding remarks, the delegation of Poland reiterated the commitment of the Government to protect and promote human rights internally and internationally. One of the main principles of the universal periodic review mechanism is its constructive, non-confrontational and non-politicized character. Poland will take all the comments and recommendations under serious consideration.
3. Poland also expressed its willingness to maintain good cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies, in particular with the Human Rights Council, its special procedures and within the universal periodic review. Poland considers them as strong and universal safeguards of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
4. In this context, Poland issued the standing invitation to human rights mechanisms and special procedures already in 2001 and will continue with this good tradition. The most recent such visit took place just a few weeks ago, when Poland hosted Ms. Reem Alsalem, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences. Poland is determined to maintain the highest standard of all areas of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**Kingdom of the Netherlands**

1. The review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands was held on 15 November 2022 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 Kingdom of the Netherlands 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;[[185]](#footnote-186)

(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;[[186]](#footnote-187)

(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.[[187]](#footnote-188)

1. At its 45th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (see section C below).
2. The outcome of the review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[188]](#footnote-189) 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.[[189]](#footnote-190)

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

1. The delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands noted that as the Kingdom is comprised of four countries, namely Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten and the Netherlands, each country is responsible for its internal policies on human rights and for the implementation of its obligations stemming from various international human rights treaties.
2. The Kingdom, represented by four Ministers - one minister from each country – received total 255 recommendations during the interactive dialogue of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review that took place in November 2022 with active participation of 100 Member States. The Kingdom supported 165 out of total 255 recommendations, partially supported one recommendation, and took note of the remaining 89 recommendations. The Kingdom submitted a written document outlining reasons for supporting or noting the recommendations. The Government of the country of the Netherlands provided its position to all recommendations except 13 recommendations that were addressed to Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, or to the Kingdom as a whole. The recommendations addressed to the Kingdom as a whole, were supported only when unanimous consent from all four countries of the Kingdom was ensured.
3. The Netherlands organised a meeting with stakeholders to provide them with an opportunity to exchange their views on the recommendations and on their experiences with the universal periodic review of 2022 with representatives of the relevant line ministries. 18 organizations with different fields of expertise, including the Netherlands Institute for Human Rights, attended the meeting. Having in mind the valuable contributions of the civil society to the review process, the Government welcomes their engagement in the follow-up process, both as critical watch dogs and as constructive partners.
4. The delegation explained that the Kingdom supported those recommendations that it could follow up during the cycle of the review and that the Government’s decision to note some recommendations did not imply that they would not be considered further or have an impact. For example, the Kingdom noted 17 recommendations referring to the ratification of the Optional Protocols to the International Convention on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities due to an ongoing political decision-making process regarding those protocols. The Government reckoned that supporting these recommendations at this stage could prejudge the outcome of the process.
5. The delegation informed the Human Rights Council about several positive developments in the countries of the Kingdom since its universal periodic review, held in November 2022.
6. In December 2022, the Netherlands extended its apology for its role in the history of slavery and to enslaved people, including their children and descendants everywhere in the world, who suffered because of those actions. The Government announced the establishment of a fund with 200 million euros for measures aimed at raising awareness and addressing the existing effects of slavery.
7. The decision to extend the application of the Dutch Equal Treatment Act to the Caribbean parts of the Netherlands, namely to Bonaire, Saba and St Eustatius was another important development. The Act was initially applicable only in the European part of the Netherlands. The introduction of this legislation would strengthen the protection against discrimination on the islands, such as in the field of employment and the offering of goods and services. The Netherlands would raise awareness about the new legislation and create a provision for free legal aid in cases of reporting such discrimination.
8. The National Coordinator against Discrimination and Racism of the Netherlands has been stepping up his engagement with citizens of the Netherlands through town hall meetings and other events throughout the country. The inspiration and feedbacks gained from these sessions will contribute to the development of the second national action programme against discrimination and racism, which is planned to be completed in November 2023.
9. In November 2022, the Minister of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands presented the new Gender and LGBTIQ+ Equality Policy Plan for the period of 2022-2025, outlining measures for six main areas, including labour market, safety and security, education and media, healthcare, equal treatment and legislation, and the international domain and the Caribbean parts of the Kingdom. The plan included measures to address the gender wage gap and to encourage economic independence of women that had been addressed in the recommendations from the universal periodic review.
10. Over the past year, the Netherlands has dealt with a large number of asylum-seekers, surpassing the capacity of the reception centres of the country. The situation, combined with the existing high demand on the social housing market, has created difficulties for local authorities to house beneficiaries of international protection. The Government was unable to offer adequate shelter to people seeking asylum that corresponded with its national standards. To remedy this situation as soon as possible, the Government has been working on a bill to task the municipalities with creating sufficient and sustainable reception facilities. The bill would be submitted to the Parliament and is one of many other measures taken by the Government to fulfil its commitment to provide adequate shelter with access to health care and education to all individuals that are entitled to such support. The Netherlands has also paid due attention to other recommendations concerning migration, including administrative detentions. The delegation reiterated the commitment of the Government to safeguard the human rights of persons subject to such administrative detentions and to continuous dialogue on this issue.
11. The delegation informed the Human Rights Council that the Government of Aruba had continued strengthening policies to ensure the protection of human rights by including all relevant stakeholders. Aruba has been taking steps to draft its own national human rights action plan, covering a broad spectrum of human rights to promote the respect and realisation of human rights in Aruba. The appointment of an Ombudsman in Aruba would be concluded in 2023.
12. Regarding the supported recommendation no. 189, the delegation stated that Aruba already strengthened its efforts to combat violence against women and domestic violence and would continue to do so. At the level of the Kingdom, a committee for the promotion of the implementation of human rights prioritised, among other actions, the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).
13. Even though recommendations nos. 234 and 235 concerning the rights of migrants were noted, Aruba has not been separating asylum-seeking and migrant children from their parents. It has not detained or expulsed children due to the status of their parents. Aruba has been increasing its efforts to protect vulnerable migrants.
14. The Government of Curaçao has highly valued the questions, recommendations and comments received during the universal periodic review that concerned the human rights situation in the Caribbean part of the Kingdom. In view of recommendations that called for the better protection of the rights of migrants and those aimed at combating violence against women and domestic violence, Curaçao has stepped up its plans in relevant areas to further strengthen the rights of documented and undocumented migrants and of women. The Government has been developing a new migration policy with a focus on undocumented minors in cooperation with civil society.
15. Curaçao has also been working towards the ratification of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. Additionally, upon completion of the current judicial reforms the provision of protection to children and citizens in general would become more effective and faster in Curaçao.

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

1. The Netherlands Institute for Human Rights (video-statement) noted the tendency of structural inequality and discrimination, demonstrated by recent cases of discrimination against parents based on their nationality and migration background in the Child Care Allowance system of the Netherlands. The Institute highlighted the need for structural approach in the assessment of discriminatory effects of legislation. The Institute noted with appreciation the decision of the Netherlands to extend the protection provided by law on equal protection to the Dutch Caribbean as recommended during the universal periodic review of 2022. The Institute called for the strengthened system for the follow-up and implementation of recommendations from the international human rights mechanisms.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, 15 delegations made statements.
2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (video-statement) encouraged all countries of the Kingdom to ensure access to asylum procedures while respecting the principles of non-refoulement and of non-penalization for irregular entry, strengthen procedures for granting international protection, protect the economic, social and cultural rights of asylum-seekers and refugees, and end their detention.
3. Pakistan noted the steps taken by the authorities to promote and protect human rights and encouraged the Netherlands to continue to combat hate crimes, racial discrimination, address incidents of xenophobia and islamophobia and to protect the social rights of migrants and vulnerable groups.
4. The Russian Federation expressed concern about an increase in cases of racial and ethnic profiling, and discrimination based on nationality and ethnicity. It hoped that the recommendations supported by the authorities would be fully implemented to overcome the existing shortcomings in the human rights situation of the State.
5. Sierra Leone welcomed the efforts of the authorities in combatting ethnic profiling and that the Netherlands supported programmes in Sint Maarten aimed at eradicating domestic and gender-based violence. It expected the implementation of the Istanbul Convention by the Kingdom.
6. The Syrian Arab Republic recalled its recommendation to end financing terrorist activities that work under the pretext of humanitarian action, while noting that some reports indicated a support by the Netherlands to groups that committed war crimes against Syrian civilians.
7. Tunisia (video-statement) welcomed the acceptance of many recommendations by the authorities, including its recommendation to combat hate speech and racism. Tunisia hoped that the authorities would have supportive position to recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.
8. Ukraine acknowledged the importance of the steps taken by the authorities to combat discrimination, hate speech, domestic violence, sexual harassment, and trafficking in human beings. Ukraine also greatly valued the Netherlands’ granting protection to migrants who had had to flee their homes due to a conflict.
9. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the authorities for accepting most of the recommendations. It welcomed the implementation of the national development vision to address the needs of the children and support the enjoyment of the right to health.
10. Vanuatu (video-statement) noted with appreciation that the authorities accepted two recommendations to protect vulnerable groups from the negative impacts of climate change and to align their national laws with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
11. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterated its concern about an increase in hate crimes against ethnic minorities. It reiterated its recommendations, calling on the Kingdom of the Netherlands to end such human rights violations, including racial profiling, the segregation of migrant children in schools and exploitation of migrant workers.
12. Botswana noted that one of its recommendations to ensure that the National Action Plan on Human Rights was also applied in the constituent countries of the Kingdom, namely Aruba, Curaçao and St Maarten, had not been supported and hence, it reiterated the importance of such a measure.
13. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance by the authorities of most of the recommendations from the universal periodic review. Burkina Faso encouraged the Kingdom of the Netherlands to implement the reforms undertaken, concerning the fight against racism and hate speech.
14. China expressed concern about the human rights violations in the State. China urged the authorities to address those violations and adopt measures to protect human rights and combat racial discrimination, islamophobia and xenophobia and related violence with an aim to safeguard the rights of ethnic minorities, combat human trafficking and end violence against women and girls.
15. Cuba noted that five recommendations put forward by Cuba had been supported. It hoped that their implementation would lead to tangible progress, particularly in ending hate speech. Cuba also hoped that the authorities could implement some of the recommendations they have noted.
16. The Gambia commended the acceptance of 165 out of 254 of the recommendations, affirming the continued commitment of the authorities to the universal periodic review process and to the protection of human rights at the national level.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, nine other stakeholders made statements.
2. The Defence for Children International expressed its hope that the implementation of supported recommendations to combat sexual exploitation and trafficking of children would result in a comprehensive approach to the prevention of child trafficking and sexual exploitation. The organisation noted concerns expressed about the limited access to education, health care and wellbeing of children in the asylum reception facilities. It regretted that the authorities did not support recommendations concerning the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the withdrawal of reservations made to the Convention.
3. Action Canada for Population and Development (video-statement) stated that the authorities should ensure a gender responsive and intersectional approach in the efforts to combat sexual violence. The organisation expressed its expectations that the authorities would expand comprehensive sexuality education in the school curriculum and make it mandatory in secondary and vocational education, as well as include sexuality and sexual diversity in teachers training programs.
4. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (video statement), in a joint statement with Rutgers and Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, noted the authorities’ commitment to ensure the protection of human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. However, many of them encountered hate crimes. It urged the authorities to combat hate crimes. It reported that Parliament recently postponed the adoption of a bill to abolish so-called ‘expert statements’ as a requirement for legal gender recognition and that the Netherlands continued to have long waiting lists for gender affirming health care and lacked an explicit ban on non-consensual unnecessary medical interventions on intersex children.
5. The Institute for NGO Research (video-statement) noted with concern that antisemitism was increasing in the Netherlands, by referring to specific cases. It referred to concerns expressed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination that the Dutch Jewish community continued to be victims of hate speech and hate crimes. It highlighted the need for a more focused policy in this area.
6. Partners for Transparency (video-statement) noted with regret that the Kingdom of the Netherlands did not support recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It had monitored many violations of cultural rights of religious minorities and was concerned about an increase in child poverty. It recommended that the authorities ratify international human rights treaties that have not been ratified yet and adopt policies to eliminate discrimination based on religion and addressing the increase in poverty among children.
7. Amnesty International (video-statement) welcomed the support by the authorities of recommendations to improve policies to combat ethnic and racial profiling, discrimination, and racism. It regretted, however, that the authorities noted recommendations on the eradication of racism and discrimination by law enforcement agencies and officials, including the police. The organization urged the authorities to extend the implementation of the supported recommendations concerning asylum seekers to all the countries of the Kingdom and to reverse its position on several recommendations concerning the rights of migrants and detention of asylum-seekers and undocumented migrants.
8. Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII commended the establishment of a national programme and a national coordination against discrimination and racism. Noting the precarious situation of migrant workers, it asked the authorities to increase the protection of the rights of migrant workers. Noting an increase in the use of euthanasia in the Netherlands, it recommended the authorities to investigate allegations of abuse in access to euthanasia and adopt measures to better protect the right to life. While appreciating anti-trafficking efforts of the State, it recommended the authorities to welcome the European Parliament's resolution on sexual exploitation and prostitution.
9. Association HazteOir.org (video-statement) stated that the policies of the Netherlands on nitrogen had imposed strict limits on nitrogen emissions from all sectors. Such policies had significantly harmed the agricultural sector. It urged the Netherlands to reject those unjust policies, threatening the farmers and local cultures and demanded a fair and transparent review of the current scientific model that supported those policies and a balanced and realistic approach, taking into consideration both the benefits and the costs of nitrogen emissions.
10. Noting disproportional effect of the climate change in the Caribbean parts of the Kingdom compared to the European part, the International Organisation for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in a joint statement with Alliance Internationale pour la défense des Droits et des Libertés, stated that there were few safety nets to circumvent the impact of the climate change to those in the Caribbean. It recommended the implementation of effective measures to mitigate the harmful effects of climate change, including in the Dutch Caribbean.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 255 recommendations received, 165 had enjoyed the support of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and 89 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another recommendation, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.
2. In the concluding remarks, the delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands expressed its appreciation for the contribution of several Member States and representatives of civil society through their constructive comments and genuine concerns expressed during the adoption of the outcomes of the universal periodic review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The delegation also assured the Human Rights Council that the calls for the implementation of supported recommendations and concerns expressed regarding noted recommendations were taken note of.
3. The authorities acknowledged that, like all other countries, they need to continuously work to maintain and improve the promotion and protection of human rights in the Kingdom. The universal periodic review would help the authorities to have a critical look at their work and efforts. The delegation reassured the Human Rights Council that the protection of human rights remained a priority area for the Kingdom of the Netherlands as human rights are the cornerstone of human dignity, freedom and develop­ment, and form the basis for an open and free society in the world.
4. The delegation noted with satisfaction that the existing independent institutions of the Kingdom would continue to ensure that the voices of victims of human rights violations were heard when they occurred, and that accountability prevailed in the four countries of the Kingdom. The universal periodic review would remain a key instrument in this regard. The delegation reaffirmed the unwavering commitment of the authorities of the Kingdom to the mechanism. The delegation expressed its readiness to discuss bilaterally any remaining questions that were raised during the review in November 2022 or during the adoption process in the Human Rights Council.
5. In closing, the delegation thanked the active civil society of the Kingdom and the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights for their invaluable contributions to the review process as well as to all Member States for their participation in the review as well as the members of the Troika, namely the Gambia, the United Arab Emirates, and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, for their great work in drafting the report of the Working Group.

**South Africa**

1. The review of South Africa was held on 16 November 2022 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 South Africa 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;[[190]](#footnote-191)

(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;[[191]](#footnote-192)

(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.[[192]](#footnote-193)

1. At its 46th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of South Africa (see sect. C below).
2. The outcome of the review of South Africa comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[193]](#footnote-194) 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.[[194]](#footnote-195)

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

1. The delegation (in-person and video statement) stated that South Africa considered the universal periodic review the most comprehensive, inclusive, and participatory process of the Human Rights Council. Working together with all Council members and other parties, it would play its part to ensure, inter alia, that: the Human Rights Council was equal to its mandate of promoting and protecting human rights across the world; all human rights are treated on an equal footing; all people enjoy all their human rights without discrimination; and solutions were found to common challenges through cooperation, dialogue, diplomacy, and jointly agreed rules.
2. It noted that the positions of the Government regarding recommendations made during its review, as provided in its addendum, were informed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the national legislative and government policy framework, the State of the Nation Address delivered by the President of the Republic of South Africa on 9 February 2023, its Medium-Term Strategic Framework, and the National Development Plan 2030.
3. South Africa had received 293 recommendations from the Working Group, and of these, 269 were supported and 23 were noted. For recommendation 143.12, the first part, on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, was supported. The second part, on the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, was noted.
4. The Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill had been approved by the National Assembly of Parliament and would proceed to the National Council of Provinces for concurrence.
5. With respect to the rights to health, work, and education, an estimated one and a half million new jobs had been created between 2021 and 2022. The Presidential Employment Stimulus had provided livelihood opportunities to more than one million people, and the Employment Tax Incentive had been expanded to encourage businesses to hire more young people.
6. Regarding social security and poverty alleviation, more than 25 million people received income support while roughly two million indigent households received free basic water, electricity, and solid waste removal. More than 60 per cent of non-interest expenditure was allocated to the social wage, providing support and services to combat poverty and hunger. To counter the rising cost of living, South Africa would continue the Social Relief of Distress Grant, reaching around 7.8 million people, increase existing social grants, and amplify spending on fixed structures such as roads.
7. Crimes against women and children remained a deeply disturbing feature of national life. The November 2022 Presidential Summit on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide assessed progress in the implementation of the National Strategic Plan, and among the successes was the extent to which social partners had rallied around the Plan. The Government continued to improve the accessibility and functioning of Sexual Offences Courts and expand the network of Thuthuzela Care Centres. South Africa sought to establish an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs and had trained more than 3,400 women-owned enterprises.
8. The Government had embarked on a consultative process towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. South Africa made a voluntary commitment and pledge to work expeditiously towards the ratifications. It also pledged to progressively continue to receive the special procedures and mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, as per its standing invitation.
9. South Africa stated that it viewed the Human Rights Council as an important multilateral forum. Noting the upcoming 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to be celebrated on 10 December 2023, South Africa announced that it would support all related activities and campaigns. It expressed appreciation for the work of the troika in facilitating South Africa’s fourth cycle review, and to all member States for the recommendations provided.

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

1. The South African Human Rights Commission (video statement) noted with appreciation that many of the recommendations in its submission were echoed in the Working Group report and welcomed the recommendations on strengthening and capacitating the Commission as a national human rights institution. Noting high levels of inequality, racism and xenophobia, gender-based violence, and inadequate protection of human-rights defenders and whistle-blowers, it called on the Government to ensure full collaboration with the Commission so that its recommendations are fully implemented by all organs of State, and for the Commission to be adequately funded.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Africa, 15 delegations made statements.
2. Senegal noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Government in implementing its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly the entry into force of the Act to combat trafficking in all its forms, as well as the adoption of the national strategy on combating violence against women. Senegal called on the Human Rights Council to adopt the report.
3. Sri Lanka (video statement) expressed appreciation for the acceptance by South Africa of the three recommendations it had made. It commended the priority given to promoting migrant workers’ rights and supporting community livelihoods, and the fact that education remained the largest budget expenditure. It encouraged continued work towards upgrading post-school training institutions in rural areas, including for students with disabilities. Sri Lanka recommended adoption of the report.
4. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the support of South Africa for most of the recommendations it had received, including the two recommendations made by the Syrian Arab Republic, in addition to pledges made following the review. It praised ongoing efforts by South Africa towards strengthening the United Nations human rights system and recommended adoption of the report.
5. Tunisia (video statement) expressed appreciation to South Africa for accepting most of the recommendations addressed to it, particularly the recommendations made by Tunisia on combating racism, racial discrimination, intolerance, and xenophobia, protecting human rights defenders, protecting indigenous peoples and local communities from the negative effects of mining company activities, and ensuring adequate drinking water and sanitation for all on an equal basis. Tunisia recommended the adoption of the report.
6. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed progress made since the last review, including implementing the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide. It expressed satisfaction that South Africa supported its recommendation to strengthen measures to address violence against marginalized groups by enacting the Hate Crimes Bill in 2023. It recommended that South Africa submit a mid-term report on progress.
7. The United Nations Children’s Fund (video statement) congratulated South Africa for accepting most of the recommendations made, particularly on child rights. It welcomed the commitment to strengthen implementation of the national strategic plan on gender-based violence, measures to eliminate child and forced marriage, implementing the national action plan to combat racism, and work regarding children on the move. It encouraged strengthening the South African Human Rights Commission and remained committed to supporting the Government.
8. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme welcomed the acceptance of all recommendations on adequate housing. It commended efforts to ensure compliance with international law on security of tenure and encouraged institutionalization at all levels of the Government. It hailed the acceptance of all recommendations on water and sanitation, noting their importance for women, girls, and the poor. It encouraged South Africa to implement recommendations with provincial and municipal government coordination.
9. The United Nations Population Fund (video statement) noted that the implementation of the recommendations would contribute to the advancement of South African commitments made at the 2019 Nairobi Summit. Investments in sexual and reproductive health and rights, education, combating gender-based violence, social security, and eradicating harmful practices would lead to the realization of human rights. Noting an improved policy environment and monitoring, it committed to continued support to implement relevant recommendations.
10. The United Republic of Tanzania expressed appreciation for the cooperation of South Africa with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, and for the allocation of resources towards the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. It acknowledged efforts by the Government to address youth unemployment and the implementation of projects to improve the standard of living of its people.
11. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela expressed appreciation for the implementation of supported third cycle recommendations. It commended achievements in education and highlighted the National Development Plan, through which the Government addressed poverty, inequality and unemployment, providing social assistance and employment programmes. It encouraged South Africa to continue consolidating its sound social policies, with special attention to the most vulnerable sectors, and recommended adoption of the report.
12. Yemen (video statement) expressed appreciation for the successes achieved by South Africa in human rights, efforts made in improving and developing the human rights situation, and acceptance of a large number of recommendations that confirmed its commitment to the promotion of human rights in various civil, political, and economic fields. Yemen recommended to the Human Rights Council the adoption of the report.
13. Algeria praised the efforts to promote and protect human rights in all fields, and at all levels, including national, provincial, and international. Algeria expressed satisfaction that South Africa had accepted a large number of recommendations and engaged constructively with the Human Rights Council. Algeria commended efforts in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and the commitment to protect peoples under occupation. Algeria recommended the adoption of the report.
14. Sierra Leone commended the adoption of the Customary Initiation Bill, the Presidential Summit Declaration against gender-based violence and femicide and associated National Strategic Plan, and ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. Sierra Leone expressed satisfaction that three of its recommendations were supported by South Africa. It supported the adoption of the outcome.
15. Benin thanked South Africa for including among the supported recommendations all four of its own recommendations, on reducing violence and deaths in places of deprivation of liberty, on intensifying the fight against gender-based violence and sexual exploitation of women, on implementing the national framework on trafficking in persons, and on extending free education to children with disabilities. Benin supported the adoption of the report.
16. Botswana noted that South Africa fully supported both of its recommendations, to increase investment in basic education with a clear path to vocational education in collaboration with the private sector, and to prioritize access to credit markets and capacity-building for rural women. Botswana supported the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome on South Africa.

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

1. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Africa, 10 other stakeholders made statements.
2. The International Lesbian and Gay Association(video statement) welcomed the acceptance of the nine recommendations on LGBTIQ issues. It expressed concern that the situation of LGBTIQ people had deteriorated, with increased discrimination, exclusion and hate speech. While acknowledging the passing of the prevention and combatting of hate crimes bill, and the efforts of the National Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, it noted the rise in the number of killings. It called for an updated plan to combat violence and discrimination against LGBTIQ people, gender-based violence and femicide, including guaranteed access to justice and training for law enforcement actors.
3. The International Service for Human Rights (video statement), in a joint statement with CIVICUS- World Alliance for Citizen Participation and the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, stated that the situation of human rights defenders, particularly those working to defend land and environmental rights, was alarming. In rural areas, where defenders fought against abuses by powerful corporations, including in the mining sector, defenders were increasingly at risk, with the Government failing to guarantee protection. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to take effective measures to ensure accountability, including establishing a commission of inquiry into the killings of human rights defenders and inviting the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders to visit the country, and urged immediate implementation.
4. Edmund Rice International Limited welcomed the passing of the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crime and Hate Speech Bill and encouraged its full implementation and the introduction of additional related measures. While commending the commitment to tackling human trafficking, it urged South Africa to ensure effective protection and rehabilitation strategies for women and child survivors. It encouraged strengthening measures for prevention and prosecution of child labour and trafficking and further urged the Government to fully implement social protection schemes for all persons with disabilities to ensure the full protection and enjoyment of their rights.
5. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed the numerous recommendations made on adolescent and youth sexual and reproductive health and rights, access to modern contraceptives, termination of pregnancy services, and a funded and coordinated response to gender-based violence and femicide. It noted with regret the lack of recommendations pertaining to comprehensive sexuality education, particularly given the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and related increases in learner pregnancies and HIV infections. It asserted the need to consider the digitization of such education to meet the needs of older and out of school adolescents.
6. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) stated that South Africa had one of the lowest rates of antisemitism around the world. It called upon the Government to expediate the process of creating awareness of hate crimes and legislation to combat them, since hate crimes laws would combat the spread of antisemitism, racism, Islamophobia, homophobia, xenophobia and all forms of hate.
7. Human Rights Watch welcomed the acceptance of most of the recommendations and urged implementation without delay. It called on South Africa to close the gap between policy and practice and redouble efforts to address gender-based violence, [including](https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/11/24/south-africa-broken-promises-aid-gender-based-violence-survivors) by ensuring that gender-based violence shelters receive the funds promised. It urged the passing of the Prevention and Combating of Hate Crimes and Hate Speech Bill and strengthened measures to address violence against marginalized groups. It asserted that South Africa needed to adopt a law on inclusive education, and/or amend the South African Schools Act to enshrine the right to inclusive education for learners with disabilities in national legislation.
8. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the support of South Africa to all civic space recommendations. However, threats, intimidation, attacks against, and killings of, human rights defenders, and journalists exposing corruption and related impunity, remained of concern. Freedom of expression and association was reportedly undermined by a restrictive legal framework, while security forces used excessive force and arbitrary arrests in response to protests. It called on the Government to develop a legislative framework to protect human rights defenders, including taking urgent measures to establish a commission of inquiry into the killings, and by bringing the Non-profit Organisation Amendment Bill in line with international standards.
9. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed the support for recommendations to address gender-based violence and femicide and urged their swift implementation. It highlighted the need to implement the recommendation to ensure that women have access to health services, including abortion. It also welcomed the support for all recommendations regarding the right to access quality basic education, notably investing in school infrastructure, and regarding business and human rights, particularly for the extractive sector and community participation in decision-making. The organization urged South Africa to implement supported recommendations quickly, as well as submit a mid-term report on progress and include it for Council consideration at general debate under item 6.
10. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme welcomed the active role played by South Africa to uphold human dignity, equality and democratic values. It urged the Government to curb the targeted violence against foreign nationals. It called on South Africa to create the conditions to better protect migrants, refugees and asylum seekers against discrimination, xenophobia, and violence, by combating hate speech against vulnerable groups and by conducting appropriate investigations and prosecutions. It further encouraged the country to fight against corruption and to accelerate the implementation of its related strategy for 2030.
11. The International Commission of Jurists , in a joint statement with Amnesty International, called on South Africa to respect and promote the human rights of non-citizens and to address the ongoing xenophobia and discrimination directed at non-citizens. It called on the Government to take a firm position and issue clear notices regarding the right of non-citizens to access health care and investigate the denial of access to health care for non-citizens and related discrimination. It urged South Africa to adopt an implementation framework for the national action plan and law to ensure accountability for hate crimes and expressed disappointment that South Africa had noted the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

**5. Concluding remarks of the State under review**

1. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 293 recommendations received, 269 had enjoyed the support of South Africa, and 23 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.
2. The delegation (via in-person statement and via video teleconference) highlighted that there had been many recommendations on non-discrimination, equality, and on the rights of women, persons with disabilities, members of the LGBTQIA+ community, and other marginalized groups, and that most of these had been supported.
3. Eradicating gender-based violence remained a priority with ongoing implementation of the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide through the six pillars outlined in the Plan, while a draft bill for a National Council on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide had been tabled in September 2022 in Parliament and would assist communities.
4. The frameworks on universal access and reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities would guide both the public and private sectors to promote the socio-economic rights and advancement of persons with disabilities. In December 2022, South Africa had hosted an economic empowerment summit for persons with disabilities presided over by the President, and also hosted the presidential working group on persons with disabilities in March 2023, indicating that the agenda for persons with disabilities was placed at the highest level in the country.
5. In closing, South Africa reiterated that it was a constitutional democracy, with the Constitution as the supreme law of the country that affirmed all the human rights of all people, including the promotion of the values of human dignity, equality, and freedom. The Bill of Rights prohibited discrimination on many grounds, including race, gender, sexual orientation, origin, and religion, and explicitly prohibited discrimination and violence against migrants, the LGBTI community, and anti-Jewish racism. The delegation acknowledged that it needed to do more work to protect the rights of persons with disabilities, to implement better comprehensive services related to sexual and reproductive health and rights, protect human rights defenders, and whistle blowers, and fulfil obligations regarding economic and social rights and related services, as pointed out by stakeholders. The Government had accepted the majority of recommendations and would give consideration to those it had noted. South Africa committed to providing a progress report during the next universal periodic review cycle.

 B. High-level panel discussion on the voluntary fund for participation in the Universal Periodic Review

1. At the 8th meeting on 1 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 51/30, a high-level panel discussion on the Voluntary Funds for the universal periodic review: achievements, good practices and lessons learned over the past 15 years and optimized support to States in the implementation of recommendations emanating from the fourth cycle.
2. The Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations (video statement) and the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made opening statements for the panel discussion.
3. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Federico Villegas; Chair of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Susanna Moorehead; Executive Director of UPR Info, Mona M’Bikay.
4. The discussion was divided into two speaking slots.
5. 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: Belgium, Benin, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Pakistan, Paraguay, Malaysia, Maldives (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Samoa, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu), South Africa;

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

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

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

(e) Observer for a non-governmental organization: Swedish Association for Sexuality Education.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, China, Costa Rica, France, Gambia, India, Nepal, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mauritania, Mauritius, United Republic of Tanzania.

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

 C. General debate on agenda item 6

1. At its 45th and 46th meetings, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina (also on behalf of Armenia, Fiji, Norway, Pakistan and South Africa), Azerbaijan[[195]](#footnote-196) (on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement except Ecuador), Belgium (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Gambia, Georgia, India, Lithuania, Malawi (via video teleconference), Malaysia (also on behalf of Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Maldives, Pakistan (on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (on behalf of Group of Arab States), Sweden[[196]](#footnote-197) (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), Trinidad and Tobago[[197]](#footnote-198) (also on behalf of Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, the Sudan, Timor-Leste and the United Republic of Tanzania), United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya (video statement), Lesotho, Libya, South Sudan, Togo, Tunisia (video statement), United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (video statement), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Campagne Internationale pour l'Abolition des Armes Nucléaires (also on behalf of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Colombian Commission of Jurists (video statement), Guinee Humanitaire, Humanists International (video statement), Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH (also on behalf of Conectas Direitos Humanos, Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra, Iepe - instituto de pesquisa e formacao indigena, Justiça Global, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos andTerra de Direitos), International Bar Association (video statement), International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights (video statement), Justiça Global (also on behalf of Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Iepe - instituto de pesquisa e formacao indigena, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH and Terra de Direitos) (video statement), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (video statement), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, UPR Info.

 D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Bahrain

1. At its 41st meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/101 on the outcome of the review of Bahrain.

 Ecuador

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/102 on the outcome of the review of Ecuador.

 Tunisia

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/103 on the outcome of the review of Tunisia.

 Morocco

1. At its 42nd meeting, on 24 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/104 on the outcome of the review of Morocco.

 Indonesia

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/105 on the outcome of the review of Indonesia.

 Algeria

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/106 on the outcome of the review of Algeria.

 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. At its 43rd meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/107 on the outcome of the review of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

 India

1. At its 44th meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/108 on the outcome of the review of India.

 Finland

1. At its 44th meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/109 on the outcome of the review of Finland.

 Philippines

1. At its 44th meeting, on 27 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/110 on the outcome of the review of the Philippines.

 B**razil**

1. At its 45th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/111 on the outcome of the review of Brazil.

 Poland

1. At its 45th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/112 on the outcome of the review of Poland.

 Kingdom of the Netherlands

1. At its 45th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/113 on the outcome of the review of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

 South Africa

1. At its 46th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 52/114 on the outcome of the review of South Africa.

 VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories

 A. Reports of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General

1. At the 46th meeting, on 28 March 2023, the Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/29, a report of the High Commissioner on the Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan[[198]](#footnote-199).
2. At the same meeting, the Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/30, the report of the Secretary-General on human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan[[199]](#footnote-200).
3. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

 B. General debate on agenda item 7

1. At the 46th meeting, on 28 March 2023, and at the 47th meeting, on 29 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[200]](#footnote-201) (on behalf of Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Oman[[201]](#footnote-202) (on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council), Pakistan (also on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (also on behalf of Group of Arab States), South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[202]](#footnote-203) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia (video statement), Nigeria, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia (video statement), Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video statement), Zimbabwe;

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Amnesty International (also on behalf of Alliance Internationale pour la défense des Droits et des Libertés and Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) (video statement), B'nai B'rith (video statement), Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Defence for Children International, Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Ingenieurs du Monde (also on behalf of United Nations Watch) (video statement), Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Service for Human Rights, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) (video statement), Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) (video statement), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video statement), The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video statement), United Nations Watch (video statement), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, World Jewish Congress.

 C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Human rights in the occupied Syrian Golan

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.31, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania, and co-sponsored by Chile and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Cameroon withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, and Namibia joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Israel and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements as States concerned.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China, Finland (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Germany and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
4. 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*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Cameroon and Honduras

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 31 to 14, with 2 abstentions (resolution 52/33).

 Right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation except Albania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.32, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation except Albania, and co-sponsored by Peru, Switzerland and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of. Subsequently, Cameroon withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Finland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Namibia, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Israel and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.
4. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Cameroon, Lithuania and Romania

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 41 to 3, with 3 abstentions (resolution 52/34).

 Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation except Albania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.42, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation except Albania, and co-sponsored by Chile. Subsequently, Cameroon and Togo withdrew their original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Namibia, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain and Switzerland joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Israel, the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
4. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Cameroon, Georgia, Lithuania, Romania and Ukraine

1. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 38 votes to 4, with 5 abstentions (resolution 52/35).
2. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana and Mauritius joined the sponsors.

 VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

 A. General debate on agenda item 8

1. At its 47th and 48th meetings, on 29 March 2023, and at its 49th meeting, on 30 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina (also on behalf of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Azerbaijan (on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement), Bangladesh, China, China (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, Tajikistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, France (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Spain, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, North Macedonia, Malta, Monaco, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, the Netherlands (the Kingdom of), Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine), Gambia, Georgia, India, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi (via video teleconference), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (on behalf of Group of Arab States), South Africa, Sudan, Sweden[[203]](#footnote-204) (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the Republic of Moldova), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States of America), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[204]](#footnote-205) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Viet Nam;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Colombia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Lesotho, Mauritania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work (video statement), Alsalam Foundation (video statement), Asociacion HazteOir.org, Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association PANAFRICA (video statement), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video statement), Bahrain Jurists Society, Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme (video statement), China Foundation for Human Rights Development, Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (video statement), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS", Humanists International (video statement), Institute for NGO Research (video statement), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video statement), Interfaith International, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM) (video statement), International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, Human Rights Watch, International Planned Parenthood Federation, Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc. and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL), International Muslim Women's Union, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture (video statement), Maloca Internationale, 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, Peace Track Initiative (video statement), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie (video statement), Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie - Sicurezza Sociale e Ecozoofila, Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Association of China (video statement), Villages Unis (United Villages), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, World Barua Organization (WBO) (video statement), World Jewish Congress, Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

1. At the 49th meeting, on 30 March 2023, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Uganda made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.
	1. Consideration and action on draft proposals
3. No draft proposals were considered under agenda item 8.

 IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

 A. Debate in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

1. At its 48th meeting, on 29 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 77/205, a debate in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on the theme “The urgency of combating racism and racial discrimination 75 years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights”.
2. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the debate.
3. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Chair of the Permanent Forum on People of African Descent, Epsy Campbell Barr (video statement); Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Verene Shepherd (video statement); Rapporteur of the Advisory Board of the Foundation for the Remembrance of Slavery and former Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Doudou Diène (video statement); President of Mnemty Organization, Saadia Mosbah (video statement). The Human Rights Council divided the debate into two speaking slots, which were held at the same meeting.
4. 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: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil[[205]](#footnote-206) (also on behalf of Argentina), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Iceland[[206]](#footnote-207) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Oman[[207]](#footnote-208) (on behalf of Gulf Cooperation Council), United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Barbados (also on behalf of Bahamas, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), Colombia, Russian Federation, Tunisia;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination).

1. 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, Costa Rica, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lesotho, Portugal, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Holy See;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, World Jewish Congress.

1. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks (via video teleconference).

 B. General debate on agenda item 9

1. At the 49th meeting, on 30 March 2023, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda and Chair-Rapporteur of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action presented the report of the Working Group on its twentieth session[[208]](#footnote-209), held from 10 to 21 October 2022.
2. At the same meeting, and at the 50th meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[209]](#footnote-210) (on behalf of Non-Aligned Movement), Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil[[210]](#footnote-211) (also on behalf of Argentina), Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, European Union[[211]](#footnote-212) (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland[[212]](#footnote-213) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Luxembourg, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Netherlands (the Kingdom of), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and the Republic of Korea and Switzerland), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar (also on behalf of Group of Arab States), Saudi Arabia[[213]](#footnote-214) (also on behalf Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua And Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, China, the Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine) (video statement), South Africa, Sudan, Sweden[[214]](#footnote-215) (on behalf of European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and the Republic of Moldova), Ukraine, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia (video message), Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation (video statement), Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work (video statement), Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) (video statement), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Alsalam Foundation (video statement), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association) (video statement), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video statement), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, Association des étudiants tamouls de France, Association MIMAN, Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (video statement), Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video statement), China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video statement), Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme (video statement), European Union of Jewish Students, Fitilla, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), Human Is Right (video statement), Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center ""SHAMS"", Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Alliance Internationale pour la défense des Droits et des Libertés), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video statement), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for NGO Research (video statement), Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.) (video statement), International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (also on behalf of International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities), International-Lawyers.Org (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration and International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) (video statement), Maloca Internationale (video statement), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, The Next Century Foundation (video statement), Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, United Nations Association of China (video statement), United Nations Watch, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man), World Barua Organization (WBO) (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

1. At the 50th meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Japan and Lithuania made statements in exercise of the right of reply.
2. 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

 Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination and related intolerance

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.12, sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Türkiye. Subsequently, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Lithuania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/36).
5. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Hungary, Panama and Serbia joined the sponsors.

 Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion or belief

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.30, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Paraguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, Thailand and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/38).
5. After adoption of the draft resolution, Australia, Canada, El Salvador and the Philippines joined the sponsors.

 Mandate of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.13, sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador and Türkiye. Subsequently, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Indonesia and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica made a general comment on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. At the same meeting, the representative of China, Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
5. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

1. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 45 to 2, with no abstentions (resolution 52/37).
2. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, El Salvador and Panama 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

1. At the 50th meeting, on 30 March 2023, the High Commissioner and the team of international experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/36, oral updates on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
2. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bintou KEITA; President of the International Team of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bacre Ndiaye; Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations at Geneva, Paul Empole Losoko Efambe; Member of the Team of international experts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Marie-Thérèse Keita-Bocoum; Network for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Witnesses, Victims and Media Professionals (REPRODEV), Junior Safari Runiga.
3. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner and the presenters questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), France, Iceland[[215]](#footnote-216) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Australia, Botswana, Egypt, Kenya (video statement), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Switzerland, Togo (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association PANAFRICA, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, International Bar Association (video statement), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (video statement), International Service for Human Rights (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement), The Next Century Foundation (video statement), World Organisation Against Torture.

1. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 B. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

 Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali

1. At the 51st meeting, on 31 March 2023, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Mali, Alioune Tine, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/34, his report[[216]](#footnote-217).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States) France, Iceland[[217]](#footnote-218) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad (via video teleconference), Egypt, Ireland, Libya (video statement), Mauritania (video statement), Niger, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

 (c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (video statement);

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Anti-Slavery International (video statement), Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video statement), CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Human Rights Research League (video statement), Interfaith International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement).

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

 C. Interactive dialogue on the situation of human rights in Ukraine

1. At the 51st meeting, on 31 March 2023, the High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/22, an oral update on the findings of the report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.
3. 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: Belgium, China, Czechia, Estonia[[218]](#footnote-219) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, iuventum e.V. (video statement), Meezaan Center for Human Rights (video statement), Partners For Transparency (video statement), United Nations Watch, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video statement);

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

 D. High-level dialogue on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1. At the 52nd meeting, on 31 March 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 51/37, a high-level interactive dialogue to assess the developments in the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, placing special emphasis on the situation of children.
2. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: High Commissioner for Human Rights; Ministre d'Etat chargé de la Justice, des droits humains et de la bonne gouvernance of the Central African Republic, Arnaud Djoubaye Abazene; Special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations for Children and Armed Conflict, Virginia Gamba de Potgieter (video statement); Deputy Special Representative in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and Resident Coordinator for the Central African Republic, Mohamed Ag Ayoya (via video teleconference); Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse; Member of the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and Rapporteur for the Central African Republic, Karoonawtee Chooramun; Project Coordinator for the Non-Governmental Organization Espérance, Joachim Dehaba.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Benin, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), France, Morocco, Norway[[219]](#footnote-220) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Angola (video statement), Botswana, Chad (via video teleconference), Egypt, Portugal, Russian Federation, Togo (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement), Human Rights Research League (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

1. At the same meeting, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 E. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan

1. At the 52nd meeting, on 31 March 2023, the Director for Field Operations and Technical Cooperation of OHCHR presented, on behalf of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the report of the High Commissioner on technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan[[220]](#footnote-221), pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/35.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Director for Field Operations and Technical Cooperation of OHCHR questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), France, Romania, Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Kenya (video statement), Mauritania, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka (video statement), Uganda (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), Amnesty International, CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Research League (video statement), Human Rights Watch, Interfaith International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

1. At the same meeting, the Director for Field Operations and Technical Cooperation of OHCHR answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 F. Interactive dialogue with the Independent Fact-finding Mission on Libya

1. At the 53rd meeting, on 3 April 2023, the Chairperson of the Independent Fact-finding Mission on Libya, Mohamed Auajjar, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 50/23, the report of the Independent Fact-finding Mission[[221]](#footnote-222).
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.
3. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Finland (on behalf of a group of Countries), France, Germany, Luxembourg, Morocco, Qatar, Qatar (on behalf of Group of Arab States ), Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Botswana, Congo, Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Malta, Mauritania, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

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

 (d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Aman against Discrimination (video statement), Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Human Rights Solidarity Organization, Human Rights Watch, Interfaith International, International Commission of Jurists, International Service for Human Rights (video statement), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (video statement).

1. At the same meeting, the members of the Independent Fact-finding Mission, Tracy Robinson and Chaloka Beyani, answered questions and made concluding remarks.

 G. General debate on agenda item10

1. At the 53rd meeting, on 3 April 2023, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/28, the Director of the Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR presented, on behalf of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, an oral presentation on an annual basis providing an overview of, and information on successes, best practices and challenges in, technical assistance and capacity-building efforts, in particular those provided by OHCHR and relevant United Nations agencies.
2. At the same meeting, a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Azita Berar-Awad, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/28, the report of the Board of Trustees[[222]](#footnote-223).
3. At the same meeting, and at the 54th meeting, on the same day, 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: Algeria, Azerbaijan[[223]](#footnote-224) (on behalf of Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Benin, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Cuba, Dominican Republic[[224]](#footnote-225) (also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Brazil, El Salvador, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Republic of Korea, Monaco, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and Türkiye), Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, India, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi (via video teleconference), Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Oman[[225]](#footnote-226) (on behalf of GCC), Pakistan (on behalf of OIC), Qatar (also on behalf of Group of Arab States), South Africa, Sweden[[226]](#footnote-227) (on behalf of the European Union), Thailand[[227]](#footnote-228) (on behalf of Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Latvia, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Philippines, Russian Federation, Samoa, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video statement);

 (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission;

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE (video statement), Association pour le Droit de l’Homme et Le Développement Durable (video statement), Fitilla (video statement), Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Iraqi Development Organization (video statement), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), Le Pont (video statement), Les Caribous Libérés (video statement), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Sikh Human Rights Group.

1. 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

 Technical assistance and capacity building to improve the human rights situation in Haiti, in connection with a request from the authorities of Haiti for coordinated and targeted international action

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Haiti introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/ L.17/Rev.1 as orally revised, sponsored by Haiti and co-sponsored by Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.
3. 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.
4. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Cuba made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 52/39).
6. After adoption of the draft resolution, Australia, Croatia, Eswatini, Finland, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Monaco, Poland, Sierra Leone and Trinidad and Tobago joined the sponsors.

 Cooperation with Georgia

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Georgia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.28 sponsored by Georgia and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. Subsequently, Lithuania withdrew its original sponsorship. Subsequently, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Senegal and Spain joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica, Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. 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.
4. At the same meeting, the representatives of Eritrea and Lithuania made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.
5. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Eritrea, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

*Against*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba and Eritrea

*Abstaining*:

 Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam

1. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 to 4, with 21 abstentions (resolution 52/40).

 Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.33 as orally revised sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Iceland, Italy and Türkiye. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the State of Palestine, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uzbekistan joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representative of Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) made a general comment on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 52/41).

 Technical assistance and capacity-building for Mali in the field of human rights

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States introduced draft resolution A/HRC/52/L.35 sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States and co-sponsored by Türkiye. Subsequently, Costa Rica, El Salvador, the Republic of Korea and Thailand joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of Finland (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mali made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/42).

 Technical assistance and capacity-building for South Sudan

1. At the 57th meeting, on 4 April 2023, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States introduced draft resolution A/HRC/L.36 sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic joined the sponsors.
2. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.
3. Also at the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.
4. 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.
5. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 52/43).

 Annex I

 Attendance

**Members**

Algeria

Argentina

Bangladesh

Belgium

Benin

Bolivia (Plurinational State of)

Cameroon

Chile

China

Costa Rica

Côte d'Ivoire

Cuba

Czechia

Eritrea

Finland

France

Gabon

Gambia

Georgia

Germany

Honduras

India

Indonesia

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malawi

Malaysia

Maldives

Mexico

Montenegro

Morocco

Nepal

Pakistan

Paraguay

Qatar

Romania

Senegal

Somalia

South Africa

Sudan

Ukraine

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Uzbekistan

Viet Nam

**States Members of the United Nations represented by observers**

Afghanistan

Albania

Armenia

Andorra

Angola

Antigua and Barbuda

Australia

Austria

Azerbaijan

Bahamas

Bahrain

Barbados

Belarus

Belize

Bhutan

Brazil

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Botswana

Brunei Darussalam

Bulgaria

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Cabo Verde

Cambodia

Canada

Central African Republic

Chad

Colombia

Congo, Democratic Republic of

Croatia

Cyprus

Denmark

Djibouti

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

Estonia

Eswatini

Ethiopia

Fiji

Ghana

Greece

Guatemala

Guinea

Guyana

Hungary

Iceland

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iraq

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Jamaica

Japan

Jordan

Kenya

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of

Korea, Republic of

Kuwait

Lao, People's Democratic Republic

Latvia

Lebanon

Lesotho

Liechtenstein

Libya

Mali

Malta

Marshall Islands

Mauritania

Mauritius

Moldova, Republic of

Monaco

Mozambique

Myanmar

Namibia

Nauru

Netherlands (Kingdom of the)

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Niger

Nigeria

North Macedonia

Norway

Oman

Panama

Peru

Philippines

Poland

Portugal

Russian Federation

Rwanda

San Marino

Samoa

Saudi Arabia

Serbia

Sierra Leone

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

South Sudan

Spain

Sri Lanka

Sweden

Switzerland

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Tanzania, United Republic of

Thailand

Timor-Leste

Togo

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia

Türkiye

Uganda

Uruguay

Vanuatu

Venezuela (Bolivian Republic Of)

Viet Nam

Yemen

Zambia

Zimbabwe

**Non-Member States represented by observers**

Holy See

State of Palestine

**United Nations**

International Trade Centre

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and The Empowerment of Women

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Population Fund

United Nations Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Children’s Fund

World Food Programme

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

**Specialized agencies and related organizations**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

International Organization for Migration

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**Intergovernmental organizations**

AP Mine Ban Convention Implementation Support

Commonwealth

Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

Council of Europe

European Union

International Development Law Organization

League of Arab States

Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

Organization of American States

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

OSCE/ Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission

**Other entities**

International Committee of the Red Cross

Sovereign Military Hospitaller Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta

**Non-governmental organizations**

Aatassimo

ABC Tamil Oli

Accept International

Access Now

ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together

Action Canada for Population and Development

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

Agence internationale pour le développement

Akshar Foundation

Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work

Al Gora Community Development Association

Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights

Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation

Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man

All-Russian Society of the Deaf

All-Russian Public Organization of Persons

With Disabilities

Alliance Defending Freedom

Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines

Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés

Alsalam Foundation

Aman against Discrimanation

American Association of Jurists

Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc

Amity Foundation

Amnesty International

Anglican Consultative Council

Anti-Slavery International

Arab Organization for Human Rights

Arab-European Center of Human Rights and International Law (AECHRIL)

ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights

Arigatou International

Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The

Asia Centre Co., Ltd.

Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development

Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum

Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)

Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association)

Asociacion Espanola para El Derecho International (AEDIDH)

Asociacion HazteOir.org

Associated Country Women of the World

Association Adala-Justice

Association apprentissage sans frontieres

Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul

Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole

Association Culturelle Des Tamous en France

Association des étudiants tamouls de France

Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism

Association for the Prevention of Torture

Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes

Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration

Association MIMAN

Association of Women

Association of Women with University Education" Social Organization

Association of World Citizens

Association PANAFRICA

Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi

Association pour la Défense des Droits de Développement Durable et du Bien-être Familial (ADBEF)

Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC »

Association pour le Droit de l’Homme et Le Développement Durable

Association pour les Victimes Du Monde

Association Thendral

Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII

Aula Abierta

B'nai B'rith

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Baha'i International Community

Bahrain Jurists Society

Baptist World Alliance

Beijing Crafts Council

Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

Belgische associatie voor mensenrechten en ontwikkeling

Bischofliches Hilfwerk Miserer e.v

British Humanist Association

Broad National Movement (BNM) Limited Ltd

Brussels International Center for Research and Human Rights

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies

Campagne Internationale pour l'Abolition des Armes Nucléaires

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)

Catholic International Education Office

Center for Global Nonkilling

Center for International Environmental Law

Center for International Human Rights

Center for Justice and International Law

Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The

Centre de Documentation, de Recherche et d'Information des Peuples Autochtones (doCip)

Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement.

Centre Europe - tiers monde

Centre for Adivasee Studies & PeaceCentre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment

Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy

CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue)

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

Chin Human Rights Organization

China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC)

China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges

China Foundation for Human Rights Development

China Foundation for Peace and Development

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)

China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)

Chinese Association for International Understanding

Chongqing Centre for Equal Social Development

Christian Solidarity Worldwide

Chunhui Children's Foundation

Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement

CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation

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

Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)

Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience

Cordoba Peace Institute – Geneva

Corps de Réflexion et de Planification pour l'Utilité Sociale (CORPUS)

Defence for Children International

Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture

Disability Rights Fund Inc

Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers

Eagle Vision Charity, Inc

Earthjustice

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project

ECO-FAWN (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature)

Edmund Rice International Limited

Egyptian Organization for Human Rights

El Hak Foundation for Freedom of Expression and Human Rights

Elizka Relief Foundation

Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort

Equality Now

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

European Youth Forum

Every Casualty Worldwide

Family Health Association of Iran

Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland

Federation for Women and Family Planning

Feekr Organization For Dialogue and human rights defense

FIAN International e.V.

Fitilla

Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement

Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief, The

Franciscans International

Freedom House

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders

Fundación Abba Colombia

Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social

Fundación Regional de Asesoría en Derechos Humanos

Geledès

General Conference of Seventh Day Adventists

Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)

Geneva International Model United Nations (GIMUN)

Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale

Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network

Global Forum for Media Development

Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health

Graduate Women International (GWI)

Guinee Humanitaire

Habitat International Coalition

Health and Environment Program (HEP)

Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Human Is RightHuman Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS"

Human Rights Advocates Inc.

Human Rights Association for Community Development in Assiut

Human Rights at Sea

Human Rights House Foundation

Human Rights Information and Training Center

Human Rights Now

Human Rights Research League

Human Rights Solidarity Organization

Human Rights Watch

Humanists International

IBON.International Foundation Inc.

IDPC Consortium

Il Cenacolo

Imam Ali’s Popular Students Relief Society

Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee

Ingenieurs du Monde

Institut International de l’Écologie Industrielle et de l’Économie Verte

Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement

Institute for Human Rights

Institute for NGO Research

Institute for Planetary Synthesis

Institute for Policy Studies

Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety

Institute of Sustainable Development

Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos

Instituto Brasileiro de Analises Socias e Economicas (IBASE)

Humanos - IDDH

Instituto Igarapé

Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.)

Interfaith International

International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)

International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists

International Bar Association

International Bridges to Justice

International Career Support Association

International Catholic Child Bureau

International Commission of Jurists

International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)

International Council of Jewish Women

International Council of Women

International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights

International Dalit Solidarity Network

International Detention Coalition Inc.

International Disability Alliance

International Educational Development, Inc.

International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic & Other Minorities

International Federation for Human Rights Leagues

International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)

International of Journalists

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA)

International Federation of Social Workers

International Federation on Ageing

International Fellowship of Reconciliation

International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora

International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA)

International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM)

International Human Rights Council

International Human Rights Internship Program

International Institute for Child Protection

International-Lawyers.Org

International Lesbian and Gay Association

International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)

International Movement ATD Fourth World

International Muslim Women's Union

International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse

International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL)

International PEN

International Planned Parenthood Federation

International Service for Human Rights

International Society for Peace and Safety

International Support 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

Iran Autism Association

Iranian Elite Research Center

Iranian Thalassemia Society

Iraqi Development Organization

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco

iuventum e.V.

Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian

Japan Society for History Textbook

Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule

Jssor Youth Organization

Jubilee Campaign

Justice for Iran, Ltd

Justiça Global

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture

Kobia

L'observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie

Law Council of Australia

Lawyers for Lawyers

Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada

Lepe-Instituto de Pesquisa e Formacao Indigena

Le Pont

Legal Action Worldwide

Legal Analysis and Research Public Union

Les Caribous Libérés

Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s.

Ligue Marocaine de la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme

Ligue pour la solidarité congolaise

Lutheran World Federation

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association

Make Mothers Matter

Maloca Internationale

Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)

Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients

Meezaan Center for Human Rights

Minority Rights Group

Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali

National Association for the Defense of Rights and Freedoms

National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”

New Humanitary

Network of Women's Non-governmental

Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Oidhaco, Bureau International des Droits Humains - Action Colombie

Open Society Institute

Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal

Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)

Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains

Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH)

Pan American Development Foundation

Partners For Transparency

Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation

Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students)

Peace Brigades International

Peace Track Initiative

Peaceland Foundation

Peivande Gole Narges Organization

People for Equality and Relief in Lanka Inc

People for Successful Corean Reunification

Physicians for Human Rights

Plan International, Inc.

Plataforma de Organizaciones de Infancia

Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism

Policy & Economic Alliance Caring of Earth

PRATYEK

Presse Embleme Campagne

Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES

Protection for Legal & Human Rights Foundation

Public organization “Public advocacy”

Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative

Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan

Rawsam Human Development Center

Rebirth Charity Society

Redress Trust

Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme

Reprieve

Right Livelihood Award Foundation

Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung - Gesellschaftsanalyse und Politische Bildung e.V.

Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues

Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH)

Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie

Samarthanam Trust for the Disabled

Save the Children International

Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association

Shivi Development Society

Sikh Human Rights Group

Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos

Society for Development and Community Empowerment

Society for Threatened Peoples

Soroptimist International

SOS Kinderdorf International

Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc.

Standing Voice

Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality

Stichting Global Human Rights Defence

Swedish Association for Sexuality Education

Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL

Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund

Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

Tamil Uzhagam

Terra de Direitos

Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale

The Arab Council for Supporting Fair Trial

The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers

The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders

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

Under The Same Sun Fund

Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation

United Nations Association of China

United Nations Watch

Universal Peace and Violence Amelioration Centre

Universal Rights Group

UPR Info

VAAGDHARA

Village Suisse ONG

Villages Unis (United Villages)

VIVAT International

Voie éclairée des enfants démunis

Women and Development Association in Alexandria

Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling

Women's Human Rights International Association

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

World Barua Organization (WBO)

World Evangelical Alliance

World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies

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 in Technology and Arts Network

Youth Parliament for SDG

**National Human Right Institutions**

Cameroon Human Rights Commission

Canadian Human Rights Commission

Commission on Human Rights of The

Philippines

Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de L’Homme du Burundi

Commission Nationale Consultative des Droits de L'Homme-France

Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de la Mauritanie

Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de la RDCongo

Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme - Côte d'Ivoire

Danish Institute for Human Rights

Defensoria Del Pueblo de Ecuador

Ethiopian Human Rights Commission

Finnish Human Rights Centre

Human Rights Commission of Malaysia

Human Rights Ombudsman-Slovenia

National Commission on Human Rights-Indonesia

National Human Rights Commission of Korea

National Human Rights Commission of Thailand

National Human Rights Commission-India

National Human Rights Council of the Kingdom of Morocco

Procuraduria para la defensa de los Derechos Humanos- El Salvador

Qatar National Human Rights Committee

South African Human Rights Commission

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

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 fifty-second session

| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/52/1 | 1 | Agenda and annotations |
| A/HRC/52/2 | 1 | Report of the Human Rights Council on its fifty-second session |
| A/HRC/52/3 | 3, 4, 7, 9, 10 | Communications report of Special Procedures –Replies received, 1 August 2022 to 31 January 2023 |
| A/HRC/52/4 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Bahrain |
| A/HRC/52/4/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/52/5 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Ecuador |
| A/HRC/52/5/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/52/6 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Tunisia |
| A/HRC/52/6/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/52/7 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Morocco |
| A/HRC/52/7/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/52/8 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Indonesia |
| A/HRC/52/8/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/52/9 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Finland |
| A/HRC/52/9/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/52/10 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| A/HRC/52/10/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/52/11 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - India |
| A/HRC/52/11/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/52/12 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Algeria |
| A/HRC/52/12/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/52/13 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Philippines |
| A/HRC/52/13/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/52/14 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Brazil |
| A/HRC/52/14/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/52/15 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Poland |
| A/HRC/52/15/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/52/16 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Netherlands |
| A/HRC/52/16/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/52/17 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - South Africa |
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| A/HRC/52/18 | 2 | Question of human rights in Cyprus - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/19 | 2 | Conclusions and recommendations of special procedures - Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/52/20 | 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 of the treaty body system - Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/52/21 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Myanmar - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/22 | 2 | Summary of the panel discussion on the root causes of human rights violations and abuses against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/23 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Guatemala - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/24 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Honduras - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/25 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Colombia - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/26 | 2 | Report of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan |
| A/HRC/52/27 | 3 | Strengthening and mainstreaming the protection of the rights of minorities at the United Nations: an assessment of the implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities - Report of the Special Rapporteur on minority issues |
| A/HRC/52/28 | 3 | Towards a just transformation: climate crisis and the right to housing - Report of 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 |
| A/HRC/52/29 | 3 | Success through perseverance and solidarity: 25 years of achievements by human rights defenders - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders |
| A/HRC/52/29/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Greece - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders |
| A/HRC/52/30 | 3 | Good practices in national criminalization, investigation, prosecution and sentencing for offenses of torture, and remedies for victims - Report of the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment |
| A/HRC/52/31 | 3 | Reparation for child victims and survivors of sale and sexual exploitation - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material |
| A/HRC/52/31/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Mauritius - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material |
| A/HRC/52/31/Add.2 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale and sexual exploitation of children, including child prostitution, child pornography and other child sexual abuse material on her visit to Mauritius - Comments by the State |
| A/HRC/52/32 | 3 | Transformation of services for persons with disabilities - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities |
| A/HRC/52/32/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to European Union - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities |
| A/HRC/52/32/Add.2 | 3 | Visit to Jordan - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities |
| A/HRC/52/32/Add.3 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities, on his visit to the European Union - Comments by the European Union |
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| A/HRC/52/33 | 3 | Women, girls and the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment |
| A/HRC/52/33/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Portugal - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment |
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| A/HRC/52/33/Add.3 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment on his visit to Slovenia – Comments by the State |
| A/HRC/52/34 | 3 | International financial obligations, digital systems and human rights - Report of 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 |
| A/HRC/52/34/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Argentina - Report of 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 |
| A/HRC/52/34/Add.2 | 3 | Report of 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 on [his or her] visit to Argentina - Comments by the State |
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| A/HRC/52/36/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Madagascar - Report of the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of human rights by persons with albinism |
| A/HRC/52/37 | 3 | Implementation of the principles of purpose limitation, deletion of data and demonstrated or proactive accountability in the processing of personal data collected by public entities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy |
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| A/HRC/52/39/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Maldives - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism |
| A/HRC/52/39/Add.2 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism on her visit to Maldives - Comments by the State |
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| A/HRC/52/41/Add.1 | 3 | Text of the third revised draft legally binding instrument with textual proposals submitted by States during the seventh and the eighth sessions of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights |
| A/HRC/52/42 | 2, 3 | Workshop on regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
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| A/HRC/52/44 | 3 | Summary of the expert seminar on human rights and environmental conservation in the prevention of future pandemics - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment |
| A/HRC/52/45 | 3 | Non-binding set of practical guidelines for efficient asset recovery - Report of 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 |
| A/HRC/52/46 | 2, 3 | 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 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic - Summary report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/47 | 2, 3 | Study on the situation of the violations and abuses of human rights rooted in harmful practices related to accusations of witchcraft and ritual attacks, as well as stigmatization - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/48 | 2, 3 | Panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights by people in vulnerable situations - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/49 | 2, 3 | Summary of the multi-stakeholder meeting on the human rights of older persons - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/50 | 2, 3 | Adverse impact of forced marriage on the full and effective enjoyment of all human rights by all women and girls - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/51 | 2, 3 | Biennial panel discussion of the Human Rights Council on the right to development - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/52 | 2, 3 | Support systems to ensure community inclusion of persons with disabilities, including as a means of building forward better after the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/53 | 3 | Rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
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| A/HRC/52/55 | 3 | High-level panel discussion on countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/56 | 3 | Ensuring equitable, affordable, timely and universal access for all countries to vaccines in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/52/57 | 3 | United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture - Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/52/58 | 3 | Special Fund established by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment - Report of the Secretary-General |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/7 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/17 | 4 | Written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/18 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/19 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/21 | 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/52/NGO/22 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Communities Organisation Limited, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/23 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/24 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/25 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/26 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/27 | 4 | Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/28 | 9 | Joint written statement submitted by Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, American Association of Jurists, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, 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 International Coalition, International Association Against Torture, I |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/30 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by World Roma Federation Inc., International Assembly of Roma, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/31 | 1 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/33 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/34 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/35 | 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/52/NGO/36 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/37 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/38 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/41 | 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/52/NGO/42 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/49 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/51 | 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/52/NGO/52 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/56 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/57 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/58 | 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/52/NGO/59 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/79 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/82 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/83 | 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/52/NGO/84 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/85 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/86 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/52/NGO/104 | 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/52/NGO/105 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por International Catholic Child Bureau, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/106 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/107 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by HelpAge International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/108 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/109 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/111 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indian Council of Education, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/113 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/116 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/118 | 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/52/NGO/119 | 2 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/120 | 2 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/122 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/123 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/125 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Économique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/128 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/129 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Open Society Institute, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/137 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/138 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/139 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/140 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/141 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/142 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/144 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/145 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/147 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/148 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Human Rights International Association, France Libertes: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Society for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/151 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Agence pour les droits de l’homme, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/155 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Advocates Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/157 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/163 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/168 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/169 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/171 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/172 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/174 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/176 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/178 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Support For Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/182 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/183 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/184 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/185 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/186 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/187 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/188 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/189 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/191 | 4 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/192 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/193 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Universal Peace and Violence Amelioration Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/194 | 9 | Joint written statement submitted by International Federation on Ageing, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, International Longevity Center Global Alliance, Ltd., International Longevity Centre Canada, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/196 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/198 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/199 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/200 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/202 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/204 | 5 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/206 | 6 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/207 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/210 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/213 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/214 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/215 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/216 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/217 | 7 | Written statement submitted by TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/220 | 4 | Written statement submitted by The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/222 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/223 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/226 | 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/52/NGO/227 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/229 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/230 | 4 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/231 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/233 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/234 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Japan Society for History Textbook, International Career Support Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/236 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, Syrian American Medical Society Foundation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/237 | 6 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/238 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/239 | 8 | Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/240 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/241 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/245 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/52/NGO/250 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |

 Annex IV

 Special procedure mandate holders and members of subsidiary expert mechanisms appointed by the Human Rights Council at its fifty-second session

 Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development

 Surya DEVA (India)

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of Human Rights in the Russian Federation

Mariana KATZAROVA (Bulgaria)

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, member from Latin American and Caribbean States

Ana Lorena DELGADILLO PEREZ (Mexico)

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, member from African States

 Bonny IBHAWOH (Nigeria)

 Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, member from Asia-Pacific States

 Mihir KANADE (India)

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, member from Eastern European States

Klentiana MAHMUTAJ (Albania)

Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development, member from Western European States

Isabelle DURANT (Belgium)

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, member from Asia

Binota Moy DHAMAI (Bangladesh)

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, member from the Arctic

Dalee SAMBO DOROUGH (United States of America)

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, member from Asia-Pacific States

Bina D'COSTA (Bangledesh)

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 fifty-second session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived webcasts of the Council sessions at https://media.un.org/en/webtv [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A/HRC/52/2 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. A/HRC/52/23 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. A/HRC/52/24 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. A/HRC/52/25 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. A/HRC/52/18 [↑](#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. A/HRC/52/75 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. A/HRC/52/84 [↑](#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. A/HRC/52/21 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. A/HRC/52/63 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. A/HRC/52/26 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. A/HRC/52/64 [↑](#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. A/HRC/52/31 and A/HRC/52/31/Add.1 [↑](#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. A/HRC/52/28 [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. A/HRC/52/40 [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. A/HRC/52/36 and Add.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. A/HRC/52/33, Add.1 and Add.2, A/HRC/52/44 [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. A/HRC/52/39 and Add.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. A/HRC/52/30 [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. A/HRC/52/38 [↑](#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. A/HRC/52/32, Add.1 and Add.2 [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. A/HRC/52/37 [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. A/HRC/52/34, A/HRC/52/34/Add.1 and A/HRC/52/45 [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. A/HRC/52/29 and A/HRC/52/29/Add.1 [↑](#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. A/HRC/52/35 [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
67. A/HRC/52/61 [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
68. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
69. A/HRC/52/60 [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
70. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
71. A/HRC/52/27 [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
72. A/HRC/52/56 [↑](#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. A/HRC/52/54 [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
79. A/HRC/52/41 and Add.1 [↑](#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. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#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. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
90. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
91. The delegations of Cuba and Viet Nam 01945-11-15 did not case a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
92. Subsequently, the representative of Viet Nam stated that its delegation had intended to vote for the amendment. [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
93. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
94. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
95. The delegation of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
96. A/HRC/52/62 [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
97. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
98. A/HRC/52/69 [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
99. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
100. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
101. A/HRC/52/68 [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
102. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
103. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
104. A/HRC/52/66 [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
105. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
106. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-107)
107. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
108. A/HRC/52/65 [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
109. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
110. A/HRC/52/64 [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
111. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
112. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
113. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
114. A/HRC/52/71 [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
115. A/HRC/52/73 [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
116. A/HRC/52/72 [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
117. A/HRC/52/70 and Add.1 [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
118. A/HRC/52/3 [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
119. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
120. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
121. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
122. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
123. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
124. <https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/52/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
125. A/HRC/WG.6/41/BHR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
126. A/HRC/WG.6/41/BHR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
127. A/HRC/WG.6/41/BHR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
128. A/HRC/52/4. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
129. See also A/HRC/52/4/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
130. A/HRC/WG.6/41/ECU/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
131. A/HRC/WG.6/41/ECU/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
132. A/HRC/WG.6/41/ECU/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
133. A/HRC/52/5. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
134. See also A/HRC/52/5/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
135. A/HRC/WG.6/41/TUN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
136. A/HRC/WG.6/41/TUN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
137. A/HRC/WG.6/41/TUN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
138. A/HRC/52/6. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
139. See also A/HRC/52/6/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
140. A/HRC/WG.6/41/MAR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
141. A/HRC/WG.6/41/MAR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
142. A/HRC/WG.6/41/MAR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
143. A/HRC/52/7. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
144. See also A/HRC/52/7/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
145. A/HRC/WG.6/41/IDN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
146. A/HRC/WG.6/41/IDN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
147. A/HRC/WG.6/41/IDN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
148. A/HRC/52/8. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
149. See also A/HRC/52/8/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
150. A/HRC/WG.6/41/DZA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
151. A/HRC/WG.6/41/DZA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
152. A/HRC/WG.6/41/DZA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
153. A/HRC/52/12 and A/HRC/52/12/Corr.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
154. See also A/HRC/52/12/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
155. A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
156. A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
157. A/HRC/WG.6/41/GBR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
158. A/HRC/52/10. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
159. See also A/HRC/52/10/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
160. A/HRC/WG.6/41/IND/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
161. A/HRC/WG.6/41/IND/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
162. A/HRC/WG.6/41/IND/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
163. A/HRC/52/11. [↑](#footnote-ref-164)
164. See also A/HRC/52/11/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-165)
165. A/HRC/WG.6/41/FIN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-166)
166. A/HRC/WG.6/41/FIN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-167)
167. A/HRC/WG.6/41/FIN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-168)
168. A/HRC/52/9. [↑](#footnote-ref-169)
169. See also A/HRC/52/9/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-170)
170. A/HRC/WG.6/41/PHL/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-171)
171. A/HRC/WG.6/41/PHL/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-172)
172. A/HRC/WG.6/41/PHL/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-173)
173. A/HRC/52/13. [↑](#footnote-ref-174)
174. See also A/HRC/52/13/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-175)
175. A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-176)
176. A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-177)
177. A/HRC/WG.6/41/BRA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-178)
178. A/HRC/52/14. [↑](#footnote-ref-179)
179. See also A/HRC/52/14/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-180)
180. A/HRC/WG.6/41/POL/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-181)
181. A/HRC/WG.6/41/POL/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-182)
182. A/HRC/WG.6/41/POL/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-183)
183. A/HRC/52/15. [↑](#footnote-ref-184)
184. See also A/HRC/52/15/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-185)
185. A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-186)
186. A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-187)
187. A/HRC/WG.6/41/NLD/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-188)
188. A/HRC/52/16. [↑](#footnote-ref-189)
189. See also A/HRC/52/16/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-190)
190. A/HRC/WG.6/41/ZAF/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-191)
191. A/HRC/WG.6/41/ZAF/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-192)
192. A/HRC/WG.6/41/ZAF/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-193)
193. A/HRC/52/17. [↑](#footnote-ref-194)
194. See also A/HRC/52/17/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-195)
195. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-196)
196. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-197)
197. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-198)
198. A/HRC/52/76 [↑](#footnote-ref-199)
199. A/HRC/52/77 [↑](#footnote-ref-200)
200. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-201)
201. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-202)
202. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-203)
203. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-204)
204. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-205)
205. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-206)
206. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-207)
207. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-208)
208. A/HRC/52/78 [↑](#footnote-ref-209)
209. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-210)
210. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-211)
211. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-212)
212. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-213)
213. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-214)
214. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-215)
215. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-216)
216. A/HRC/52/81 [↑](#footnote-ref-217)
217. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-218)
218. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-219)
219. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-220)
220. A/HRC/52/82 [↑](#footnote-ref-221)
221. A/HRC/52/83 [↑](#footnote-ref-222)
222. A/HRC/52/80 [↑](#footnote-ref-223)
223. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-224)
224. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-225)
225. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-226)
226. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-227)
227. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-228)