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**Human Rights Council**

**Fifty-third session**

19 June–14 July 2023

Agenda item 1

**Organizational and procedural matters**

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

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

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Part One

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

I. Resolutions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 52/1 | Advancing human rights in South Sudan |  |
| 53/1 | Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/2 | Situation of human rights in Eritrea | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/3 | Business and human rights | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/4 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/5 | Mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/6 | Human rights and climate change | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/7 | The right to education | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/8 | Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/9 | Trafficking in persons, especially women and children | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/10 | Extreme poverty and human rights | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/11 | Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights | 12 July 2023 |
| 53/12 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/13 | Civil society space | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/14 | Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/15 | Impact of arms transfers on human rights | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/16 | The right to a nationality: equality in nationality rights in law and in practice | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/17 | The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/18 | Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/19 | Situation of human rights in Belarus | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/20 | The Social Forum | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/21 | The incompatibility between democracy and racism | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/22 | Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/23 | Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/24 | Human rights of migrants: prevention and accountability for human rights violations in transit | 13 July 2023 |
| 53/25 | Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36 | 14 July 2023 |
| 53/26 | Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar | 14 July 2023 |
| 53/27 | Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in criminal justice detention | 14 July 2023 |
| 53/28 | The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights | 14 July 2023 |
| 53/29 | New and emerging digital technologies and human rights | 14 July 2023 |
| 53/30 | Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights | 14 July 2023 |

II. Decisions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 53/101 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Czechia | 6 July 2023 |
| 53/102 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Argentina | 6 July 2023 |
| 53/103 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Gabon | 6 July 2023 |
| 53/104 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Ghana | 6 July 2023 |
| 53/105 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Peru | 7 July 2023 |
| 53/106 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Guatemala | 7 July 2023 |
| 53/107 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Benin | 7 July 2023 |
| 53/108 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Republic of Korea | 7 July 2023 |
| 53/109 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Switzerland | 7 July 2023 |
| 53/110 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Zambia | 7 July 2023 |
| 53/111 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Pakistan | 10 July 2023 |
| 53/112 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Japan | 10 July 2023 |
| 53/113 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sri Lanka | 10 July 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-third session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 19 June to 14 July 2023. The President of the Council opened the session.

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

3. The fifty-third session consisted of [to be added] meetings over [to be added] days.

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

B. Attendance

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

C. Agenda and programme of work

6. At its 1st meeting, on 19 June 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the fifty-third session.

7. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided that, pending a decision by the General Assembly on the representation of Myanmar, and in line with the decisions taken by the Council since 2021, the interactive dialogue on the written update of the High Commissioner on the overall situation of human rights in Myanmar, and the interactive dialogue on the oral progress report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar proceed as scheduled, without the participation of the concerned country.

D. Organization of work

8. At its organizational meeting, on 5 June 2023, the Council endorsed the extraordinary measures and modalities proposed by the Bureau of the Council. The measures included enabling the delivery of statements by pre-recorded video messages, the virtual exercise of points of order and the right of reply, and the participation of special procedure mandate holders, members of investigative mechanisms and panellists via video messages and video teleconference.

9. 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 12 June 2023 m. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.

10. Also at the same meeting, the President noted that the deadline for the submission of draft proposals was 5 July 2023 and referred to the modalities for the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline, reminding delegations that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum period of 24 hours.

11. At the 5th meeting, on 21 June 2023, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the panel discussions, which would be two minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

12. At the 26th meeting, on 6 July 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 under review; 20 minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations; and 20 minutes for other stakeholders.

13. During the fifty-third session, the speaking time limit for the interactive dialogues was one minute and 30 seconds for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers. The speaking time for the urgent debate was two and a half minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council and one and a half minutes for observer States and other observers.

E. Meetings and documentation

14. The Human Rights Council held 38 fully serviced meetings during its fifty-third session.[[1]](#footnote-2)

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

F. Visits

16. At the 1st and 2nd meeting, on 19 June 2023, the Commissioner for Human Rights of Germany, Luise Amtsberg, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

17. At the 1st and 2ndmeeting, on 19 June 2023, the Ambassador for Human Rights of Australia, Bronte Moules, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

18. At the 3rd meeting, on 20 June 2023, the Special Representative of Human Rights of China, Yang Xiaokun, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

19. At the 6th meeting, on 22 June 2023, the National Secretary for the Rights of LGBTQIA+ Persons of Brazil, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

20. At the 8th meeting, on 22 June 2023, the Parliamentary Secretary for Reforms and Equality, Rebecca Buttigieg, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

21. At the 17th and at the 18th meeting, on 30 June 2023, and on the 19th meeting, on 3 July 2023, the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Minh Vu Nguyen, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

22. At the 17th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the President of the National Council for Women of Egypt, Maya Morsy, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

23. At the 17th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs of Spain, Angeles Moreno Bau, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

24. At the 23rd meeting, on 5 July 2023, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Margus Tsahkna, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

25. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

26. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Minister of State for International Cooperation of Qatar, Lolwah Rashid Al-Khater, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

27. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia, Prince Faisal bin Farhan Al-Saud, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

28. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt, Egypt Sameh Shoukry, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

29. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Retno L.P. Marsudi, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

30. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

31. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of Jordan, Ayman Al Safadi, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

32. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Türkiye, Yasin Ekrem Serim, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

33. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Elina Valtonen, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (video message).

34. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the First Deputy Foreign Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Emine Dzhaparova, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (via video teleconference).

35. At the 37th meeting, on 14 July 2023, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Honduras, Eduardo Enrique Reina García, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

G. Urgent debate to “discuss the alarming rise in premeditated and public acts of religious hatred as manifested by recurrent desecration of the Holy Quran in some European and other countries”

36. At the 24th meeting, on 5 July 2023, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that, on 3 July, he had received a letter from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation members of the Council and other OIC member states, requesting the Human Rights Council to hold an urgent debate during the ongoing 53rd session.

37. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to hold the urgent debate at its 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023.

38. At its 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Human Rights Council held an urgent debate to “discuss the alarming rise in premeditated and public acts of religious hatred as manifested by recurrent desecration of the Holy Quran in some European and other countries”.

39. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner made a statement for the urgent debate.

40. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Nazila Ghanea, made a statement.

41. During the ensuing discussion, at the same meeting, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon[[2]](#footnote-3) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Oman[[3]](#footnote-4) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain[[4]](#footnote-5) (on behalf of the European Union), Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain (video message), Belarus, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt (video message), Indonesia (video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (video message), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan (video message), Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation (video message), Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Türkiye (video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project) (video message), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (also on behalf of International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Human Rights Research League (video message), Humanists International (video message), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Union of Arab Jurists), Jubilee Campaign, Legal Analysis and Research Public Union, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), Partners For Transparency (video message), Union of Arab Jurists (also on behalf of Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination) (video message), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches), World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress (video message).

42. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

H. Consideration of and action on draft proposal

Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence

43. At the 32nd meeting, on 11 July 2023, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.23, as orally revised, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Subsequently, the Russian Federation and Singapore joined the sponsors.

44. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments in relation to the draft resolution, as orally revised.

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

46. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representatives of Argentina, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Mexico and Paraguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Chile, Georgia, Honduras, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay

48. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 28 votes to 12, with 7 abstentions (resolution 53/1).

49. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

50. After adoption of resolution, Belarus and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

51. At the 38th meeting, on 14 July 2023, at the request of the President of the Human Rights Council, the Human Rights Council decided to defer appointment of four special procedure mandate holders to the fifty-fourth session of the Council.

J. Adoption of the report on the session

52. At the 38th meeting, on 14 July 2023, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its fifty third session.

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

54. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Nigeria, the Russian Federation and Switzerland made statements as observer States on the adopted resolutions.

55. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), the Russian Federation, South Africa and the observer for International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights, International Bar Association, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues) made statements on the session.

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

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

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

57. At the 1st meeting, on 19 June 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with his annual report[[6]](#footnote-7).

58. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 4th meeting on 20 June, and at the 5th meeting, on 21 June, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Australia[[7]](#footnote-8) (also on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso[[8]](#footnote-9) (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burundi, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jordan, Kuwait, Liberia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Zambia), Cameroon, Chile, China, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arb Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia and Uganda), Cuba, Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Lebanon[[9]](#footnote-10) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Oman[[10]](#footnote-11) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video message), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, 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, Germany, Malawi, Montenegro, North Macedonia and the United States of America), United States of America, United States of America (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Vanuatu), Viet Nam, Zimbabwe[[11]](#footnote-12) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Colombia, Croatia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua (video message), Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman (video message), Panama, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message), Zambia, Holy See, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video message), Every Casualty Worldwide (video message), Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, International Commission of Jurists, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) (video message), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

59. At the 5th meeting, on 21 June 2023, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

60. At the 6th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, China, the Democratic People`s Republic of Korea, India, Japan, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Tunisia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

61. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and Japan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

B. Panel discussion on the root causes of human rights violations and abuses against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

62. At the 5th meeting, on 21 June 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 47/1, a panel discussion on the root causes of human rights violations and abuses against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar.

63. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel.

64. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Chair of the Board at Alternative ASEAN Network on Burma, Yasmin Ullah; Founder of the Arakan Project, Chris Lewa; Executive Director of Burma Human Rights Network, Kyaw Win; Adjunct Professor at Laurentian University, Mohshin Habib.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Gambia, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Malaysia, Norway[[12]](#footnote-13) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Indonesia, Kuwait, Türkiye;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Human Rights Watch, Islamic Human Rights Commission.

66. The following made statements during the second speaking slot:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Senegal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mauritania, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asoociation Ma`onah for Human Rights and Immigration, INHR, International Bar Association, iuventum e.V., Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s..

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

C. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of human rights in Afghanistan and the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

68. At the 1st meeting, on 19 June 2023 and at the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held an enhanced interactive dialogue on human rights situation of women and girls in Afghanistan, pursuant to resolution 51/20.

69. At the 1stmeeting, the Deputy High Commissioner made an opening statement.

70. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Bennett; Chair of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Dorothy Estrada-Tanck; Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Nasir Ahmad Andisha; Human Rights Defender, Madina Mahboobi; Executive Director of Rawadari, Shaharzad Akbar.

71. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Belgium (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay), China, Costa Rica, Czechia, European Union[[13]](#footnote-14) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Namibia, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, South Africa, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Uruguay), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (also on behalf of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany (video message), Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malta, Namibia (video message), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children`s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists) (video message), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Center for Global Nonkilling, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message), Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Human Rights Law Centre, Human Rights Watch, Save the Children International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Organisation Against Torture.

72. At the 2nd meeting, on 19 June 2023, the Deputy High Commissioner and the following presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks: Executive Director of Rawadari, Shaharzad Akbar, human rights defender, Madina Mahboobi; human rights defender; Maryam Jami; Chair of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Dorothy Estrada-Tanck; Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Bennett.

D. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report by the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

73. At the 2nd meeting, on 19 July 2023, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 50/1 and S-36/1, the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Sudan[[14]](#footnote-15).

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

75. Also at the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Special Representative of the Chairperson and Head of the African Union Liaison Office in the Sudan, Mohamed Belaiche; Permanent Representative of Sudan to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Hassan Hamid Hassan; human rights defender, Enass Muzamel (via video teleconference).

76. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 3rd meeting on 20 June 2023, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Eritrea, France, Lebanon[[15]](#footnote-16) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Oman[[16]](#footnote-17) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Germany, Norway and the United States of America), United States of America, United States of America (also on behalf of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), United States of America (also on behalf of Saudi Arabia);

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

(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: Amnesty International, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Interfaith International (video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (video message), World Organisation Against Torture.

77. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner and the following presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks: designated Expert on human rights in the Sudan, Radhouane Nouicer; Permanent Representative of Sudan to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Hassan Hamid Hassan; Special Representative of the Chairperson and Head of the African Union Liaison Office in the Sudan, Mohamed Belaiche; human rights defender, Enass Muzamel (via video teleconference).

E. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

78. At the 3rd meeting, on 20 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker, presented his report[[17]](#footnote-18).

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

80. 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, France, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[[18]](#footnote-19) (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Norway[[19]](#footnote-20) (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: Belarus, Burundi, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti (video message), Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, Institute for Human Rights, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), Youth Parliament for SDG (video message).

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

Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel

82. At the 3rd meeting, on 20 June 2023, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel, Navi Pillay presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-30/1, adopted during its thirtieth special session, the report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry[[20]](#footnote-21).

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

84. Also at the same meeting, the representative of The Independent Commission for Human Rights, the national human rights institution, made a statement (video message).

85. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting and at the 3rd meeting, on 20 June 2023, the following made statements and asked the members of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Cuba, France, Lebanon[[21]](#footnote-22) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Oman[[22]](#footnote-23) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, United States of America (also on behalf of Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Eswatini, Fiji, Guatemala, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, North Macedonia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[23]](#footnote-24) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Brazil, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Mauritania, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger (via video teleconference), Oman (video message), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel (video message), Amnesty International, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video message), B'nai B'rith (video message), Defence for Children International, Human Rights Watch, Institute for NGO Research, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, Norwegian Refugee Council, United Nations Watch.

86. At the 3rd meeting, the members and Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry, Chris Sidoti, Miloon Kothari and Navi Pillay answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

87. At the 1st meeting, on 19 June 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with his annual report.

88. At the 2nd meeting, on 19 July 2023, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 50/1 and S-36/1, the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Sudan.

89. At the 19th meeting, on 3 July 2023, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR, presented the report of the High Commissioner on the impact of casualty recording on the promotion and protection of human rights.

90. At the 20th meeting, on 3 July 2023, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR, presented the report of the Secretary-General on the adverse impact of climate change on the full realization of the right to food.

91. At the 24th meeting, on 5 July 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/29, a report on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

92. At the 31st meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Human Rights Council held an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights, pursuant to resolution 51/34.

93. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 July 2023, the High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/22, an oral presentation of the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine, pursuant to the Council’s resolution 47/22, and on the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, pursuant to the General Assembly’s resolution 77/229.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

94. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of Spain, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.21, sponsored by Spain, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Costa Rica, Monaco, New Zealand and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

95. At the same meeting, the representatives of France and Somalia made general comments on the draft resolution.

96. 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.

97. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba 01945-11-15made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

*In favour*:

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

*Against*:

China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

99. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 18 to 7, with 21 abstentions (resolution 53/2).[[24]](#footnote-25)

100. After adoption of resolution, the Dominican Republic joined the sponsors.

Implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 31/36

101. At the 37th meeting, on 14 July 2023, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.24/Rev.1, sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania) and co-sponsored by Ecuador and South Africa. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsors.

102. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a general comment on the draft resolution.

103. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Israel and the State of Palestine made statements as the State concerned.

104. 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.

105. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Czechia 01945-11-15made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

106. 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, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Cameroon, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Malawi, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine

107. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 31 to 3, with 13 abstentions (resolution 53/25).

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

108. At the 37th meeting, on 14 July 2023, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.30/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. Subsequently, the Dominican Republic joined the sponsors.

109. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh and China made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

110. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

112. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (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 statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

113. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 53/26).

114. After adoption of resolution, 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

Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

116. At the 17th meeting, on 30 June 2023 and at the 18th meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 6/30 and 47/15, its annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women. The annual full-day discussion was divided into two panel discussions.

117. At the 17th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the Human Rights Council held the first panel discussion, on the theme “Gender-based violence against women and girls in public and political life”.

118. The High Commissioner and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Reem Alsalem, made opening statements for the panel.

119. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Nicole Ameline (video message), Representative of the National Political Assembly of Indigenous Women of Mexico, Cristina Solano Díaz, Member of the Swiss Parliament and President of the European Minority Parliamentarians Caucus, Yvonne Apiyo Brändle-Amolo, President of the Arab Women Parliamentarians Network for Equality “Ra’edat”, Houda Slim (video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia[[25]](#footnote-26) (also on behalf of Malaysia), Belgium (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Costa Rica (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Viet Nam), Latvia[[26]](#footnote-27) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Türkiye[[27]](#footnote-28) (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand), Egypt (video message), Italy (video message), Spain (video message);

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: the Danish Institute for Human Rights;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Association for women's rights in development, Federation for Women and Family Planning), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica, France, Luxembourg, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Monaco, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Institute for Human Rights, International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message).

122. Also at the same meeting, the panellists of the first panel discussion answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

123. At the 18th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the Human Rights Council held the second panel discussion, on the theme “Social protection: women’s participation and leadership”.

124. The Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division of OHCHR made an opening statement for the panel.

125. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Director of the Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, Michele LeVoy (video message), girl activist from Malawi, Yamikani, (video message), Director of the Geneva Office of the United Nations Population Fund, Monica Ferro.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), China (also on behalf of Cuba), Kazakhstan (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye and Uzbekistan), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Mauritius[[28]](#footnote-29) (also on behalf of Maldives, Samoa, Singapore, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu), Qatar, Viet Nam (also on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

(b) Representatives of observer States: New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada);

(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: International Bar Association (video message), Jubilee Campaign (video message), Make Mothers Matter.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, India, Maldives, Mexico;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asociacion HazteOir.org (video message), China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges (video message).

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

Panel discussion on the adverse impact of climate change on the full and effective enjoyment of human rights by people in vulnerable situations​​

129. At the 19th meeting, on 3 July 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 50/9, a panel discussion on the human rights of people in vulnerable situations in the context of climate change.

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

131. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Member of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, Benyam Dawit Mezmur, Geneva Representative of FIAN International, Ana Maria Suarez Franco, Director of the Geneva Global Office of the World Food Programme, Gian Carlo Cirri, Executive Director of the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Research and Development, Ms. Pasang Dolma Sherpa.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium (on behalf of the States Members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Dominican Republic[[29]](#footnote-30) (on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Panama), Lebanon[[30]](#footnote-31) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania (on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Maldives (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Samoa, Singapore, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu), Oman[[31]](#footnote-32) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru[[32]](#footnote-33) (on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay), Philippines[[33]](#footnote-34) (also on behalf of Bangladesh and Viet Nam), Viet Nam;

(b) Representative of an observer State: Trinidad and Tobago (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti and Jamaica);

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission on Human Rights (Philippines) (video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL);

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Benin, Cameroon (via video teleconference), Costa Rica (also on behalf of Belgium, Chile, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Luxembourg, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Romania, Samoa, Slovenia, Sweden, Uganda and Uruguay), Germany, Mali[[34]](#footnote-35) (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Suriname, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania), Senegal;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Brazil, Mauritius, Niger (via video teleconference), Oman, Timor-Leste;

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

(d) Observers for national human rights institutions: Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (El Salvador) (video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Europe - tiers monde, World Vision International (video message).

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

Panel discussion on the role of digital, media and information literacy in the promotion and enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

135. At the 21st meeting, on 4 July 2023, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 50/15 a panel discussion on the role of digital, media and information literacy in the promotion and enjoyment of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

136. At the same meeting, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Tawfik Jelassi (video message) made opening statements for the panel.

137. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Special Rapporteur on freedom of opinion and expression, Irene Kahn (video message), President of the Uganda Library and Information Association and Chair of the International Steering Committee of the UNESCO Media and Information Literacy Alliance, Sarah Kaddu (video message), Senior Policy Counsel for the Middle East and North Africa region, Access Now, Aymen Zaghdoudi, President of the Asociación de Entidades Periodísticas Argentinas (ADEPA), Daniel Dessein.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Denmark[[35]](#footnote-36) (also on behalf of Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia), European Union[[36]](#footnote-37) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Georgia, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Moldova, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), India, Romania, Sudan;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Austria (also on behalf of Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland), Greece, Israel, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video message), The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, World Jewish Congress.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Malaysia, Maldives, South Africa, Ukraine, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Botswana, Brazil, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (video message), Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale.

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

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

141. At the 6th meeting, on 21 June 2023, the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Victor Madrigal-Borloz, presented his reports[[37]](#footnote-38).

142. 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: Argentina (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland , the United States of America and Uruguay), Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland[[38]](#footnote-39) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Montenegro, Nepal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF (video message), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (video message), UN Women (video message);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: British Humanist Association, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, GIN SSOGIE NPC (also on behalf of Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc.), Humanists International (video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc.), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc.), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video message), Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL (also on behalf of Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc.).

143. At the same meetings, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

144. At the 7th meeting, on 22 June 2023, the Chair of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Dorothy Estrada-Tanck, presented the reports of the Working Group[[39]](#footnote-40).

145. At the same meeting, the representatives of Kyrgyzstan and Maldives made statements as the States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Estonia[[40]](#footnote-41) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Türkiye[[41]](#footnote-42) (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and the Republic of Korea), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Armenia, Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ghana, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message)

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Comision Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (Mexico) (video message), Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l’homme (Burundi) (video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video message), Asociacion HazteOir.org (video message), Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, FIAN International e.V., International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (video message), Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality.

147. At the same meetings, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

148. At the 10th meeting, on 23 June 2023, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

149. At the 8th meeting, on 22 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Tlaleng Mofokeng, presented her report[[42]](#footnote-43).

150. 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, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon (via video teleconference), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Peru), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece[[43]](#footnote-44) (also on behalf of Chile, Singapore and Switzerland), India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman[[44]](#footnote-45) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video message), Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Korea[[45]](#footnote-46) (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore), Senegal, South Africa, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Bahrain, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria (video message), Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Egypt (video message), Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy (video message), Jamaica, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritius (video message), Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message);

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

(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: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi) (video message);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video message), Action on Smoking and Health (video message), Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video message), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation international, Privacy International, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (also on behalf of Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), European Youth Forum, International Planned Parenthood Federation), Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video message).

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

152. At the 10th meeting, on 23 June 2023, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

153. At the 10th meeting, on 23 June 2023, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China and Japan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

154. At the 8th meeting, on 22 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Reem Alsalem, presented her reports[[46]](#footnote-47).

155. At the same meeting, the representatives of Libya and Türkiye made statements as the States concerned.

156. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 9th meeting, on 23 June 2023, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, Benin, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus[[47]](#footnote-48) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Vanuatu), Czechia, France, Gabon, Georgia, India, Lebanon[[48]](#footnote-49) (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxemburg (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Sudan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway[[49]](#footnote-50) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Oman[[50]](#footnote-51) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video message), Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy (video message), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya (via video teleconference), Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius (video message), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

(d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: British Humanist Association (video message), Equality Now (video message), International Catholic Child Bureau (video message), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Iraqi Development Organization (video message), Lutheran World Federation, Make Mothers Matter, Peace Brigades International, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL, Women for Women's Human Rights - New Ways.

157. At the 9th meeting, on the 23rd June 2023, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

158. At the 10th meeting, on 23 June 2023, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

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

160. At the 9th meeting, on 23 June 2923, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Irene Khan, presented her report[[51]](#footnote-52).

161. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 10th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia, France, Georgia, India (video message), Latvia[[52]](#footnote-53) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Pakistan, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Croatia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Niger (via video teleconference), Nigeria, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Timor-Leste, Togo (video message), Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO (via video teleconference), UNICEF;

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom, Alsalam Foundation (video message), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (also on behalf of Access Now, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Progressive Communications, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights House Foundation, International Bar Association, International Service for Human Rights), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (video message), Freedom House (video message), Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Lawyers for Lawyers) (video message), Liberal International (video message), Peace Brigades International, Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie.

162. At the 10th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

163. At the 10th meeting, on 23 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, Alice Cruz, presented her reports[[53]](#footnote-54).

164. At the same meeting, the representative of Angola and Bangladesh made statements as the States concerned.

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cameroon, China, India (video message), Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt (video message), Indonesia, Italy (video message), Japan, Portugal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Human Is Right (video message), Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group (video message), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism (video message), The International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations (ILEP), World Barua Organization (WBO) (video message).

165. At the same meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

166. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia (via video teleconference) made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

167. At the 11th meeting, on 26 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Margaret Satterthwaite, presented her report[[54]](#footnote-55).

168. 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, Belgium, Cameroon, China, Cuba, France, Gambia (video message), Hungary[[55]](#footnote-56) (also on behalf of Australia, Botswana, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand), India, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Romania, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay[[56]](#footnote-57) (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Egypt (video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Lesotho, Libya, Namibia, Russian Federation, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zimbabwe;

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi) (video message), National Human Rights Commission (India) (video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Justice and International Law, Freedom Now (video message), International Bar Association (also on behalf of Law Council of Australia, Lawyers for Lawyers, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video message), Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video message), Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers) (video message), National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee” (video message), Open Society Institute (video message), Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal (video message), The Law Society (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Lawyers for Lawyers, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video message).

169. At the same meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

170. At the 12th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

172. At the 11th meeting, on 26 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales, presented his reports[[57]](#footnote-58).

173. At the same meeting, the representative of Bangladesh, Belarus and Poland made statements as the States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Gambia (video message), India, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Oman[[58]](#footnote-59) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt (video message), El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lesotho, Libya, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mozambique (video message), Namibia, Niger, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda (via video teleconference), Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

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

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video message), Anti-Slavery International (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (also on behalf of Conectas Direitos Humanos), Defence for Children International (video message), Federation for Women and Family Planning (video message), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil), Friends World Committee for Consultation, Human Rights Watch (also on behalf of Amnesty International), Humanists International (video message).

175. At the 11th and at the 12th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

176. At the 12th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus and Lithuania made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

178. At the 22nd meeting, on 4 July 2023, the representative of Thailand made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

179. At the 12th meeting, on 26 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Morris Tidball-Binz, presented his reports[[59]](#footnote-60).

180. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement as the State concerned.

181. 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, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, United States of America (also on behalf of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdome of the), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Egypt (video message), Indonesia, Iraq, Liechtenstein (video message), Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution:  Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia (video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR) Limited, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (video message), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (video message), Justiça Global (video message), Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video message), Peace Brigades International, Penal Reform International (video message).

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

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

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

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

185. At the 13th meeting, on 27 June 2023, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Pichamon Yeophantong, presented the reports of the Working Group[[60]](#footnote-61).

186. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Liberia and Luxembourg made statements as the States concerned.

187. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Commission consultative des Droits de l’Homme (Luxembourg), made a statement (video message).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, France, Germany, Honduras, India, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama[[61]](#footnote-62) (also on behalf of Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Nauru, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Slovenia, Spain, Türkiye, Uruguay and Vanuatu), South Africa, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt (video message), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo (video message), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: Commission consultative des Droits de l’Homme (Luxembourg) (video message), National Human Rights Commission (India) (video message);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Foundation for Human Rights Development (video message), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video message), Colombian Commission of Jurists, INHR, Justiça Global (video message), Peace Brigades International, Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

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

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

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

192. At the 13th meeting, on 27 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Farida Shaheed, presented her reports[[62]](#footnote-63).

193. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) made a statement as the party concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Benin (also on behalf of Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Czechia, El Salvador[[63]](#footnote-64) (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay), France, Gabon, Gambia (video message), Georgia, India, Kazakhstan (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, the Comoros, Croatia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Yemen and the State of Palestine), Lebanon[[64]](#footnote-65) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Uruguay, Zambia and the State of Palestine), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Oman[[65]](#footnote-66) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Qatar (also on behalf of Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, El salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the State of Palestine), Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Timor-Leste[[66]](#footnote-67) (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vanuatu), Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt (video message), Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mali, Mauritius (via video teleconference), Namibia, Niger, Oman, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message), Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF);

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (also on behalf of Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality) (video message), Catholic International Education Office (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos – IDDH, International Catholic Child Bureau (video message), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Edmund Rice International Limited, Globethics.net Foundation, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, VIVAT International), Make Mothers Matter, Society for Threatened Peoples, World Jewish Congress.

195. At the 14th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

196. At the 14th meeting, on the same day, the representative of China made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change

197. At the 14th meeting, on 27 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Ian Fry, presented his reports[[67]](#footnote-68).

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

199. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 15th meeting, on 28 June 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), Chile, China, Costa Rica (also on behalf Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, El Salvador[[68]](#footnote-69) (also on behalf of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Panama) (via video teleconference), France, Gambia (video message), Georgia, Germany, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Marshall Islands[[69]](#footnote-70) (also on behalf of the European Union, the Bahamas, Fiji, Panama, Paraguay and the Sudan), Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago), Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt (video message), Ghana, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya (video message), Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius (via video teleconference), Micronesia, Namibia (video message), Panama, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia), Sri Lanka, Togo (video message), United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu (via video teleconference), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Holy See;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNDP, UNICEF (video message);

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

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

(f) Observers for national human rights institutions: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi) (video message);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Anti-Slavery International (video message), Arab European Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights (video message), Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video message), Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Centre Europe - tiers monde (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V.) (video message), Earthjustice, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Amnesty International), International Dalit Solidarity Network (video message), Minority Rights Group (video message).

200. At the 15th meeting, on 28 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

201. At the 16th meeting, on 28 June 2023, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

202. At the 15th meeting, on 28 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Siobhán Mullally, presented her reports[[70]](#footnote-71).

203. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh and South Sudan made a statements as the States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) (video message), Cuba, Ecuador[[71]](#footnote-72) (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), France, Gambia (via video teleconference), Georgia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Lebanon[[72]](#footnote-73) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malawi, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman[[73]](#footnote-74) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan, Paraguay, Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Djibouti (video message), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt (video message), Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo (video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia (via video teleconference), Holy See;

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

(d) Observer for intergovernmental organization: European Union;

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

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

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Anti-Slavery International (video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS) (video message), Defence for Children International, Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (video message), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, International Dalit Solidarity Network (video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message), Partners For Transparency (video message), World Evangelical Alliance.

205. At the 16th meeting, on 28 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

207. At the 16th meeting, on 28 June 2023, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Obiora Okafor, presented his reports[[74]](#footnote-75).

208. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) (via video teleconference), Cuba, India, Lebanon[[75]](#footnote-76) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[76]](#footnote-77) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[77]](#footnote-78) (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cambodia, Djibouti (video message), Egypt (video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo (video message), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, 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, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, VIVAT International, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) (video message), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients (video message), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative (video message), Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (video message), United Nations Association of China (video message), Youth Parliament for SDG (video message).

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

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

211. At the 16th meeting, on 28 July 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, presented his reports[[78]](#footnote-79).

212. At the same meeting, the representative of the Brazil made a statement as the State concerned.

213. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 17th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechia (also on behalf of Indonesia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico and the United States of America), France, India, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Montenegro, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Belarus, Botswana, Cambodia, Colombia, Egypt (video message), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Peru, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Tunisia, Vanuatu, Zambia, State of Palestine;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video message), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Baha'i International Community (video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos (also on behalf of Justiça Global, Terra de Direitos), Freedom Now (video message), Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH (also on behalf of Terra de Direitos), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video message), International PEN, Redress Trust, Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues (video message).

214. At the 16th meeting, on 28 June 2023, and at the 17th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

215. At the 16th meeting, on 28 June 2023, the representatives of Cambodia, Israel and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

216. At the 18th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the representatives of China and Vanatu made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

217. At the 17th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter, presented his reports[[79]](#footnote-80).

218. At the same meeting, the representative of Kyrgyzstan made a statement as the State concerned.

219. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 18th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon (via video teleconference), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gabon, India, India (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), the Niger, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Vanuatu and Viet Nam), Lebanon[[80]](#footnote-81) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru[[81]](#footnote-82) (also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Chile, France, Morocco, the Philippines and Romania), Romania, Senegal, South Africa, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[82]](#footnote-83) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[83]](#footnote-84) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video message), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Niger, Russian Federation (video message), Togo (video message), Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania (via video teleconference), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message), Zambia;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults (video message), Edmund Rice International Limited (also on behalf of VIVAT International) (video message), FIAN International e.V. (video message), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video message), International Movement ATD Fourth World, Make Mothers Matter, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (video message), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video message), Sikh Human Rights Group, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Edmund Rice International Limited).

220. At the 18th meeting, on 30 June 2023, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

222. At the 22nd meeting, on 4 July 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Paula Gaviria Betancur, presented her report (A/HRC/53/35), and the reports of the former mandate holder, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary[[84]](#footnote-85).

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Japan and Mexico made statements as States concerned.

224. 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, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Georgia, Honduras, Luxembourg, Malawi, Norway[[85]](#footnote-86) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Poland[[86]](#footnote-87) (also on behalf of Lithuania and Ukraine), Sudan (video message), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Niger (via video teleconference), Nigeria, Philippines, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message), State of Palestine;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNDP, UNESCO (video message), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (video message);

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

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

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

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil, Franciscans International, Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation international, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), iuventum e.V. (video message), Minority Rights Group (video message), World Organisation Against Torture (video message).

225. At the same meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

226. At the 22nd meeting, on 4 July 2023, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Indonesia and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

C. Interactive dialogue with Special Representatives of the Secretary-General

**Interactive Dialogue with the Special Advisor on the prevention of genocide**

228. At the 22nd meeting, on 4 July 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Paula Gaviria Betancur, presented her report and the reports of the former mandate holder, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary[[87]](#footnote-88).

229. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Japan and Mexico made statements as the States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Armenia[[88]](#footnote-89) (also on behalf of Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Marshal Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Costa Rica (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Sudan, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Cuba, Denmark[[89]](#footnote-90) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, Luxembourg, Malawi, Montenegro, South Africa, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Germany, Norway and the United States of America), United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, Cambodia, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Panama, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Switzerland, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: British Humanist Association (video message), Center for Global Nonkilling, China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (also on behalf of Justiça Global, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, VIVAT International), Every Casualty Worldwide, International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC) (video message), International Service for Human Rights, Jubilee Campaign, Sikh Human Rights Group, World Jewish Congress.

231. At the same meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

232. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and the Republic of Moldova made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

D. Interactive Dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the impact of casualty recording on the promotion and protection of human rights

234. At the 19th meeting, on 3 July 2023, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR, presented the report of the High Commissioner on the impact of casualty recording on the promotion and protection of human rights [[90]](#footnote-91).

235. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, China, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Luxembourg, Luxembourg (also on behalf the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Guatemala, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Sudan, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Romania, Sierra Leone[[91]](#footnote-92) (also on behalf of Costa Rica, Croatia and Liechtenstein), South Africa, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Cyprus (video message), Iraq, Liechtenstein, Malta, Panama, Serbia, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Association MIMAN (video message), Center for Global Nonkilling, Elizka Relief Foundation (video message), Every Casualty Worldwide, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee (video message), iuventum e.V. (video message), Peace Track Initiative (video message), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression (video message).

236. At the same meetings, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

237. At the 20th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

E. Interactive Dialogue on the report of the Secretary-General on the adverse impact of climate change on the full realization of the right to food

239. At the 20th meeting, on 3 July 2023, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR, presented the report of the Secretary-General on the adverse impact of climate change on the full realization of the right to food [[92]](#footnote-93).

240. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark[[93]](#footnote-94) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Dominican Republic[[94]](#footnote-95) (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nauru and Timor-Leste), European Union[[95]](#footnote-96) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Armenia, the Bahamas, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, the State of Palestine), France, Gambia, Georgia, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of Bangladesh and the Sudan), Philippines[[96]](#footnote-97) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Romania, South Africa, Ukraine, United Arab Emirate (also on behalf of Algeria, Armenia, Bahrain, Cameroon, China, the Comoros, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Yemen and the State of Palestine), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt (via video teleconference), Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Japan, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Namibia, Nauru, Panama, Portugal, Russian Federation, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (video message), Earthjustice, Edmund Rice International Limited (video message), Franciscans International, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Plan International, Inc., World Vision International (video message).

241. At the 21st meeting, on 4 July 2023, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Business and human rights

242. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of Argentina introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.2, sponsored by Argentina, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Panama and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

243. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Chile, France, Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 01945-11-15made general comments on the draft resolution.

244. 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.

245. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 53/3).

246. After adoption of resolution, Andorra, Azerbaijan, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

Mandate of Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

247. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of Finland, also on behalf of Sweden, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.4, sponsored by Finland and Sweden and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Monaco, Panama, the Philippines, Poland and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

248. At the same meeting, the representative of China 01945-11-15made a general comment on the draft resolution.

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

250. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/4).

251. After adoption of resolution, Morocco, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste and Togo joined the sponsors.

Mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

252. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.7, sponsored Cuba, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Malaysia, Namibia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Lebanon, the Philippines and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

253. 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.

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

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

*In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Mexico, Morocco, Somalia

256. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 31 to 13, with 3 abstention (resolution 53/5).

257. After adoption of resolution, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Sierra Leone and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

Human rights and climate change

258. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of the Philippines, also on behalf of Bangladesh and Viet Nam, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.9, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam, and co-sponsored by Bhutan, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Armenia, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Lebanon (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and Panama joined the sponsors.

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

260. 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.

261. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

262. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/6).

263. After adoption of resolution, the Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Fiji, Kenya, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nauru and Samoa joined the sponsors.

The right to education

264. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.10, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Albania, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Honduras, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Monaco, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

265. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Finland 01945-11-15made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

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

268. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/7).

269. After adoption of resolution, Algeria, the Bahamas, Botswana, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nauru, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Viet Nam, and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members

270. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of Japan, also on behalf of Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco and Portugal, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.11, sponsored by Brazil, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco and Portugal, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, France, Georgia, Greece, Honduras, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, San Marino, Somalia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay and Uzbekistan. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Cameroon, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Montenegro, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Tajikistan and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

271. At the same meeting, the representative of India 01945-11-15made a general comment on the draft resolution.

272. 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.

273. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/8).

274. After adoption of resolution, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Ireland, Kuwait, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, Togo, Viet Nam and Yemen joined the sponsors.

Trafficking in persons, especially women and children

275. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of the Philippines, also on behalf of Argentina, Germany and Jordan, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.12, sponsored by Argentina, Germany, Jordan and the Philippines, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Brazil, Denmark, Fiji, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

276. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Costa Rica and Germany 01945-11-15made general comments on the draft resolution.

277. 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.

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

279. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/9).

280. After adoption of resolution, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Botswana, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Morocco, New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Extreme poverty and human rights

281. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of France, also on behalf of Albania, Belgium, Chile, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines and Romania, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.15, sponsored by Albania, Belgium, Chile, France, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines and Romania and co-sponsored by Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Canada, Czechia, Ethiopia, Honduras, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

282. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico 01945-11-15made general comments on the draft resolution.

283. 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.

284. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/10).

285. After adoption of resolution, Azerbaijan, Fiji, Indonesia, New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Togo and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

286. At the 34th meeting, on 12 July 2023, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.19, sponsored by Azerbaijan (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries) and co-sponsored by Paraguay.

287. 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.

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

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

*In favour*:

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, China, 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, Viet Nam

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Mexico

290. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 33 to 13, with 1 abstention (resolution 53/11).

Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

291. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative of Hungary, also on behalf of Australia, Botswana, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.6, sponsored by Australia, Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Honduras, Japan, Liechtenstein, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

292. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, China, India, Lithuania and the United States of America 01945-11-15made general comments on the draft resolution.

293. 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.

294. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/12).

295. After adoption of resolution, Burkina Faso, Mongolia, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Civil society space

296. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representatives of Ireland and Tunisia, also on behalf of Chile, Japan and Sierra Leone, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.13, as orally revised, sponsored by Chile, Ireland, Japan, Sierra Leone and Tunisia, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Panama, Poland, and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

297. At the same meeting, the President announced that amendments A/HRC/53/L.37 and A/HRC/53/L.38 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

298. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.39, tabled by the Russian Federation, was not considered by the Council in the absence of co-sponsorship by members of the Council.

299. At the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), China, Costa Rica, France, Lithuania, Mexico, Paraguay, Ukraine and the United States of America 01945-11-15made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

300. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

302. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 53/13).

303. After adoption of resolution, Botswana, Fiji, Israel, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

304. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative of New Zealand, also on behalf of Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.17, sponsored by Mexico and New Zealand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, 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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Benin, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Monaco, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, and Togo joined the sponsors.

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

306. 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.

307. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/14).

308. After adoption of resolution, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Botswana, Indonesia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nauru, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

Impact of arms transfers on human rights

309. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representatives of Ecuador, also on behalf of Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.22, as orally revised, sponsored by Ecuador and Peru, and co-sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Paraguay, South Africa, Switzerland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras and Panama joined the sponsors.

310. At the same meeting, the representative of India and made a general comment on the draft resolution as orally revised.

311. In its statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twelfth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

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

314. In its statement, the representative of the United States of America disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twelfth preambular paragraph and paragraphs 3 and 4 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

315. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 53/15).

316. After adoption of resolution, Armenia, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Norway and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

The right to a nationality: equality in nationality rights in law and in practice

317. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative of the United States of America, also on behalf of Australia, Colombia, Mexico and Slovakia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.28/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Australia, Colombia, Mexico, Slovakia and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Ecuador, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Antigua and Barbuda, Canada, Finland, Honduras, Japan, Panama, Slovenia, Spain and Togo joined the sponsors.

318. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica made a general comment on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

320. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 53/16).

321. After adoption of resolution, Denmark, Georgia, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights

322. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative of Morocco, also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.29, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, France, Georgia, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Somalia, Thailand, Togo and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

323. At the same meeting, the representatives of Costa Rica and Mexico made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

325. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/17).

326. After adoption of resolution, Botswana, Denmark, Israel, Mauritius, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage

327. At the 36th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representatives of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Uruguay, also on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.3/Rev.1, sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United States of America. Subsequently, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Fiji, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Panama, Serbia, Togo, Türkiye and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

328. At the same meeting, the President announced that amendment A/HRC/53/L.46 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

329. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria, also on behalf of Saudi Arabia, introduced amendment A/HRC/53/L.31 to the draft resolution.

330. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/53/L.32.

331. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendments A/HRC/53/L.41 and A/HRC/53/L.42.

332. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Iraq, also on behalf of Saudi Arabia, introduced amendment A/HRC/53/L.45.

333. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.31 was sponsored by Nigeria and Saudi Arabia and co-sponsored by Egypt, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Algeria, Cameroon, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.32 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Egypt and Pakistan. Subsequently, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.41was sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Iraq, Nigeria and Pakistan. Subsequently, Bahrain, Cameroon, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.42 was sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Nigeria. Subsequently, Bahrain, Cameroon, Libya, the Russian Federation, Somalia and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.45 was sponsored by Iraq, and co-sponsored by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Egypt, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria, the Russian Federation, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen joined the sponsors.

334. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement on the proposed amendments.

335. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, China, Costa Rica, France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Mexico and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution and proposed amendments.

336. 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.

337. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Montenegro made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/53/L.31.

338. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Gabon, Gambia, India, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Senegal

339. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment by 15 votes to 21, with 10 abstentions.[[97]](#footnote-98)

340. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia 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/53/L.32.

341. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Eritrea, India, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Senegal, Uzbekistan

342. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment by 10 votes to 21, with 14 abstentions.[[98]](#footnote-99)

343. Also 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/53/L.41.

344. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Eritrea, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Senegal, Uzbekistan

345. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment by 13 votes to 21, with 11 abstentions.[[99]](#footnote-100)

346. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Luxembourg made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/53/L.42.

347. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Gambia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Senegal, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

348. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment by 10 votes to 22, with 14 abstentions.[[100]](#footnote-101)

349. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Finland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/53/L.45.

350. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

351. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment by 11 votes to 23, with 12 abstentions.[[101]](#footnote-102)

352. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Morocco and Pakistan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.3/Rev.1.

353. In the statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the member State from the consensus on the seventh, seventeenth and eighteenth preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 1, 3(c), 3(d), 6 and 7 of the draft resolution.

354. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/23).

355. After adoption of resolution, Armenia, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Morocco and the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

Human rights of migrants: prevention and accountability for human rights violations in transit

356. At the 36th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.18, as orally revised, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Argentina, Armenia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Türkiye and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Ethiopia, Germany, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Moldova, Somalia, Togo and the United States of America joined the sponsors.

357. At the same meeting, the President announced that amendment A/HRC/53/L.36 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

358. At the same meeting, the representatives of Lithuania and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

360. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 53/24).

361. After adoption of resolution, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Indonesia, Morocco and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in criminal justice detention

362. At the 37th meeting, on 14 July 2023, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.5/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Canada, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Haiti, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Togo, Tunisia and Türkiye joined the sponsors.

363. At the same meeting, the President announced that amendment A/HRC/53/L.44 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

364. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/53/L.33 to the draft resolution, as orally revised.

365. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Iraq introduced amendment A/HRC/53/L.40.

366. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendment A/HRC/53/L.43.

367. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.33 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Egypt and Pakistan. Subsequently, Cameroon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia and the Syrian Arab Republic joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.40 was sponsored by Iraq and co-sponsored by Pakistan and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Egypt, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/53/L.43 was sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Iraq and Nigeria. Subsequently, Bahrain, Cameroon, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Yemen joined the sponsors.

368. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments.

369. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Chile, Costa Rica, France, Georgia, Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution, as orally revised, and proposed amendments.

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

371. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile, Luxembourg 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/53/L.33.

372. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, China, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Senegal, Uzbekistan

373. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment by 11 votes to 21, with 13 abstentions.[[102]](#footnote-103)

374. Also 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/53/L.40.

375. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

376. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment by 13 votes to 22, with 11 abstentions.[[103]](#footnote-104)

377. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Finland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/53/L.43.

378. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Malawi, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

379. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment by 16 votes to 22, with 8 abstentions.[[104]](#footnote-105)

380. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China and Pakistan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.5/Rev.1 as orally revised.

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

382. In its statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the member State from the consensus on the twenty-first and twenty-third preambular paragraphs and paragraphs 5(a), and 6(g) of the draft resolution.

383. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 53/27).

384. After adoption of resolution, Botswana, Brazil and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights

385. At the 37th meeting, on 14 July 2023, the representative of China introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.26, as orally revised, sponsored by China and co-sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cameroon, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the Dominican Republic, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Maldives, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), the Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Togo joined the sponsors.

386. At the same meeting, the representatives of Honduras, Pakistan, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates 01945-11-15made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

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

389. 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, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Chile, Costa Rica, Georgia, India, Paraguay

390. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, by 30 to 12, with 5 abstentions (resolution 53/28).

391. After adoption of resolution, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Mali and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

New and emerging digital technologies and human rights

392. At the 37th meeting, on 14 July 2023, the representative of the Republic of Korea, also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.27/Rev.1, as orally revised, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Australia, Canada, France, Latvia, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Thailand, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

393. At the same meeting, the President announced that amendments A/HRC/53/L.34 and A/HRC/53/L.35 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

394. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Chile, China, Costa Rica, India, Lithuania, Pakistan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

395. In its statement, the representative of China disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

396. In its statement, the representative of India disassociated the member State from the consensus on paragraph 3 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

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

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

399. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without a vote (resolution 53/29).

400. After adoption of resolution, Botswana, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland and Sierra Leone joined the sponsors.

401. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Eritrea, Honduras, Nepal, the Sudan, 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.

402. In its statement, the representative of Eritrea disassociated the member State from the consensus on the draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.5/Rev.1, as orally revised.

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

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

403. At the 23rd meeting, on 5 July 2024, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/30, an oral update of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry.

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

405. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 24th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the members of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Cuba, France, Georgia, Germany, Iceland[[105]](#footnote-106) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Qatar, Romania, Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[106]](#footnote-107) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe) (video message);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (video message), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centre Europe - tiers monde, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video message), International Service for Human Rights (video message), Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message), Physicians for Human Rights, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, The Next Century Foundation (video message), World Jewish Congress.

406. At the 24th meeting, on the same day, the members of the Commission of Inquiry, Lynn Welchman and Hanny Megally, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran

407. At the 23rd meeting, on 5 July 2023, the Chair of the International Fact-Finding Mission on the Islamic Republic of Iran, Sara Hossain, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-35-1, an oral update to the Council.

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

409. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the members of the Commission of Human Rights Experts questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Belgium, China, Costa Rica, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, Luxembourg, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[107]](#footnote-108) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[108]](#footnote-109) (also on behalf of Belarus, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe) (video message);

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

(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 Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders), Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, International Educational Development, Inc., International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Justice for Iran, Ltd, Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute (also on behalf of The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR)), Minority Rights Group (video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

410. At the same meeting, the Chair and members of the Fact-Finding Mission, Sara Hossain, Shaheen Sardar Ali and Viviana Krsticevic answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

411. At the 24th meeting, on 5 July 2023, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/29, a report on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela[[109]](#footnote-110).

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

413. 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, Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and Netherlands (Kingdom of the)), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Eritrea, France, Georgia, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zimbabwe[[110]](#footnote-111) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

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

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video message), Aula Abierta (video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message), Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (video message), Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers) (video message), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, World Organisation Against Torture (video message).

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

D. Interactive Dialogue on the written update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

415. At the 25th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the High Commissioner, presented his written update[[111]](#footnote-112).

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

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Libya, Malta, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Center for Global Nonkilling (video message), Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Law Council of Australia, Lawyers for Lawyers) (video message), International Commission of Jurists, iuventum e.V. (video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (video message).

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

E. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

418. At the 23rd meeting, on 5 July 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Anaïs Marin, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 50/20, her report[[112]](#footnote-113).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, Czechia, Estonia[[113]](#footnote-114) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video message), France, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (video message), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Earthjustice, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists) (video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video message), Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of International Bar Association, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video message), National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi

422. At the 25th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi, Fortuné Gaetan Zongo, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/28, the oral update on the human rights situation in Burundi.

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

424. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l'homme, the national human rights institution, made a statement.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, France, Luxembourg, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt (video message), Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen (video message), Zimbabwe;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation (video message), Human Rights Research League, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video message), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (video message), World Organisation Against Torture.

426. At the 26th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

427. At the 25th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas H. Andrews, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 52/31, his oral progress report.

428. 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, Denmark[[114]](#footnote-115) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay[[115]](#footnote-116) (also on behalf of Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Canada, Indonesia, Italy (video message), Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Access Now (video message), Amnesty International, Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Edmund Rice International Limited (video message), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video message).

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

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

430. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, Türkiye 01945-10-24 and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.16, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands , Qatar, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 01945-10-24and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Australia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Greece, Japan, Monaco, Portugal and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

434. 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, Georgia, Germany, Honduras, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

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

435. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 24 votes to 4, with 18 abstentions (resolution 53/18).[[116]](#footnote-117)

436. After adoption of resolution, Botswana, Hungary, Micronesia (Federated States of), Poland, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

Situation of human rights in Belarus

437. At the 35th meeting, 13 July 2023, the representative of Spain, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.20, sponsored by Spain, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, San Marino, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Australia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Israel, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

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

439. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Lithuania, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

440. 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.

441. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba 01945-11-15made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

442. 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, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Romania, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

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

443. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 20 to 6, with 21 abstentions (resolution 53/19).

444. After adoption of resolution, the Republic of Korea joined the sponsors.

445. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote on resolutions adopted under agenda item 4.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

446. At the 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Damilola Olawuyi, presented the report of the Working Group on the tenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights, held from 28 to 30 November 2022[[117]](#footnote-118) (video message).

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The Social Forum

447. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.8, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, France, Lebanon, Maldives, Panama, the Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe joined the sponsors.

448. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States of America made a general comment on the draft resolution.

449. 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.

450. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/20).

451. After adoption of resolution, Botswana, El Salvador, Fiji, Indonesia, Mauritius, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

VI. Universal periodic review

452. 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-second session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 23 January to 3 February 2023.

453. 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.

1. Consideration of universal periodic review outcomes

454. 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.[[118]](#footnote-119)

**Czechia**

455. The review of Czechia was held on 23 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Czechia in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[119]](#footnote-120)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[120]](#footnote-121)

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

456. At its 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Czechia (see sect. C below).

457. The outcome of the review of Czechia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[122]](#footnote-123) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[123]](#footnote-124)

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

458. Czechia considered the universal periodic review as a central occasion to further advance the promotion and protection of human rights at the national level. Czechia had thoroughly reviewed the recommendations it had received. By supporting a recommendation, Czechia acknowledged its importance and would try to achieve the maximum possible progress in finding a solution to a given problem. It stated that there might be legal, practical and political challenges that could affect their implementation. By noting a recommendation, Czechia either followed its long-term negative position on some issues, reflected the political stance of the current Government, or did not share the critical perception of a human rights issue at hand. Czechia had also perceived some recommendations as an abuse of the review process.

459. Czechia was pleased to announce that its Government had approved the proposal for the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. The proposal would need to be passed by both chambers of the Parliament before the President of the Republic ratified it.

460. Regarding the establishment of a national human rights institution according to the Paris Principles, Czechia had prepared an amendment to the relevant legislation to adapt and expand the mandate of the Public Defender of Rights, in order to enable its official accreditation as a national human rights institution. The same amendment would also establish the Defender of the Rights of the Child. The amendment should be submitted to parliament later in 2023.

461. Czechia stated that the majority of recommendations focused on more general thematic issues that were of the utmost importance. Complex governmental strategies had been introduced to address the relevant areas. Such strategies were not only implementation tools, but also tools to ensure inclusion and participation. The strategies were elaborated in close collaboration with civil society, academia, and all relevant stakeholders, including target groups. They were continuously monitored by expert fora, including civil society, and evaluated.

462. Examples of such strategies included the Concept to fight extremism and prejudicial hatred for 2021-2026, the National Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2020-2023, the Concept for the Prison System, the Strategic Framework for Employment Policy till 2030, the Strategy for Social Inclusion for 2021-2030, the National Action Plan for Mental Health, the Strategy for Education Policy beyond 2030, the Strategy of Gender Equality for 2021-2030, the National Strategy for the Protection of the Rights of the Child 2021-2029 and its first action plan, the National Plan to Support Equal Opportunities for People with Disabilities for 2021-2025, and the Strategy for Roma Equality, Inclusion and Participation for 2021-30.

463. Recommendations had also touched upon some topics where the ultimate solution depended on a political consensus, for example, regarding victims of illegal sterilisation, where a special compensation scheme had finally been adopted.

464. Expert debates, in close collaboration with civil society, had been held regarding a more effective prosecution of rape, the protection of children against violence including corporal punishment, the assistance to persons with disabilities in decision-making and the legal capacity of such persons. Czechia aimed at eliminating the condition of sterilization for legal gender recognition.

465. In some areas, Czechia believed that its legislation and practices were in line with all relevant human rights standards, such as on the regulation of the crime of defamation or the imposition of solitary confinement on juveniles in exceptional circumstances. It therefore had noted the relevant recommendations.

466. Regarding the rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and other groups of foreigners, Czechia had a dedicated long-term Concept on the Integration of Foreigners titled “In Mutual Respect” and a special State Integration Programme for asylum beneficiaries. Czechia stressed that it had received the highest share per capita of war refugees from Ukraine. It strove to ensure their successful integration by allowing them to work and providing them with social assistance, public health insurance and public education. It also paid attention to their protection against any kind of abuse, exploitation or violence.

467. Czechia saw the imposition of international sanctions for the aggression of war against a sovereign State or support for human rights defenders in any country as the realisation of the core principles of the United Nations Charter. It would therefore continue with those activities and had noted the relevant recommendations related thereto.

468. The involvement of the Parliament of Czechia in the universal periodic review represented a strong symbol and was the expression of a real commitment. The report on the universal periodic report of Czechia would serve as a basis and guide further discussion on the protection and strengthening of human rights by the Czech Parliament.

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

469. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Czechia, 16 delegations made statements.

470. China welcomed that Czechia had supported all of the recommendations made by China. It noted that hate speech and hate violence against minorities in Czechia continued to rise, and that some refugees and immigrants were forced to live in immigration detention centres in extremely poor conditions. It also noted that violence against women had been increasing and that many cases of domestic violence had not been dealt with fairly. China hoped that Czechia would take effective measures to address racial discrimination, violations of the rights of refugees and immigrants, violence against women and other human rights violations, bring perpetrators to justice and provide justice to victims.

471. Cuba recognized that Czechia had supported in its entirety three and partially supported one of the four recommendations made by Cuba. It hoped that there would be concrete progress which would allow the protection of those persons belonging to minority groups and progress regarding policies to combat discrimination, hate and xenophobia. Cuba hoped that Czechia would be able to implement some of the recommendations that it had noted.

472. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea remained concerned about the ongoing human rights violations in Czechia, including discrimination, hate speech and racially motivated crimes towards disadvantaged minority groups, and trafficking in women and girls for sexual exploitation and forced labour, amongst others. It regretted that Czechia had opposed the recommendations to end the policy of imposing and implementing unilateral coercive measures.

473. Gabon noted with interest the efforts made by the Czech Government to ensure the promotion and protection of the rights of vulnerable people, including women and older persons. It welcomed the adoption of a new action plan for equal pay and the development of a complex strategic framework for adapting society to ageing.

474. India (video message) appreciated the constructive engagement by Czechia during the review, which reflected the strong commitment that it attached to the universal periodic review process. It appreciated that Czechia had accepted the five recommendations made by India.

475. Indonesia welcomed that Czechia had supported three out of four recommendations made by Indonesia. It applauded the commitment of Czechia to continue to combat trafficking in persons, by supporting all related recommendations.

476. Israel commended Czechia for its efforts in welcoming a large number of refugees from Ukraine. It commended Czechia for the work done since the last review concerning gender equality and recognized that Czechia had the fastest closing gender pay gap in the European Union. It welcomed the adoption of the Action Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Gender-based Violence for 2019-2022 and the National Strategy for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings 2020-2023.

477. Lithuania reiterated its appreciation to Czechia for hosting almost half a million Ukrainian refugees. It welcomed the Government’s commitment to address gender-based violence through the 2030 Gender Equality Strategy and the actions taken to further improve the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and persons in vulnerable situations. It encouraged Czechia to submit a voluntary midterm report on the progress made in the implementation of all accepted recommendations.

478. Maldives noted with appreciation that Czechia had accepted both recommendations made by Maldives.

479. Namibia appreciated that Czechia had accepted both recommendations made by Namibia. It noted with appreciation that the Istanbul Convention had been submitted to the relevant legislative authorities for consideration and possible ratification.

480. Nepal thanked Czechia for having accepted both the recommendations made by Nepal. It took positive note of the efforts to combat human trafficking including through the implementation of the National Strategy for Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings 2020-2023.

481. The Philippines appreciated that Czechia had positively responded to the recommendations made by the Philippines. It welcomed the commitment of Czechia to further enhance the implementation of policies on promoting gender equality, including the Strategy for Equality of Men and Women 2021-2023.

482. Romania welcomed the positive legislative developments and the significant progress achieved by Czechia in addressing child protection. It appreciated the work done on the new legal definition of domestic violence and the development of the necessary services for victims. It appreciated the efforts made by Czechia in hosting refugees from Ukraine. It encouraged Czechia to submit a voluntary mid-term report on the progress of implementation of all accepted recommendations.

483. The Russian Federation remained concerned about discrimination and violations of the fundamental rights and freedoms of Russians and Russian-speaking citizens. It hoped that the recommendations received during the review would be duly implemented in order to overcome existing flaws in the field of human rights.

484. South Africa expressed its appreciation to Czechia for having accepted all recommendations made by South Africa.

485. Ukraine strongly supported the commitment of Czechia to cooperate with the United Nations human rights monitoring bodies and its dedication to the promotion and protection of human rights. Ukraine had noted the support of its proposals and welcomed the efforts by Czechia to ratify the Istanbul Convention. It reiterated its gratitude towards Czechia for the protection of Ukrainians who had been forced to flee their homes.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

486. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Czechia, three other stakeholders made statements.

487. The World Jewish Congress (video message) stated that Czechia was a safe country for the Jewish community. However, the number of recorded antisemitic incidents was rising dramatically every year. It thanked the Government for the long-term cooperation to seek meaningful solutions to various issues, such as antisemitism. It appreciated that the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition on antisemitism had been adopted by both chambers of the Parliament. It emphasized that the definition was still to be fully implemented and consistently put into the day-to-day practice of all state authorities and public institutions. All antisemitic incidents, online and offline, needed to be strongly condemned and countered by public authorities. It expressed the hope that the national strategy on combating antisemitism and fostering Jewish life, which was under preparation, would bring new practical tools and help to reverse the current trend of antisemitism in Czechia.

488. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video message) stated that Czechia still refused to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and reconcile all its domestic laws with the principles and provisions of the international human rights treaties that it had ratified. It stated that there was still a clear contradiction in the strategy of Czechia for dealing with persons and organizations allegedly linked to terrorism. It stated that the Roma minority was still exposed to discrimination in access to education, health, work and social housing.

489. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation noted that the measures taken for the inclusion of Roma children in general education had not resulted in the progress necessary to remedy the deep-rooted inequalities which were at the origin of the discrimination that those children faced in education. It emphasized the need for broader measures that considered a range of issues, including the impact of antigypsyism, poverty, social exclusion and territorial segregation, and the protection of Roma children against hostility and violence. It recommended that Czechia take measures to ensure the sustainability of the inclusion of Roma children in quality general education, building on the positive measures already in place.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

490. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 242 recommendations received, 207 had enjoyed the support of Czechia, and 31 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.

491. Czechia would thoroughly discuss all issues, not only with the relevant ministries and other public authorities, but also with the experts from academia and civil society to take into account their views and professional experience. It would also involve, to the maximum extent possible, the target groups that were directly concerned and affected by the various issues at hand. In that way, it would try to bring all voices into the debate to make the implementation of the recommendations truly participatory.

492. It remained fully committed to submit its mid-term implementation report in 2025.

**Argentina**

493. The review of Argentina was held on 23 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Argentina in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[124]](#footnote-125)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[125]](#footnote-126)

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

494. At its 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Argentina (see sect. C below).

495. The outcome of the review of Argentina comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[127]](#footnote-128) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[128]](#footnote-129)

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

496. The delegation of Argentina expressed gratitude to all member and observer States who had participated in its universal periodic review, as well as to the troika and OHCHR. Argentina had carefully examined the 287 recommendations received and, to establish its position on each of them, it had sought inputs from 20 institutions and organs of the national government with specific expertise in the relevant matters. As a result of these consultations, Argentina had supported 271 recommendations, had taken note of 14, and had provided additional clarification on the remaining 2, specifying which parts of such recommendations had been supported and which ones noted.

497. Argentina also reiterated the voluntary commitments made during the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. In this regard, it pledged to take the necessary measures to expedite trials, enhance investigations, and provide increased support to victims within the context of the national process of memory, truth, justice, and reparation for crimes against humanity committed during the last dictatorship. Argentina intended to further investigate and punish crimes against humanity motivated by economic factors and consolidate the policy on designating sites of memory, including by promoting the inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List of the ESMA Museum and Site of Memory and inaugurating the Campo de Mayo Memory Space during the current year.

498. Argentina also committed to making significant strides in eradicating institutional violence. In pursuit of this goal, the Government would, inter alia, continue promoting the enactment of a comprehensive law against institutional violence, which would create tools for the prevention of this type of violence on a national scale, and provide support and reparation for victims.

499. Argentina pledged to continue promoting dialogue and peaceful resolution of territorial claims by Indigenous Peoples.

500. It also pledged to pursue the full implementation of the Law on Access to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy across the country, strengthening programs for persons victims of gender-based violence, and ensuring access to rights for the LGBTIQ+ community. Argentina would also promote the legal establishment of a comprehensive care system, expanding service offerings and care infrastructure, adapting work schedules to accommodate caregiving needs, and modifying the work leave policy.

501. Argentina pledged to promote the adoption of a new disability law with a gender, intersectional and intercultural perspective, recognizing persons with disabilities as active members of society and fully aligned with the obligations arising from the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

502. Lastly, Argentina would maintain its unwavering commitment to raising societal awareness to eradicate hate and discriminatory speech and promoting reforms to ensure the proper functioning of rule of law institutions to guarantee democracy and the full respect for human rights.

503. In conclusion, the delegation noted that, while, in its first universal periodic review, it had received 21 recommendations, it had now received 287 and that this increase underscored the significance of the universal periodic review as a tool for promoting human rights and strengthening collaboration and daily dialogue with provinces, civil society organizations, the Human Rights Council, and the international community through various cooperation channels.

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

504. Defensoría del Pueblo de la Nación (video message) provided a concise overview of the current human rights situation in the country, highlighting the situation of crisis characterized by an annual inflation rate exceeding 100 per cent and a poverty rate of 39.2 per cent among the population. It emphasized the importance of Argentina taking several measures to address the recommendations received. These measures include the ratification of treaties and the appointment of an independent ombudsman in accordance with the Paris principles. It also drew attention to the absence of comprehensive plans and strategies, such as a national action plan on human rights, a national plan to combat discrimination, and a national action plan on business and human rights, and highlighted concerns regarding prison overcrowding and violence against women.

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

505. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Argentina, 15 delegations made statements.

506. Armenia appreciated the constructive engagement of Argentina with the universal periodic review process. It commended the efforts by Argentina to advance human rights and foster a culture of respect, dignity, and equality. Armenia recognized and supported the efforts made by Argentina in promoting gender equality, combatting violence against women, and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups. Finally, it was impressed by Argentina’s commitment to supporting a high number of recommendations, including the two made by Armenia.

507. Botswana noted with appreciation that Argentina supported both recommendations made by Botswana, namely on conducting comprehensive awareness campaigns on policies of gender-based violence, particularly in rural areas, and on formulating policies that addressed the needs of women across all communities in the country.

508. Brazil highlighted the significant milestone of 200 years of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Argentina, emphasizing the shared commitment to promoting and protecting human rights as a cornerstone of their cooperation and democratic identities. Brazil commended Argentina for its progress in achieving gender equality and its advancements in promoting and protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable groups, including LGBTQIA+ persons. Finally, Brazil welcomed the important measures that Argentina had adopted to promote policies of memory, truth, and reparation.

509. Burkina Faso noted with interest the acceptance by Argentina of 271 recommendations out of the 287 addressed to it during its universal periodic review, including those made by Burkina Faso related to the elaboration of a national policy for the promotion and protection of the rights of the child as well as the extension to all localities of the country of the National Plan for the Prevention of Unwanted Teenage Pregnancies. Burkina Faso encouraged Argentina to continue strengthening the human rights situation in the country and urged it to effectively implement the accepted recommendations.

510. Cameroon noted with satisfaction the considerable improvement in the protection and enhancement of human rights in Argentina and encouraged Argentina to continue the elaboration of the national plan against discrimination.

511. Chile noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Argentina of the recommendations made by Chile and hoped that their implementation would lead to tangible progress in all the addressed areas, with particular focus on those groups exposed to the greatest vulnerability. Chile also highlighted the voluntary commitments made by Argentina, which aimed to eliminate institutional violence, strengthen support for victims of gender-based violence, protect the rights of the LGBTIQ+ community, and promote a gender-inclusive law on disabilities. Additionally, Chile commended Argentina for its leadership at the multilateral level, such as its role in the group of friends supporting the Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity.

512. China commended the efforts and achievements of Argentina in promoting and protecting human rights, including its promotion of economic and social development and social security, the development of education and health services and the introduction of laws to protect the rights of vulnerable groups. China welcomed the fact that Argentina had accepted all the recommendations made by China and hoped that Argentina would continue to promote sustainable economic and social development.

513. Cuba welcomed the active participation of Argentina in the universal periodic review process. It also noted positively the high number of recommendations supported by Argentina and the progress in eliminating institutional violence. Cuba appreciated that Argentina had accepted the two recommendations made by Cuba on continuing the development of governmental measures to facilitate the universal access of the population to sexual and reproductive health services and on continuing the interinstitutional programs of the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity to prevent and eliminate gender-based violence and protect victims thereof.

514. Djibouti thanked Argentina for its presentation, which highlighted the country’s efforts and commitments to protect and promote human rights. Djibouti welcomed Argentina's acceptance of a significant number of recommendations received and particularly of the two recommendations presented by Djibouti.

515. Ethiopia thanked the delegation of Argentina for its oral updates. It appreciated the support of a significant number of recommendations. It welcomed the voluntary actions taken by the Argentinian Government in ensuring the right to work and universal access to free and inclusive public health care. It encouraged Argentina to take all the necessary measures to ensure the full implementation of the accepted recommendations.

516. Gabon appreciated Argentina’s strong will to improve the functioning of the country’s institutions and to guarantee full respect of human rights. It welcomed the creation of the Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity, the establishment of an action plan against gender-based violence for 2022-2024, and the elaboration of strategies to help women deprived of liberty.

517. India appreciated the constructive engagement of Argentina during the universal periodic review process and that Argentina supported as many as 271 recommendations, including three recommendations made by India.

518. Indonesia commended the decision of Argentina to support most recommendations, including all three recommendations made by Indonesia on enhancing measures to combat hate speech, improving polices for poverty eradication and ensuring effective implementation of its national plan to combat gender-based violence. It appreciated Argentina’s commitment to continue to fully cooperate with human rights mechanism and to improve and promote the protection of human rights in the country.

519. Maldives commended Argentina for the consistent efforts undertaken to promote and protect human rights nationally and internationally. It noted with appreciation Argentina’s support for both recommendations made by Maldives to address gender-based violence by establishing safe houses, and to enhance the condition of detention centres through the allocation of adequate funds and human resources.

520. Morocco welcomed Argentina’s continued engagement in the universal periodic review process and constructive interaction with its mechanisms. It commended the efforts made by Argentina in the fights against torture and encouraged Argentinian authorities to strengthen their policies aimed at combating discrimination and xenophobia.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

521. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Argentina, eight other stakeholders made statements.

522. The World Jewish Congress (video message) highlighted the significance of the Jewish community in Argentina, which ranked as the third largest in the region. The community was politically represented by the Delegation of Jewish Association (DAIA), which annually presented a report on antisemitism in Argentina. It commended the inclusion of Holocaust education in the national common core curriculum. However, it noted that the investigations into the 1992 terrorist bomb attack on the Embassy of Israel and the 1994 attack on AMIA-DAIA had yet to be fully resolved.

523. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (video message), in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, welcomed Argentina's acceptance of recommendations on inclusive and quality education. However, it noted that certain deficiencies persisted, particularly affecting students with disabilities and resulting in an increase in school dropouts. Regarding the accepted recommendations on violence against children, adolescents, and women, it emphasized the need for a decisive action against perpetrators of abuse. It expressed concern about Decree 112/2021 of the Chubut province, which reduced the participation and decision-making power of indigenous peoples over their lands. It also recommended that Argentina take steps to ensure inclusive and quality education for all, strengthen criminal punishments for abuses, including domestic violence, against children, adolescents, and women, and safeguard the rights of indigenous peoples to their land and meaningful participation in decision-making processes pertaining to their rights.

524. The Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc. (video message) commended Argentina for accepting recommendations on sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as its commitment to fully implement the law on Access to Voluntary Interruption of Pregnancy. However, it expressed concern regarding the 37 lawsuits filed against the law and the existing barriers to abortion access in the provinces. It noted that the lack of available and accessible information on the law throughout the country, as well as the unequal application of the Ministry of Health's 2021 protocol in different regions hindered its effective implementation. Additionally, delays in responding to abortion requests persisted. It urged Argentina to address these issues and ensure equal and non-discriminatory application of the law on abortion. Furthermore, it called upon Argentina to prioritize maternal health, provide access to quality care, and fulfill its obligation to prevent and penalize obstetric violence in line with the recent ruling by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the Britez Arce et al. v. Argentina case.

525. Edmund Rice International Limited (video message) commended Argentina for its support of recommendations aimed at adopting a comprehensive law on juvenile justice aligned with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international standards on juvenile justice. It also appreciated Argentina's commitment to ensuring access to high-quality compulsory education for all children and developing an inclusive education policy that guaranteed equal access for children with disabilities in mainstream schools. Furthermore, It recognized Argentina's efforts in harmonizing domestic legislation on the rights of persons with disabilities with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Edmund Rice International Limited urged Argentina to take proactive measures to address all 271 supported recommendations, with a particular emphasis on education, children, women, and indigenous peoples, and continue efforts to protect human rights defenders and environmental rights defenders.

526. Amnesty International (video message) called upon Argentina to implement the supported recommendations concerning zero tolerance for institutional violence, torture, and excessive use of force, and emphasized the need for the creation of a comprehensive registry of violence cases. It also stressed the urgency of implementing recommendations aimed at eradicating violence against women and LGBTIQ+ persons and ensure equal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including abortion, across the entire territory. Additionally, Amnesty International emphasized the importance of guaranteeing the communal property rights of indigenous peoples and their right to free, prior, and informed consent and highlighted the need to safeguard the rights to peaceful protest and freedom of expression. It also called on Argentina to promptly appoint a responsible person for the Office of the Ombudsman in accordance with the supported recommendations and fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court of Justice and the Attorney General's Office. Lastly, it encouraged the Government to submit a mid-term report on the progress made in the implementation of recommendations.

527. The Lutheran World Federation (video message) highlighted several measures that could enhance the human rights situation in Argentina. These included reforming the justice system to expedite investigations, safeguarding the rights of indigenous peoples and ensuring their land ownership amidst the expansion of agricultural areas and mining activities, particularly lithium extraction. It added that Argentina should not diminish funding for health, education, housing, and social development in order to repay the debt to the International Monetary Fund and should preserve the right to peaceful protest and promote environmental legislation to protect the people and the environment against the adverse effects of agrotoxins and various mining techniques.

528. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation acknowledged the reforms implemented by Argentina since the last review, encompassing the justice sector, the military, the Children's Code, the Criminal Code, gender equality, and women's empowerment. However, despite these efforts, the country's endeavours in combating the climate crisis and environmental degradation remained limited. Notably, the draft law on wetlands, which had been pending consideration for over a decade, was yet to be adopted by the Congress. It called on the international community to monitor Argentina's progress in social and environmental policies, particularly in countering violence and upholding democracy and human rights.

529. Action Canada for Population and Development appreciated Argentina's support to the recommendations related to sexual rights, specifically those pertaining to the rights of LGBTI persons. It also commended the judiciary's efforts in conducting independent, impartial, and transparent investigations. However, it regretted the absence of specific recommendations concerning the sexual and reproductive rights of persons with disabilities and urged Argentina to ensure that sexual and reproductive health services and rights were accessible to persons with disabilities, particularly women. Additionally, it called for expediting the legislative process aimed at ratifying Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons with Disabilities, which was adopted in 2013 and encouraged Argentina to implement the accepted recommendations and commitments from the ongoing review, adopting a comprehensive intersectional approach with active involvement from civil society.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

530. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 287 recommendations received, 271 had enjoyed the support of Argentina, and 14 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.

531. In its concluding remarks, the delegation emphasized that Argentina would commemorate the 40th anniversary of the recovery of its democracy on 10 December 2023, coinciding with the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. These significant milestones hold great importance for Argentina, as human rights were integral to the country's democratic identity. In this context, the universal periodic review served as a valuable tool within the universal human rights system, providing Argentina with an opportunity to evaluate progress made so far and formulate a collective vision for the future.

532. The delegation stressed that the outcome of the universal periodic review would serve as a road map for Argentina's ongoing efforts to uphold human rights within its democracy and foster collaboration among all relevant actors, including civil society organizations and the international community, to effectively implement the received recommendations.

**Gabon**

533. The review of Gabon was held on 24 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Gabon in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[129]](#footnote-130)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[130]](#footnote-131)

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

534. At its 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Gabon (see sect. C below).

535. The outcome of the review of Gabon comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[132]](#footnote-133) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[133]](#footnote-134)

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

536. The delegation of Gabon (in-person /video messages) stressed that the final adoption of its report under the 4th cycle of the UPR had confirmed the commitment of the country to do more for the promotion and protection of human rights at the national and international levels.

537. After a careful examination of the 259 recommendations made by 101 States during the review of Gabon, and which converge with the dynamics of reform and the orientation of Government policies and programmes in the field of human rights, 230 of them were supported by Gabon and 29 were noted.

538. The delegation noted that, by accepting almost all these recommendations, the Government of Gabon has intended simply to reaffirm its firm will and determination to work more for the effective realization of human rights, in order to ensure the well-being, peace, tranquillity and development of the Gabonese people and all those who live on the national territory.

539. With particular reference to the 230 recommendations accepted, which concern, inter alia: social protection; the guarantee of human rights in places of detention; the guarantee of the exercise of the freedoms of expression, assembly and association; the harmonization of the national legal framework with international treaties; women’s rights and gender equality; and the rights of the child and migrant workers, most of them are implemented or are being implemented.

540. In addition, since the review in January 2023, significant progress has been made in implementing some of the accepted recommendations. In this regard, the following should be mentioned: (i) the renewal of the Gabonese Elections Centre, a body responsible for organizing political elections composed equally of representatives of the majority and the opposition; (ii) the holding of an inclusive political consultation, at the initiative of the President of the Republic, which has led in particular to the introduction into the electoral law of the reduction of the duration of the main elective mandates and the bonds required to be candidates in the various political elections with the aim of strengthening the participation of all Gabonese in the electoral processes; and (iii) the adoption, on June 29, by the National Assembly, of the bill on the reorganization of the national human rights commission elaborated in accordance with the Paris Principles. The next steps will be its promulgation, the selection of members and the effective establishment of the Commission.

541. Regarding the 29 recommendations noted, since they concern issues in conflict with cultural values and practices currently in force in the social body and which by nature change only with time and the evolution of society, their implementation cannot be decided authoritatively.

542. Gabon renewed its commitment to continue the dialogue within the framework of the universal periodic review and the treaty bodies and to implement all the accepted recommendations.

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

543. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Gabon, 16 delegations made statements.

544. India appreciated the constructive engagement of the Government during the entire review, which reflected a strong commitment to the universal periodic review process and appreciated that as many as 230 recommendations made during the review had been accepted by Gabon.

545. Lesotho noted the steps undertaken by the Government to fulfil their reporting obligations by preparing State party reports under various human rights treaties. It encouraged Gabon to continue efforts to expedite the adoption of the bill reforming the national human rights commission and to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

546. Libya (video message) commended the Government's efforts to fulfil its international obligations and the remarkable progress in its adoption of several development strategies and plans.

547. Malawi recommended that Gabon adopt an implementation plan for the accepted recommendations and link the said plan to ongoing initiatives in line with the priorities of the country.

548. Maldives noted with appreciation that Gabon has accepted both recommendations made by Maldives, including on intensifying efforts to increase equitable access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene through the ongoing projects and allocating funding to provide school supplies for children in vulnerable groups to fulfil their right to education.

549. Mauritania commended the positive achievements in the field of human rights and the measures taken by Gabon, including legislative and institutional reforms, policies aimed at protecting and promoting human rights, cooperation with international human rights mechanism and reforms in the areas of election and the judiciary.

550. Morocco welcomed the considerable efforts made by Gabon to achieve its international commitments illustrated by the ratification of several human rights conventions and encouraged the authorities to continue its efforts by showing greater interest in women's rights.

551. Namibia valued the fact that Gabon had accepted both of its recommendations related to guaranteeing the freedom to seek, receive and impart information, including by developing and adopting a law on access to information and by strengthening legislative and institutional frameworks to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons.

552. Nepal thanked Gabon for accepting most of the recommendations made, including both recommendations made by Nepal and took positive note of the adoption of the Strategy to Promote Women’s Rights and Reduce Gender Inequality.

553. Nigeria welcomed the continued commitment of the Government to the promotion and protection of the human rights of its citizens. It underscored the strident efforts to reform and strengthen the national human rights commission, in compliance with the Paris Principles, and commended Gabon for the establishment of a national preventive mechanism.

554. The Russian Federation took note that most of the recommendations were accepted, including those presented by the Russian Federation. It noted progress in building national framework in the area of promotion and protection of human rights and highlighted the efforts made to promote inter-religious tolerance.

555. Senegal noted with satisfaction the remarkable progress made by Gabon in implementing and fulfilling its commitments to protect and promote human rights. It welcomed the adoption in 2020 of a national strategy to promote women's rights and reduce gender inequality.

556. Sierra Leone congratulated Gabon on the support to 230 recommendations out of 259 and having 24 already fully implemented. It encouraged Gabon to accelerate the implementation of remaining supported recommendations to ensure the realization of the ongoing reform processes.

557. Singapore welcomed Gabon’s acceptance of its recommendation on access to health care and the rights of persons with disabilities.

558. South Africa urged Gabon to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

559. Sri Lanka (video message) welcomed Gabon’s commitment to continue advancing women’s rights and equal public participation as well as to promote children’s rights.

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

560. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Gabon, six other stakeholders made statements.

561. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement (video message) expressed concern about the situation of civil rights, arbitrary arrests and prison conditions. It urged Gabon to strengthen the rights of migrants by ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as well as to take appropriate measures to ensure the transparency of future presidential elections. Finally, it appreciated Gabon’s adoption of a rehabilitation programme for places of detention and its commitment to promoting women’s rights by creating the Women’s Rights Observatory and adopting on 6 September 2021 a law aimed at eliminating violence against women.

562. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme welcomed Gabon’s efforts regarding recommendation on political dialogue between the majority in power and the opposition, in particular with the adoption of texts aimed at strengthening the transparency and sincerity of the electoral process. It also appreciated the reforms designed to strengthening the national human rights commission, the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture as well as commitment in the promotion of biodiversity, the conservation of tropical forests and the protection of the marine environment. It urged Gabon to take concrete measures to reduce inequalities in education faced by vulnerable groups and to fully guarantee the freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of the press and freedom of expression by reforming the 2017 Law.

563. Africa Culture Internationale welcomed the positive measures taken by Gabon to improve the human rights protection, in particular through laws and policies aimed at strengthening the fight against discrimination, violence and impunity. It also highlighted significant concerns regarding freedom of expression and association, the situation of detainees, including conditions of detention and respect for procedural safeguards. Africa Culture Internationale stressed the need to strengthen the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and individuals in vulnerable situations, including people with disabilities.

564. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation commended Gabon’s efforts to improve the guarantee and protection of women’s rights and to reduce inequalities between women and men. It also pointed out the reform of the national human rights commission to reinforce compliance with the Paris Principles.

565. Interfaith International welcomed Gabon’s continued cooperation with the Human Rights Council and its measures to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework relating to human rights, including the efforts undertaken to guarantee access to economic and social rights and to protect vulnerable groups as well as reforms on the decriminalization of homosexuality, the affirmation of equal access for women to work and the adoption of legislation on violence against women. It called on Gabon to strengthen the provisions of the Penal Code to eradicate ritual crimes by creating a rehabilitation and reparation mechanism for victims and to accept the jurisdiction of the bodies established under international human rights instruments, such as the Committee against Torture and the Human Rights Committee. Finally, Interfaith International encouraged Gabon to fight against corruption, prison overcrowding, lack of hygiene and food in prisons and to speed up the establishment of the national human rights commission.

566. Ingénieurs du Monde is concerned about corruption, politically motivated arrests, violation of freedom of expression and the executive-controlled judicial system. It also noted that the institutions involved in managing elections, such as the Electoral Commission and the Constitutional Court, are loyal to the presidential family, and that the authorities are ignoring the allegations against high-ranking officials from this ruling family. Finally, Ingénieurs du Monde urged the Human Right Council to investigate the systematic denial of justice and due process and to put an end to impunity in Gabon.

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

567. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 259 recommendations received, 230 had enjoyed the support of Gabon, and 29 had been noted.

568. Gabon (in-person / video messages) stated that it was thanks to the continuing interest that the members of the Human Rights Council had in the human rights situation in Gabon that the country had managed, in recent years, to make significant progress in effectively guaranteeing the rights recognized to all citizens, particularly those belonging to the most vulnerable categories such as women, children, indigenous peoples and persons deprived of their liberty. These results have also been achieved thanks to the involvement of civil society organizations, whose duty of vigilance constantly reminded the authorities to always ensure the effective realization of human rights.

569. The delegation noted that the adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review of Gabon marked the culmination of a process during which all members of the Human Rights Council were able to note the progress made by Gabon in this area, under the very high impetus of His Excellency, Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of the Republic, Head of State. It also reflected Gabon's resolute commitment to always collaborate with all human rights mechanisms to translate good practices in this area into its legal corpus.

570. The delegation reaffirmed Gabon's particular interest in the universal periodic review mechanism and committed to submit to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review a mid-term report on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations.

**Ghana**

571. The review of Ghana was held on 24 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Ghana in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[134]](#footnote-135)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[135]](#footnote-136)

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

572. At its 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Ghana (see sect. C below).

573. The outcome of the review of Ghana comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[137]](#footnote-138) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[138]](#footnote-139)

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

574. The delegation of Ghana expressed appreciation for the observations and recommendations made by the 115 States which took the floor, and the 8 States that sent their advance questions.

575. The delegation stated that its Government attached much importance to the universal periodic review process, as it was one of the most useful mechanisms of the Human Rights Council in examining the human rights performance of all United Nations member States and also ensured that States better met their human rights obligations. Ghana supported the modalities of the universal periodic review mechanism, especially as it is State-driven and is a non-politicized intergovernmental process which accords primacy to the State under review in the outcome and its implementation. Ghana reiterated its support for this mechanism, as it had proven to be a great platform for constructive engagement for the much-desired promotion and protection of human rights.

576. Ghana received 298 recommendations, which were extensively examined by the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up and the inter-ministerial committee, which prepared the national report. The Government supported 265 out of the 298 recommendations, partially supported 3 and noted 30 of them. Clarifications were provided to the partially noted recommendations to specify which portions were noted and supported accordingly.

577. The key issues of the recommendations related to the ratification of key human rights Conventions, notably the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aimed at the abolition of the death penalty; protection of women and girls with a focus on witch camps and violence against women and girls; protection of children’s rights geared towards ending child marriage as well as ensuring inclusive and special educational programmes especially for girls and children in rural areas and children with special needs; fight against corruption; protection of journalists and media organisations; protection of human rights defenders; prevention of trafficking; right to health, education and rights of persons living with disabilities.

578. Almost all the recommendations accepted were already at varying degrees of implementation. For example, Ghana was already in the process of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

579. In ensuring the effective administration of justice in Ghana and improving the condition of prisoners, a review of the Prisons Service Act 1972, which has culminated into the drafting of the Prisons Service Bill, was underway. The Government was committed to supporting the bill which recommended the expansion of the Prisons Directorate to take care of health and agriculture separately. The objective of the Agricultural Unit was to train inmates in improved agricultural practices and generate income to supplement government expenditure on inmates’ feeding. In addition, the implementation of the mental health and disability laws and prison inspections was incorporated into the draft bill to ameliorate prison conditions.

580. Regulations on Prisons Service Parole, as part of a wider process of enacting a non-custodial sentencing regime and improve areas of corrections, were in the process of being passed. In addition, the Community Service Sentencing Bill was developed to decongest prisons. The major challenge in implementing these programmes was the lack of funding.

581. The Human Trafficking Act, 2005, which was already in operation, was enacted to prevent, reduce, rehabilitate, and reintegrate trafficked persons. It meant to ensure punishment for perpetrators. It also indicated that where children were trafficked, the consent of the child, parent or guardians of the child could not be used as a defence in prosecution under the Act.

582. The delegation stated that the establishment of the National Council on Persons with Disabilities was a national initiative aimed to improving the situation of persons with disabilities. However, most persons with disabilities were denied the benefits of the initiatives due to the delay in the decentralization of the Council, as required by the Persons with Disability Act, 2006. Again, due to the lack of funding, the Disaggregated Data Unit at the Council, which was an initiative to maintain a reliable register on persons with disabilities for policy formulation, did not function effectively.

583. Nevertheless, in its efforts to address this challenge, the Government in 2019 and 2020 spent a total of GH₵4,000,000.00 to enhance the inclusion of men and women with disabilities in the country to enable them to contribute to economic development, as well as create access to financial and employment opportunities, through the Presidential Empowerment for Male Entrepreneurs with Disability (PEMED) and for Women Entrepreneurs with Disability (PEWED) initiative.

584. The programme trained and supported about 2,000 men and women with disabilities and created 280 direct and indirect jobs for women. Due to the success of this initiative, more funding would be required to increase its benefits.

585. It was important to note that Ghana received about 30 recommendations on the abolition of the death penalty, which were all supported. At the time, there was still a moratorium on the death penalty whilst the laborious process of amending the Constitution to enable the abolition was underway.

586. Ghana received questions on LGBTQ+ issues and some concerns regarding violence meted out to persons who professed to be part of the community. There were several references to the Private Members Bill on Human Sexuality and family values. The Government noted these recommendations. The delegation stated that this was not a government sponsored bill but rather a reflection of the opinion of the constituents of the Members of Parliament who presented the bill.

587. Nonetheless, the delegation stated that Ghana was taking positive measures regarding this subject. The Attorney General provided the Parliament an opinion on the constitutionality of the bill and how it could be passed without infringing on any provision of the Constitution. The delegation reiterated Ghana’s commitment to addressing any violence committed against anyone for any unlawful purpose including the person’s sexual orientation.

588. Ghana’s views on the universal periodic review recommendations were discussed with all major stakeholders, including Parliament which committed to support the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-Ups in its reporting and follow up function, as part of its role of ensuring the implementation of the recommendations made during Ghana’s review process.

589. The delegation reiterated its commitment to consult widely on this subject. In this regard, Ghana collaborated closely with civil society in the preparation of its report. The Government welcomed civil society participation and contribution to the implementation process. The delegation stated that this co-operation would continue in the preparation of Ghana’s mid-term report.

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

590. The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (video message) commended Ghana's progress in fulfilling its human rights obligations.

591. The Commission has also identified a number of issues that could be improved. These issues included the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography, as well as the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

592. The Commission further emphasized the need to mainstream women's rights in decision-making, eradicate child and early forced marriages, and address witchcraft accusations. Lastly, it urged Ghana to ensure that the Proper Human Sexual Rights and Family Values Bill aligns with human rights standards, on the wishes of stakeholders that has been made to the Parliament of Ghana.

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

593. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ghana, 14 delegations made statements.

594. Singapore commended Ghana for accepting a large majority of the recommendations that were put forward, including three from Singapore, demonstrating Ghana’s ongoing commitment toward the promotion and protection of human rights of its people in a manner that best suits their national context. Singapore expressed confidence that such an approach will translate to tangible impact on the ground.

595. South Africa expressed its appreciation to Ghana for accepting all of its recommendations, which encompassed human rights guarantees in the mining bill and the petroleum energy bills. South Africa encouraged Ghana to publicly recognise the legitimacy of the work of all human rights defenders, and to accelerate the adoption and implementation of laws prohibiting harmful practices against women and girls.

596. Sri Lanka (video message) positively noted Ghana’s acceptance of the majority of recommendations, including those made by Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka welcomed the adoption of the strategic plan on domestic violence and victim support, the child protection policies, the Right to Information Act of 2019, as well as the establishment of the Right to Information Commission.

597. Ukraine welcomed Ghana’s acceptance of its recommendations. Ukraine commended Ghana's commitment to protecting the rights of the child, notably by working towards the development of the National Action Plan to mainstream child labour prevention practices. Ukraine supported the Government’s efforts to ensure protection from violence for all by working on various strategies. Ukraine encouraged Ghana to submit an optional mid-term report.

598. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme noted that rapid and unplanned urbanization resulted in informal settlements, generally characterized by lack of access to urban basic services, including drinking water and sanitation. Women, girls, and persons in situations of marginalization were disproportionately impacted. Global shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic have further exacerbated these concerns. It welcomed efforts of Ghana to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, among others.

599. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed Ghana’s commitment to promote and protect the human rights for its people, and commended Ghana for supporting most of the recommendations including on the right to education, and the protection of the rights of women and girls, rights to health and persons living with disabilities. The United Republic of Tanzania encouraged Ghana to continue its efforts towards promoting human rights in the country.

600. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the achievements of Ghana in the fight against poverty, with sound protection and social welfare plans in favour of its people. It valued the implementation of the Programme to Promote Subsistence Means to Combat Poverty, which provided cash subsidies to more than 340,000 households throughout the country. It encouraged Ghana to continue consolidating its successful social policies.

601. Algeria highly appreciated Ghana's positive interaction with the universal periodic review mechanism and the acceptance of most of the recommendations received, including the three made by Algeria. Algeria affirmed its confidence that Ghana will spare no effort to implement the accepted recommendations.

602. Botswana (video message) welcomed the legal amendments made by Ghana to protect children’s rights and the initiatives to engage traditional authorities in promoting gender equality. It further welcomed Ghana’s support of both of its recommendations, which aimed to adequately increase the school feeding grants to improve the quality of food and nutrition; and to prioritize public awareness on harmful cultural practices.

603. Burkina Faso positively noted the additional information submitted by the Ghanaian delegation prior to the adoption of the report. It commended Ghana’s acceptance of most of the recommendations, including the one formulated by Burkina Faso inviting Ghana to adopt action plans at the local level and to carry out advocacy aimed at strengthening enforcement of laws that prohibit harmful practices.

604. Cameroon commended Ghana for its efforts and its report. Cameroon congratulated Ghana for the considerable improvement in the protection and promotion of human rights. Cameroon encouraged the Government to strengthen the promotion of economic, social, and cultural rights.

605. China expressed appreciation for Ghana’s achievements in promoting and protecting human rights. China noted that Ghana continued to improve its people's living standards, reduce poverty, boost employment, develop education and health care, and safeguard the rights of vulnerable groups such as women children and persons with disabilities. China appreciated Ghana’s acceptance of China's recommendations and wished Ghana greater achievements in promoting and protecting human rights.

606. The Congo welcomed the acceptance by Ghana of almost all of the recommendations made to it, in particular the one made by the Congo in relation to the strengthening of the fight against accusations of witchcraft. The Congo highly appreciated Ghana's efforts in consolidating achievements in the promotion and protection of human rights and its cooperation with UN mechanisms in this regard.

607. Cuba expressed appreciation for Ghana's acceptance of its recommendations relating to the development of programmes to combat poverty and promote the fundamental rights of its people. Cuba recognized the significant progress achieved in gender equality issues and welcomed the draft law on sexual rights and the family values.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

608. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ghana, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

609. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (video message) expressed concern over the persistent practice of witchcraft accusations and the violence and stigmatization faced by accused individuals, predominantly women. It welcomed Ghana's efforts to address the issue, including closing witch camps and criminalizing witchcraft accusations. It called for prompt action to ensure safe resettlements of women, provide protection measures, and empower women in decision-making. It believed that women in the camps should be given support to claim their rights, and that it was essential that they have a strong and active role in decision-making at every step.

610. Action Canada for Population and Development (video message) expressed regret over Ghana's inconsistent approach to recommendations concerning sexual and reproductive health and rights but welcomed the acceptance of recommendations ensuring access to crucial services such as contraception and safe, legal abortion. It urged the decriminalization of abortion and addressing discrimination against sexual and gender minorities. It called for the repeal of discriminatory laws, particularly section 104 (1) (b) of the Criminal Offences Act, and for the provision of training to healthcare workers on stigma, discrimination, and gender-based violence, emphasizing their impact on the HIV and tuberculosis response.

611. Defence for Children International in a joint statement with Plan International commended Ghana for accepting all the recommendations related to girls' participation, violence against women and girls, right to association and peaceful assembly, and women and girls in governance and decision-making. It also acknowledged the efforts made to address violence but highlighted the need for counselling centres, affirmative measures for girls in leadership, advocacy programs for gender norms, and equal protection during protests. It further stressed passing the Affirmative Action bill for girls and women's rights and representation in leadership.

612. Humanists International (video message) acknowledged the improvements in Ghana's human rights record but highlighted the need for further progress. It suggested that, instead of closing “witch camps”, the focus should be on criminalizing witchcraft accusations, punishing the perpetrators, and educating the public. It commended efforts to combat discrimination but noted the lack of accessibility for people with disabilities and discrimination faced by non-religious individuals and minority religions. It emphasized that no recommendations on LGBTI+ rights were accepted, that the "Ghanaian Family Values Bill" might infringe upon the rights to privacy, expression, movement, association, housing, and education, and urged Ghana to reconsider the bill and accept recommendations for the decriminalization of same-sex relations.

613. The International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message), in a joint statement with Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, expressed regret over the 26 noted recommendations regarding LGBTI individuals and the lack of action in addressing violence and discrimination against them, as well as the harmful rhetoric from religious, traditional, and political leaders. It noted that the "Promotion of Proper Human Sexual Rights and Ghanaian Family Values Bill" criminalizes LGBTI identities and activism and urged Ghana to reconsider its position.

614. The Advocates for Human Rights (video message), in a joint statement with the International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) welcomed Ghana's acceptance of recommendations to abolish the death penalty and expressed readiness to support its implementation. It emphasized the contradiction between the death sentence and the right to life and presented a poem from the perspective of an individual facing the death penalty, emphasizing the urgency and importance of abolishing capital punishment. It urged Ghana to adopt legislation to abolish the death penalty, commute existing sentences, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

615. Edmund Rice International Limited (video message) urged Ghana to ratify the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and develop a national action plan on children's rights. It encouraged Ghana to focus on delivering quality education, especially in rural areas. It welcomed Ghana’s support for recommendations related to controlling illegal mining activities and the integration of community rights. It urged Ghana to promptly adopt the Affirmative Action Bill for gender equality and eliminate obstacles to women's land property rights. It expressed concern about slow anti-corruption reforms and called for the independence of the Attorney-General's Department and the Office of the Special Prosecutor.

616. Amnesty International (video message) welcomed Ghana's support for ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and urged Ghana to commute death sentences, establish a moratorium on executions, and abolish the death penalty. It also raised concerns about discrimination and violence against women, particularly the banishment of accused witches, and called for the implementation of recommendations to eradicate this practice, enactment of a bill on witchcraft accusations, development of a roadmap for victims' reintegration, and the closure of all "witch" camps. It regretted the lack of support for recommendations related to LGBTQ individuals, highlighted incidents of repression, and opposed the Human Sexual Rights and Family Values Bill.

617. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l’homme acknowledged the establishment of the Office of the Attorney General, combating female genital mutilation, increasing the education budget, and ending child marriages. It also commended Ghana's regional leadership in security and democracy. However, it raised concerns about corporal punishment, child labour, gender-based violence, and slow judicial reforms. It called for continued prevention of corruption, extending to the healthcare sector, closing "witch camps," and protecting migrants and refugees. It urged Ghana to enact laws prohibiting violence and discrimination based on gender identity or sexual orientation and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

618. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement acknowledged the progress made by Ghana highlighting the establishment of the Office of the Special Prosecutor, the passing of various acts related to corruption, the introduction of free secondary education, the initiatives for pregnant girls and persons with disabilities, and the mining and minerals bill. It also welcomed the efforts to address violence against women and prioritize the rights of the child. It called on Ghana to ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and accede to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. It also stressed protecting freedom of expression, journalists' integrity, investigating threats against them, and reducing mental health stigma through training.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

619. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 298 recommendations received, 265 had enjoyed the support of Ghana, and 30 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 3 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

620. The delegation of Ghana reiterated its gratitude to all who actively participated in Ghana’s fourth universal periodic review, and for acknowledging Ghana’s efforts. The delegation stated that this review provided Ghana with an opportunity to have an overview of the human rights situation in Ghana and to determine where its priorities should lie. Civil society and the national human rights institution kept the Government in line in its quest to promote and protect the human rights of its citizens.

621. The Government of Ghana pledged to report on progress made concerning the various recommendations to the Human Rights Council, and to continue engaging with relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations, with a view to leaving no one behind and to seeking their views on how to surmount any implemental challenges that it may face along the way.

622. Ghana reiterated its commitment to promote and protect the human rights of its people through provision of good governance and policies aimed towards the realization of inclusive and sustainable development for the welfare of its people. Ghana remained committed to further strengthening its institutional, legislative, and administrative framework for better enjoyment of human rights by its people.

**Peru**

623. The review of Peru was held on 25January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Peru in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[139]](#footnote-140)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[140]](#footnote-141)

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

624. At its 27th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Peru (see sect. C below).

625. The outcome of the review of Peru comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[142]](#footnote-143) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[143]](#footnote-144)

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

626. The delegation of Peru (in-person / video messages) noted that there was a material error on page 5 of the addendum to the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Peru, A/HRC/53/8/Add.1, in relation to the number of victims attended by the Multisectoral Commission. In this sense, it was clarified that the document should say that 111 relatives had been attended to, not 11, and a request was made for the rectification in the report.

627. In the framework of international and national obligations in the field of human rights and the policies and programmes that Peru has been implementing, and after a careful review with all the concerned sectors and stakeholders, Peru had decided to support 190 recommendations, partially support 8 recommendations, and take note of 4 recommendations. It shows Peru's firm commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

628. Peru went through its fourth cycle of the universal periodic review in a complex and painful scenario, as a result of the failed coup that had been perpetrated on 7 December 2022.

629. It was asserted that Peru is a country that respects the right to peaceful protest, but that, nevertheless, it condemns the improper use of violence and acts of vandalism by minority groups that distorted social demands of sectors of the population in vulnerable situation and historically marginalized. Peru regretted all the loss of life in such circumstances.

630. Peru had accepted all the recommendations regarding the investigation of complaints in contexts of social protests, which revealed the commitment to guarantee the right to the truth and effective accountability. It was also reported that the Peruvian Prosecutor's Office had formed a “Special Team for cases of victims during social protests,” which had been receiving technical support from OHCHR. This team carried out its work with a focus on human rights and centred on the victims. The inspectors of the National Police and the Ministry of Defence were also carrying out the corresponding investigations.

631. The Government's General Policy, which had been approved last March, and which had "Social Peace and Governance" as one of its priorities was aimed, among other things, at guaranteeing access to justice and support for the families of all the victims.

632. It was reiterated that Peru is committed to promoting broad and inclusive social dialogue, with an intercultural and human rights approach, which was being developed in all regions of the country.

633. Under the leadership of the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator in Peru, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme and the team of OHCHR in Lima, work was being done on the implementation of the Project "Decentralized institutional strengthening for the prevention and management of political and social conflict, as well as for the protection of human rights in Peru."

634. It was noted that the recommendations received and supported almost entirely by Peru addressed a great diversity of human rights aspects. The country was aware that all States faced challenges in terms of human rights and that Peru was no stranger to it. However, there was a permanent commitment, which is verified as a State policy, to promote and protect the human, civil, political, economic, and social rights of all Peruvians and of all those who live in the country.

635. The acceptance of the recommendations was a clear sign of the political will of the Peruvian State aimed to achieve the full enjoyment of all human rights of all persons without discrimination. An example of this was the recent signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with OHCHR that establishes a workplan to strengthen the capacities of various sectors of the State in the area of human rights.

636. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Peru has been preparing the first Multisectoral Human Rights Policy, which will have a time horizon of 2030. It was reported that the Policy seeks to promote coordinated actions by various State institutions with the aim to reduce the inequality in the exercise of human rights and structural discrimination. This Policy will complement important advances made in recent years, such as the approval of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights 2021-2025; the adoption of the National Gender Equality Policy; the creation of the Intersectoral Mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders; and the approval of the National Policy for the Afro-Peruvian People by 2030.

637. In the year of commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 30th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, Peru reaffirmed its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It was reassured that this was only the beginning and that now everyone is summoned to the national task to work on the implementation.

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

638. Defensoría del Pueblo (video-statement) shared the recommendations made to Peru regarding the need to ratify international treaties on human rights and the State’s obligation to combat discrimination and violence against vulnerable groups. It expressed its will to promote a solid national policy on human rights. It recalled the need to guarantee adequate infrastructure and budget allocations and to ensure the autonomy, independence and competence of institutions dedicated to the protection of human rights and to respect for constitutional rule of law. It expressed its commitment to monitor the implementation of the supported universal periodic review recommendations.

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

639. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Peru, 15 delegations made statements.

640. Brazil congratulated Peru for the institutional and legal measures developed in favour of the protection of human rights defenders, for the fight against discrimination against vulnerable groups such as Afro-Peruvians, as well as for the policies adopted to combat trafficking in persons and for the publication of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights.

641. Chile was pleased that Peru supported the recommendations made by Chile regarding the investigation of human rights violations in the context of the protests some months ago and on the improvement of the autonomy of electoral body. Chile encouraged Peru to advance with the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

642. China appreciated Peru's effort in promoting and protecting human rights as well as the achievement made. Peru had set up and implemented a series of national development strategies to promote economic and social development and a national commission on the elimination of discrimination to guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities.

643. India (video message) welcomed the delegation of Peru for the adoption of the report of the Working Group on its fourth universal periodic review in January 2023 and appreciated the constructive engagement by Peru during the entire review, which reflected the strong commitment of Peru to the universal periodic review. India appreciated that Peru had accepted its three recommendations.

644. Maldives welcomed the delegation of Peru to the adoption of its universal periodic review report and commended Peru for its commitment in the promotion and protection of human rights. Maldives noted with appreciation that Peru had accepted both of the recommendations made by Maldives to strengthen prevention capacities for addressing gender-based violence and the enhancement of the protection of the environment.

645. Morocco welcomed Peru's continued engagement in the universal periodic review process and its constructive interaction with its human rights mechanisms. Morocco welcomed the efforts made by Peru to implement national policies and action plans guaranteeing the promotion and protection of human rights and encouraged Peru to continue its efforts in the fight against racial discrimination, in particular through the application of legislative measures.

646. Nepal thanked Peru for accepting most of the recommendations made, including both the recommendations made by Nepal. It commended Peru for the efforts made towards increasing women’s participation in the political and public life. Nepal also appreciated the adoption of National Policy on Trafficking in Persons and its Forms of Exploitation.

647. Pakistan was encouraged that Peru had accepted the majority of the recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It appreciated Peru's cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and commended Peru on the steady progress made regarding several aspects of human rights, including its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms. Pakistan appreciated the efforts of Peru to strengthen social protection systems.

648. The Philippines thanked Peru for accepting its recommendations related to the incorporation of gender perspectives in climate adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction measures; and the enhancement of the implementation of the National Multisectoral Policy for Children and Adolescents with special focus on greater access to quality education, health, and other basic social services.

649. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Peru had gone successfully through this universal periodic review cycle, despite the difficult situation in the country. It recognized that Peru was taking specific measures aimed at promoting and protecting human rights, demonstrating its cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms. The Russian Federation hoped that Peru can solve the internal political differences.

650. Tunisia expressed satisfaction because Peru had accepted most of the recommendations, and particularly appreciated the support for the recommendations related to promoting gender equality, combating violence against women and girls, effective protection of women and persons with disabilities, as well as combating corruption, transnational organized crime, and trafficking in persons.

651. UN Women (video message) welcomed the efforts made by Peru to adopt the national strategy for the specialized justice system for the protection of victims of violence against women. It encouraged Peru to advance the implementation of the Law on the Recognition of the Right to Care and the Creation of the National Care System and to further strengthen the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations.

652. UNFPA (video message) commended Peru's decision to support most of the recommendations related to sexual and reproductive health and rights and addressing gender-based violence. UNFPA recognized the efforts made to advance towards the commitments assumed in the Montevideo Consensus, the Nairobi Commitments and the 2030 Agenda. UNFPA ratified its commitment to accompany Peru in the implementation of the recommendations of the universal periodic review.

653. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the delegation of Peru and thanked them for their update on its universal periodic review. It acknowledged the measures taken by Peru to promote and protect human rights, and commended its commitment aimed to combat violence against women.

654. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterated its concern about the violent confrontations experienced in Peru, and that it had made recommendations regarding the use of force, and the stop of the violence against various vulnerable groups. It was pleased that Peru had accepted its recommendations and hoped that progress could be made in the implementation of those accepted recommendations in the fourth cycle.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

655. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Peru, nine other stakeholders made statements.

656. Centre Europe – tiers monde (video message) shared its concern regarding the widespread and systematic violations of human rights committed in Peru. It noted that international organizations had signaled the disproportionate use of force with a racist and discriminatory bias. It expressed that those actions remain unpunished. It denounced that the executive, legislative and judiciary powers promoted laws criminalizing pacific movements by civil society organizations, which limited their right to protest. It urged Peru to implement recommendations that aim to combat impunity of human rights violations and for the restoration of the rule of law in the country.

657. The International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message) stated that Peru had not achieved any significant progress in improving the human rights of LGBTQ+ people and noted that most recommendations received were similar to those of the previous cycle. It noted that Peru had not promoted education campaigns, and it had eliminated mentions to sexual diversity from basic education. It denounced active opposition of members of Congress and the National Civil Registry to recognize LGBTQ+ people’s fundamental rights. It appreciated the scope of the recommendations made to Peru and expressed its willingness to work with the authorities and relevant stakeholders to implement recommendations.

658. The Center for Justice and International Law (video message) highlighted the importance for Peru to comply with the recommendations related to guaranteeing the independence of the justice and electoral systems. It noted the worsening of attacks on institutions acting as counterweights to Congress. It indicated that the Constitutional Court had been disabled to judicially control the acts of Congress and exposed that Congress used political trials to remove independent justice operators from their positions. It remarked that institutions capable of sustaining the democratic system in Peru were dismantled and the judiciary system was being controlled.

659. Edmund Rice International Limited (video message) welcomed the efforts made by Peru to support children’s rights. It highlighted the need to combat issues including gender-based violence against women and girls, child abuse and teenage pregnancy. It urged the State to adopt, among others, the recommendations to modify the Civil Code to expressly prohibit the marriage of children and adolescents; and to strengthen policies around trafficking in persons to further assist the victims of trafficking. It urged Peru to continue with its efforts to ensure access to universal education.

660. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation denounced the concentration of powers derived from the political crisis that the country was currently undergoing and the capture of democratic institutions that guaranteed rule of law and democracy. It exposed flaws in the independence of investigations of human right violations. It expressed its concern about facing a new scenario of extensive repression and a State involving in broad and systematic violations of human rights. It requested international institutions and organizations to be vigilant in the face of the renewal of the social protests from 19 July onward.

661. Human Rights Watch welcomed the support by Peru of recommendations relating to the prevention of the excessive use of force by security forces. It qualified the Pedro Castillo’s attempt to take over the judiciary as a coup d’état but stated that the repression of the protests by the authorities was indiscriminate, disproportionate, and brutal. It denounced violations and abuses against detainees and documented flaws in the investigations of the abuses. It asked for independent investigations. It urged Peru to invite an interdisciplinary group of international experts to support ongoing criminal investigations.

662. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video message) welcomed recommendations made to tackle the social and political crisis in Peru, to guarantee independence of state institutions and to combat impunity of human rights violations. It noted that during the last year, Congress had accelerated intentions to co-opt other State powers. It demanded to guarantee conditions for social protests and to listen to population demands. It asked the international community to establish an international mechanism for monitoring the crisis in Peru, promoting dialogue between actors to establish a timetable with full respect for democratic guarantees and human rights.

663. Amnesty International (video message) commended the recommendations supported by Peru and urged for their implementation, asking to report to the Council on the progress made through a mid-term report. It expressed its concerns about the human rights situation during the latest protests. It noted a racist bias during repression of protests. It also denounced extrajudicial executions under a generalized use of force by the authorities and expressed its concern about the state of prosecutorial investigations. It urged Peru to imperatively put remedy to the flaws in the investigations by accepting international technical assistance.

664. The International Bar Association (video message) welcomed Peru for supporting recommendations regarding the use of force, investigation of complaints in contexts of social protests, about persons deprived of liberty, and the independence and autonomy of State entities. It highlighted the support of the recommendation regarding the respect of the autonomy and independence of institutions and observance of rule of law. The International Bar Association recommended that Peru ensure the autonomy and functional independence of the Peruvian national preventive mechanism against torture; and make available the necessary resources for the functioning of the mechanism, which will enable it to build a multidisciplinary team and conduct visits across the country.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

665. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 202 recommendations received, 190 had enjoyed the support of Peru, and 4 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 8 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

666. In the closing remarks, the delegate of Peru (in-person / video messages) reaffirmed that the country had undergone the universal periodic review last January, in a complex and painful scenario, as a result of the failed coup perpetrated on 7 December 2022. The delegation added that the rapid reaction of the democratic institutions had reversed the constitutional breach and ensured the presidential succession in the person of the then Vice- President Dina Boluarte.

667. Respecting the right to peaceful protest, they condemned the episodes of violence generated and regretted the loss of life. As appropriate, the Prosecutor's Office and the corresponding inspectors were carrying out investigations to clarify the facts and guarantee justice for all the victims.

668. It was reiterated that the Government of Peru was committed to broad and inclusive social dialogue, as the only way to meet the demands of the population and deal with social conflicts. Peru maintains an openness and collaboration with the United Nations to support efforts to promote social dialogue and to strengthen State capacities in the area of human rights.

669. As pointed out by Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Mr. Maurate, this was only the beginning, and the efforts will be directed towards the implementation of the supported recommendations, which will contribute to deepening the evolution and progressive improvement of the enjoyment of human rights in Peru. The delegate of Peru concluded by reaffirming Peru's unequivocal commitment to respect, promote, and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**Guatemala**

670. The review of Guatemala was held on 25 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Guatemala in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[144]](#footnote-145)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[145]](#footnote-146)

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

671. At its 27th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Guatemala (see sect. C below).

672. The outcome of the review of Guatemala comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[147]](#footnote-148) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[148]](#footnote-149)

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

673. The delegation of Guatemala highlighted the appreciation expressed by States with regard to the strengthening of the institution for peace and human rights and the efforts made to reduce inequities that resulted in a just, peaceful and inclusive nation. It added that several States welcomed the progress made in transitional justice, the adoption of the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and the Comprehensive Care Models for Victims.

674. In response to the recommendations from the universal periodic review, the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights – COPADEH - held discussions at the highest level and with the participation of the Legislative and Judicial Branches, as well as with other specialized institutions, through a participatory methodology coordinated by the Executive Branch.

675. The delegation reiterated that Guatemala accepted 127 recommendations and noted 80. It noted some recommendations because they were still under internal discussions and there was no national consensus for the moment, they were not in accordance with national legislation, or they were already implemented by the State. In particular, the delegation highlighted the attention given to issues related to vulnerable groups, women, children and adolescents, with the implementation of the two Models of Attention.

676. With regard to the recommendations on the death penalty, Guatemala indicated that the Constitutional Court ruled in 2017 that the application of the death penalty for crimes contemplated in the Criminal Code was null and removed the death penalty from the legal system for the crimes contemplated in the Law on activities related to narcotics. Despite not having ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, Guatemala already guaranteed the right to life to all persons prosecuted in national courts.

677. With regard to the recommendations referring to the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, Guatemala informed that the Congress was analysing a draft law in this regard.

678. On the recommendations on security and independence of judges and magistrates, Guatemala indicated that its Constitution laid the foundations of the judiciary, establishing the principle of judicial independence, as well as the guarantees for the exercise of the judiciary. It added that the judges were appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice and that the Congress approved in 1999 the Law of the Judicial Career that established the regime applicable to judges and magistrates through the strengthening of the administrative units in charge of the judicial career.

679. Regarding the protection of justice officials, the Ministry of the Interior implements the Protocol for Risk Analysis, Security Studies and Granting of Security Measures where a risk assessment is made as to what kind of vulnerability, threats and level of risk magistrates, judges, prosecutors could be exposed to. The Personnel Protection and Security Division of the National Civil Police is in charge of implementing perimeter and personnel security measures for magistrates to eliminate these risks and guarantee their fundamental rights.

680. Guatemala reiterated that the fight against corruption was a priority for the Government. For this, it had created the Presidential Commission against Corruption. In addition, the Prevention and Combat of Corruption Policy was adopted in 2021, the Executive Branch staff were made aware of the illegal collection of commissions and the Diagnosis of Institutional Integrity and Transparency in the Fight Against Corruption was carried out.

681. The Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH) was created in 2020. It is responsible of the interinstitutional forum that serves as a political and technical space of dialogue between institutions and seeks to coordinate the follow-up actions required to comply with the international commitments emanating from both the universal human rights system as well as the Inter-American system of human rights. Furthermore, COPADEH is in charge of compiling the recommendations made to Guatemala through the Recommendations Monitoring System -SIMOREG.

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

682. Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos (video message) underlined the significant advances made in the protection and promotion of human rights in the country. It stressed the need to address the structural causes of migration, ensuring the protection of the rights on migrants and refugees while promoting durable solutions in the countries of origin. It also highlighted the need to strengthen the monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of the recommendations received by the universal periodic review.

683. It recognized the human rights challenges faced by Guatemala and reiterated its commitment to face them as well as its willingness to collaborate with the international community to address these challenges in order to establish a more just, egalitarian and human rights respectful society.

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

684. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guatemala, 12 delegations made statements.

685. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was troubled by the increasingly challenging environment for journalists and media organisations, especially those investigating corruption and human rights violations. A programme was urgently needed to be developed and implemented to protect journalists, in consultation with civil society, the media sector and journalists. It added that an independent and impartial judiciary was the cornerstone of a democratic society and deplored the continuing persecution of justice officials linked to the fight against corruption. It called on Guatemala to take the necessary steps to ensure and guarantee the rule of law and the independence and impartiality of the judiciary. It expressed concern regarding the criminalization of human rights and environmental defenders. It urged Guatemala to adopt a public policy to ensure prompt, impartial investigation into attacks against them. It reiterated its support to free and transparent democratic process in the context of Presidential elections. It also welcomed the decision not to shut down the Presidential Secretariat of Women and called upon the Government to strengthen its capacity to effectively protect and promote women’s rights.

686. The United Republic of Tanzania acknowledged the efforts made by Guatemala to improve the health and education sectors as well as to implement programmes for its people.

687. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the importance to adapt the national legal framework to recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples, in particular the right to access and manage their territories and their resources as well as in the decision-making processes in matters that affect them with the support of relevant State institutions. It encouraged Guatemala to consolidate social policies in favour of its people.

688. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance by Guatemala of the recommendations to allocate sufficient funds to programmes against maternal and child mortality and its migration policy. It encouraged Guatemala to continue its efforts to ensure the respect, protection and implementation of human rights.

689. Chile indicated that the implementation of accepted recommendations allowed advances in the protection of the rights of women, girls and LGBTQ+ by strengthening the institutional response mechanisms in case of violence against women. It expressed concern about the independence of the judiciary and echoed the message from the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers urging Guatemala to protect the rights of judicial officials against their persecution and criminalization for combatting corruption and impunity. Chile called on the authorities of Guatemala to respect the integrity of electoral processes ensuring these are implemented in accordance with international standards of transparency, equity and respect for the political rights of voters and candidates. Chile valued the importance of democracy and respect for the popular will as fundamental requirements to ensure the human right to free and fair participation of citizens in electoral processes.

690. China remained concerned about the high levels of poverty as well as about the weak public security, the education and health systems. It also expressed concern about the significant inequalities and the serious discrimination against women and children as well as the endemic trafficking in persons.

691. Egypt (video message) commended Guatemala for its National Development Plan 2032 and related efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls. It expressed appreciation for strengthening policies to support the family as the natural and basic unit of society and for the protection of children and adolescents from violence.

692. India (video message) commended the significant structural changes in public administration through the implementation of the General Government Policy 2020–2024 and positively noted the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights. It lauded the continued efforts of Guatemala to improve women’s empowerment.

693. Maldives welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations to fully investigate cases of violence against women and the allocation of sufficient resources to the victim care centres.

694. Morocco welcomed the efforts made by Guatemala to implement the National Development Plan, which constituted a reference framework for the promotion and protection of human rights. It encouraged Guatemala to pursue these efforts while attaching particular attention to the fight against climate change.

695. Nepal highlighted the launching of the Comprehensive Support Model for Children and Adolescents in 2019 and the launching of the National Policy on Decent Employment 2017-2032 based on the principles of inclusion and gender equality.

696. Pakistan commended the steady progress Guatemala continued to make on several facets of human rights, including its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms. While recognizing the gravity of COVID-related socio-economic challenges, Pakistan appreciated the strengthening of social protection systems and the provision of relief to the most affected.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

697. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Guatemala, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

698. Dominican for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers (in-person statement), in a joint statement with Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, the International Service for Human Rights and the World Organisation Against Torture, regretted that Guatemala did not support the recommendations to investigate attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and judicial officials, to ratify the Escazú Agreement, and on the indigenous peoples’ right to free, prior and informed consent. It highlighted the increase of attacks, defamation, stigmatization and criminalization against journalists, judicial officials and human rights defenders, including those defending the rights to land and to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. It considered alarming the lack of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in relation to mega agricultural projects. It reported about the weakening of democratic processes, recently evidenced by the exclusion of electoral candidates during elections. It made recommendations on those topics.

699. Lawyers for Lawyers (video message), in a joint statement with the International Bar Association, urged Guatemala to implement without delay the accepted recommendations to protect human rights defenders and lawyers. In Guatemala, lawyers often face improper interference by the authorities, including surveillance, and are subjected to or threatened with prosecution when working on politically sensitive cases. Multiple lawyers or their family members, as well as judges and prosecutors have left the country in response to these threats and to avoid being arbitrarily arrested following unfair trials. Lawyers have reported being hindered in their ability to prepare an adequate defence for their clients. It urged Guatemala to comply with the United Nations Basic Principles and Guidelines on the role of Lawyers, Judicial Independence and the role of Prosecutors, and to safeguard the independence of legal professionals and protect them against undue interference with their work.

700. Action Canada for Population and Development (video message) regretted that Guatemala noted all the recommendations to create an enabling environment for civil society organizations to operate, to protect human rights defenders, and to protect sexual and reproductive rights as well as the rights of women and LGBTIQ+ persons. It also stressed that young people were excluded from political participation and key decision-making, and their sexual and reproductive rights were restricted. The organization urged Guatemala to take a multisectoral and human rights-based approach to its health and education policy-making, including by incorporating sexual and reproductive health information, comprehensive sexuality education and a gender transformative approach in education, employment, and health. It also urged Guatemala to respect the freedoms of association and expression and to repeal Decree 4-202 which imposes undue restrictions, sanctions and controls on activists and civil society organisations.

701. Franciscans International (in-person statement), in a joint statement with Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, the International Service for Human Rights, the Right to Livelihood Award Foundation and the World Organisation Against Torture, was concerned that Guatemala did not accept key recommendations on improving human rights, in a context where, in addition to structural racism and 27 years after the signing of the Peace Agreements, there was a deterioration of the rule of law, a co-optation of the justice system, persecution of independent judges and prosecutors, impunity and corruption, weakening of national human rights institutions, and attacks against human rights defenders and journalists. It also stressed the lack of comprehensive protection policies for children and adolescents, persons with disabilities, and human rights defenders, an increase in violence against women, the excessive and disproportionate use of public force against peaceful protests and forced evictions, and the levels of poverty and malnutrition affecting some sectors of the population. It urged Guatemala to guarantee judicial independence; prevent and investigate attacks against journalists, human rights defenders and justice operators; guarantee the consultation and prior, free and informed consent of indigenous peoples; and strengthen policies to protect women, persons with disabilities, children and adolescents.

702. Peace Brigades International (video message), in a joint statement with Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR and the World Organisation Against Torture, stated that the political and democratic crisis in Guatemala had deepened an increasingly authoritarian and dictatorial State where all public institutions have been cooptated. It referred to existing violence, impoverishment, corruption and impunity, and to the deterioration of the rule of law. Following the expulsion of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICG), those who had led criminal investigations against corruption and impunity are being repressed. A non-governmental organization has documented, between 2021 and 2022, an increase in attacks against them. Prosecutors, judges, journalists and human rights defenders, including land and territory defenders, have been imprisoned and many others have gone to exile. It witnessed the misuse of the judicial system during the electoral process. It urged Guatemala to adopt and implement a public policy to protect defenders, with the participation of civil society, using the draft text of 2019.

703. The World Jewish Congress (video message) commended efforts of the Government to ensure that Guatemalan Jews enjoyed all rights and freedoms, as well as to combat antisemitism and Holocaust distortion. It highlighted that Shoah studies in schools were part of the mandatory curricula; the Government had adopted the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism. It also highlighted that the President of Guatemala headed an interfaith group that addressed concerns of various religious groups and Hezbollah was declared a terrorist organization by the executive branch in 2020.

704. Humanists International (video message) informed that, since Guatemala’s last review, the situation of journalists and human rights defenders had worsened, with increasing attacks on those investigating corruption and human rights violations. It highlighted the decrease in democratic accountability and electoral integrity in Guatemala with the ongoing removal of judicial independence and the erosion of the separation between church and state. Violence against LGBTI+ persons remained persistent, adolescent and child pregnancy was widespread, and justice has not been made with regards to the death of 41 teenage girls in the Virgen de Asuncion shelter 6 years after the event. Humanists International expressed concern that Guatemala did not support recommendations on safeguarding judicial independence and rejected all recommendations to decriminalize abortion. It urged Guatemala to decriminalize abortion.

705. The Center for Justice and International Law (video message), in a joint statement with Amnesty International and the International Commission for Jurists, regretted the non-acceptance of many recommendations aimed at guaranteeing judicial independence, combating corruption and impunity, strengthening the justice system, and putting an end to the criminal prosecution against justice operators, journalists and human rights defenders. It informed about the increased criminalization of prosecutors, judges and lawyers, being promoted by the Attorney General's Office as a strategy of intimidation and retaliation for having worked in cases of human rights violations and corruption. At least 35 justice operators have been forced into exile due to persecution, whereas others have been suspended from their duties or are in prison. It urged Guatemala to immediately end the misuse of the criminal justice system to intimidate and persecute justice operators, human rights defenders and journalists. The organization urged the Human Rights Council to request Guatemala to comply with its international obligations.

706. The International Service for Human Rights informed that Guatemala had promoted and reformed laws and public policies that restricted women's rights, particularly sexual and reproductive rights. Violence against women is the most reported and most unpunished crime nationwide and sexual violence against girls and adolescents is raising with thousands of forced teenage pregnancies. Although the Law against Femicide and other Forms of Violence against Women is an important achievement, as long as priority is not given to structural changes and to prevention, attention and punishment, this violence will not cease. Although, in 2012, Guatemala committed to develop a LGBTIQ+ public policy, this commitment did not materialize and initiatives denying sexual diversity were adopted. Despite the murder of more than 90 trans women since 2017, the Constitutional Court denied trans people the right to legal identity in 2022. International Service for Human Rights noted that recommendations urging to prohibit conversion therapies and recognize the identity of trans persons were rejected. It urgently called on Guatemala to cooperate with the international community, United Nations experts, and civil society organizations in the implementation of these recommendations.

707. The Advocates for Human Rights (video message) informed about the systemic and widespread violence by criminal organizations or gangs operating with impunity. State actors often fail to investigate and prosecute human rights violations by non-State actors, due, in part, to institutional corruption because the police, the military and the courts have been involved in serious crimes and clandestinely work alongside with criminal gangs. This situation has led to a climate of fear and insecurity, with the gangs disproportionately targeting women, children, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and indigenous peoples. It welcomed that Guatemala accepted recommendations to combat discrimination and violence based on sex, gender identity, and sexual orientation, and to provide training for law enforcement institutions. It expressed disappointment that Guatemala noted several recommendations regarding the provision of more concrete protections for LGBTIQ+ persons, in particular with regard to ensuring equality, investigating crimes against LGBTIQ+ people, allowing transgender Guatemalans to legally change their gender, and ending conversion therapies. It urged Guatemala to protect all marginalized Guatemalans, including survivors of domestic violence and LGBTIQ+ persons.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

708. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 207 recommendations received, 127 had enjoyed the support of Guatemala, and 80 had been noted.

709. To conclude, the delegation of Guatemala reiterated it will continue to protect and guarantee the human rights of all the people in its territory and to work for the promotion, monitoring and dissemination of human rights to build a nation of peace and prosperity.

**Benin**

710. The review of Benin was held on 26 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Benin in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[149]](#footnote-150)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[150]](#footnote-151)

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

711. At its 27th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Benin (see sect. C below).

712. The outcome of the review of Benin comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[152]](#footnote-153) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[153]](#footnote-154)

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

713. Benin thanked the members of the troika, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Somalia, OHCHR, particularly the Secretariat of the universal periodic review, for the time and efforts that led to the successful review of Benin and the preparation of the final report. It also thanked the delegations who took part in the review, as well as other stakeholders for their collaboration and support throughout the process.

714. Benin received 258 recommendations from 99 States and stated that the recommendations were carefully analysed through a methodical consultation of the stakeholders concerned. It explained that, during the first stage of this consultation that involved the sectoral ministries in the National Mechanism for Monitoring the Implementation of International Human Rights Instruments, 224 recommendations were accepted, 2 were partially accepted and 32 were noted. Furthermore, during the second stage that took the form of a dialogue between the Government and civil society organizations, the number of accepted recommendations rose to 234, those partially accepted remained 2 and those noted decreased to 22. Benin stated the 10 new accepted recommendations were 92 to 99,101 and 102.

715. Benin mentioned that, out of the recommendations accepted, 13 had already been largely, if not totally, implemented and that legal provisions had been adopted as part of their voluntary commitments. It further added that certain measures regarding health insurance, access to employment, access to public transport, education, and entrepreneurship had been taken to eradicate exclusions and injustices linked to the rights of disabled people.

716. Benin reaffirmed the commitment of its Government to pursue in the interest of Beninese people and in accordance with their true aspirations, and at the pace of their capacities, the efforts necessary for the implementation of international instruments. It maintained that at the present stage of Benin’s social evolution, an anti-discrimination legislation as specific as indicated in the partially accepted recommendation would be counterproductive. In this regard, it mentioned that the Benin’s Constitution already affectively expressed fraternity, human and legal identity, by giving the equality of all before the law without distinction of origin, race, sex, religion, political opinion or social position, an effectiveness guaranteed by direct recourse to the Constitutional Court. It also mentioned that it implemented a National Action Plan against Racial Discrimination, and that the Government made a commitment to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to draw up a new plan to implement the recommendations made.

717. Benin specified that it had no indigenous or native population within the meaning of the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169). It further pointed out that some of the noted recommendations were not in harmony with the aspirations, values and social norms of the population.

718. As to the recommendations concerning the ratification of certain international instruments, such as the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Benin stressed the importance of the means necessary for the effective enjoyment of these rights and the weakness of its international organizational framework. It however expressed the wish to comply with it.

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

719. Commission Béninoise des Droits de l'Homme congratulated Benin for having, out of the 258 recommendations, accepted 234, of which 9 concerned the Commission, 17 the establishment of the national mechanism for the prevention of torture (NMPT) and 5 the rights of persons with disabilities.

720. Regarding the Commission, it was recommended to continue to have its independence guaranteed through the fashion of the recruitment of its members and to strengthen its ability to intervene with the allocation of the appropriate funding under the Paris Principles. The recent A status accreditation would be strengthened above all with the designation of the Commission as the NMPT. The Commission will fully assume this function in order to ensure the implementation of the seventeen recommendations relating to it.

721. Regarding the rights of persons with disabilities, the Commission recognized the adoption of significant special and historic measures for social inclusion going beyond the acceptance of the five recommendations made in the context of the universal periodic review. The Commission was pleased that Benin had been able to provide a programmatic and institutional response to these various recommendations and it stood at its side to improve the human rights environment.

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

722. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Benin, 15 delegations made statements.

723. India (video message) appreciated the constructive engagement of Benin during the entire review, which reflected its strong commitment to the universal periodic review process. Likewise, it appreciated that as many as 234 recommendations made during the review had been accepted by Benin, including three of its recommendations.

724. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic welcomed the progress made by Benin in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in the field of health care, education, safe drinking water and housing. It was pleased to note that Benin had accepted 234 recommendations out of the 258 recommendations made, including its two recommendations.

725. Lesotho applauded Benin for accepting a majority of the recommendations, including those it made. It appreciated the steps made to improve the country’s constitutional, legal and institutional framework to consolidate democracy and align the entire governance architecture with international justice and human rights standards. It further welcomed the measures undertaken by the Government to construct new detentions facilities to mitigate overcrowding of detainees.

726. Maldives commended Benin for accepting the majority of recommendations received. It noted with appreciation that Benin has accepted both recommendations made by Maldives to continue to conduct awareness raising programmes to encourage girls to endure in school and increase efforts to end violence against women by providing specialized training to all actors involved in victim support.

727. Mauritania welcomed Benin efforts to promote human rights and cooperate with United Nations mechanisms. It appreciated Benin’s launch of a raft of measures aimed at strengthening the rule of law, good governance, respect for human rights, sustainable development and better management and evaluation of public affairs by involving citizens. It recognized the efforts of the National Human Rights Commission in Benin.

728. Morocco commended Benin for the significant efforts in implementing reforms aimed at consolidating the construction of the rule of law, good governance and the protection of human rights. It encouraged the Beninese authorities to pursue these efforts, paying particular attention to the ratification of related international instruments.

729. Nepal commended Benin for accepting most of the recommendations, including both recommendations made by Nepal. It welcomed the incorporation of the abolition of death penalty into the Constitution of Benin. It commended Benin for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

730. Nigeria noted the measures taken by Benin to eliminate all provisions that discriminate against women from its Nationality Code. It commended Benin for its strident efforts to timely address the scourge of violence against women, including the promotion of women’s political, economic and social self-empowerment measures.

731. Pakistan was encouraged that Benin has accepted the majority of the recommendations. It welcomed the continued cooperation of Benin with United Nations human rights mechanisms and the ratification of several international instruments. It appreciated Benin measures to further human rights agenda and its efforts to strengthen social protection systems and provide relief to the most affected.

732. The Russian Federation noted that the majority of the recommendations made to Benin had been adopted, including those it made. It commended the policy of the authorities in implementing their international human rights obligations. It welcomed the approval of new laws to strengthen national capacity building in protection and promotion of human rights.

733. Senegal noted Benin’s progress in implementing its commitments to the protection and promotion of human rights. It welcomed the adoption of several legislative measures, notably the abolition of the death penalty and the criminalization and imprescriptibly of torture, as well as the reforms introduced to consolidate the rule of law, good governance and sustainable development.

734. Sierra Leone commended Benin for accepting a vast majority of the recommendations, including its three recommendations. It appreciated that one of its recommendations to consider discharging accused person on trial for offenses for which maximum sentence is beyond the period of the detention has been fully implemented. It further welcomed the significant reform in the justice sector, including the increase of the membership of the Supreme Council of Justice.

735. Singapore commended Benin on its constructive engagement, including its consideration of the 258 recommendations it received. It encouraged Benin to continue its efforts to ensure the well-being of its people and engage in dialogue on this matter.

736. South Africa commended Benin for accepting 91 per cent (234 of the 258) of the recommendations received during its review, which included those by South Africa to: (i) continue efforts to fight stigma and discrimination of persons living with HIV, including persons from the LGBTQI+ community; (ii) strengthen the legal aid system to ensure effective access to justice for all persons involved in judicial proceedings; (iii) combat the sale of children for forced labour and (iv) to implement the provisions of the Labour Code concerning child labour; and to improve children’s access to social services.

737. Sri Lanka (video message) appreciated Benin’s acceptance of its three recommendations. It commended the priority given by Benin to the promotion of the right to education of children and the importance accorded to increasing access to basic health care and drinking water as well as improving the working conditions of teachers. It encouraged Benin to continue working towards improving the financial, material, and human resources of health centres and child protection centres. It also commended that Benin had put into operation the Insurance for the Strengthening of Human Capital programme, which promoted the right to social security.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

738. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Benin, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

739. Franciscans International welcomed Benin's acceptance of several recommendations relating to the rights of the child. It regretted that Benin took note of the recommendations concerning the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic and Social Cultural Rights. On children's rights, it welcomed the recommendations to encourage Benin to make appropriate investments in the education sector, particularly in the northern region, as well as to invest in public health, particularly in rural areas, and to continue efforts to combat malnutrition with a view to reducing infant, neonatal and maternal mortality rates. It recommended to continue the construction of maternities in areas at risk coupled with the involvement, training and sensitization of midwives on the non-disclosure of the birth conditions of new-borns. Finally, it encouraged Benin to set up a national inter-ministerial monitoring mechanism to ensure their effective implementation in synergy with civil society and other parties concerned.

740. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (video message) appreciated that Benin accepted two recommendations concerning the fight against the stigmatization of people living with HIV - including LGBT people - and the initiation of legal proceedings against those responsible for acts of violence against LGBT people. It was pleased that Benin was already working on their implementation, inviting LGBTI movement representatives to discuss them. It was concerned that eleven universal periodic review recommendations had been noted, considering that the lack of specific legal protection for LGBT people continued to put them at risk of being discriminated against and stigmatised. Transgender people did not have access to a change of marital status or to health care appropriate to their needs, putting them at an additional risk of being exposed to violence.

741. International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES (in-person statement), in a joint statement with Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, recommended Benin to initiate measures to increase the schooling of children; to promote entry into the Beninese labour market by revising article 9 of the "hiring law" to set time limits and a minimum wage for the trial period; providing financial aid for young people; and by promoting functional and easy-to-access employment platforms and offices; to strengthen the legal system to increase access to justice for child victims of violence and to reduce impunity for perpetrators of child abuse; and to improve the reception, protection and support system for child victims through major investment in the training of qualified professionals and the creation of adequate state structures.

742. The International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) welcomed Benin's acceptance of several recommendations on improving detention conditions and the fight against torture. It insisted on the need to fight against prison overcrowding by favouring alternative measures to detention and by ending the systematic and abusive recourse to preventive detention and ensuring the improvement of detention conditions. Regarding the fight against torture, it was essential to revise the criminalization of torture in national law to bring it into line with the provisions of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The monitoring of places of deprivation of liberty by civil society and the establishment of a national prevention mechanism would also make it possible to prevent torture in these places. It encouraged Benin to expedite the establishment of such a mechanism. It regretted that Benin noted Costa Rica's recommendation to investigate extrajudicial executions following general elections in recent years. It urged Benin to lift the amnesty law n ° 2019-39, to carry out impartial investigations*.*

743. The International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message) was concerned to find no mention of the serious violations suffered by LGBTQI+ people in the national report. It urged Benin to recognize and remedy these violations. It appreciated the acceptance by Benin of two recommendations, 46 and 255, but stated that other recommendations addressing discrimination and human rights violations of LGBTQI+ people had been noted. It reportedly exposed the community to other abuses, social excesses or rejection by some, attacks by others and violence by all. While Benin sought to align itself with the African directives, it reminded Benin of the existence of Resolution 275 of the African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights on protection against violence and other human rights violations against persons on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity.

744. The International Service for Human Rights welcomed Benin's acceptance of many universal periodic review recommendations. It highlighted that those on justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, the jurisdictional opening on the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights and the protection of human rights defenders had been noted. Regarding the protection of human rights defenders, it expressed concern at the introduction in recent years of measures restricting civic space. Provisions of the Penal Code punish unarmed gatherings, while those of the Digital Code excessively restrict digital freedom. It urged Benin to revise national legislation to create a more favourable environment for the accomplishment of the work of human rights defenders. It called on Benin to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and to reconsider its position in relation to the jurisdictional opening on the African Court.

745. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation remained concerned by repressive provisions, notably in the 2018 Digital Code and the Criminal Code, which had been used against journalists, human rights defenders and bloggers. Despite the decriminalization of press offences in 2015, journalists continued to be arrested and imprisoned. In October 2022, the right to strike was further undermined by the promulgation of a new law, expanding the sectors that are prohibited from strike action. Violating these strike bans could lead to prison sentences between three and 24 months. It called on Benin to take concrete steps to address these concerns, such as revising the Digital Code to ensure the respect for freedom of expression, adopting a law on the protection of human rights defenders and ensuring that the application of counterterrorism legislation respects human rights.

746. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme paid tribute to Benin for the adoption of several legislative measures, the abolition of the death penalty, the definition and the imprescriptibly of acts of torture, the policy and fight against gender-based violence, despite the high rates of early marriage and the facilitation of access to voluntary termination of pregnancy. It remained concerned about the restrictions imposed on civil society, the press and the right to peaceful demonstration and assembly. It requested Benin to open an inclusive national dialogue with political actors and civil society and to create the conditions for the return of all political exiles. It urged Benin to fight against prison overcrowding, lack of hygiene and food in prisons.

747. Women in Law and Development in Africa appreciated that Benin was working to protect civil and political rights, and in so doing, accepting several recommendations, but some recommendations on human rights defenders had only been noted.

748. Interfaith International appreciated the reforms on the rule of law, good governance and respect for economic, social and cultural rights and measures taken, such as the abolition of the death penalty, the criminalization of torture, the removal of discriminatory provisions against women from the Nationality Code, and the improvement of access to healthcare and drinking water. It urged Benin to intensify efforts to strengthen the protection of children's rights, particularly with regard to early marriage and pregnancy, genital mutilation, sexual exploitation, and prevention of child labour and child trafficking. It invited Benin to protect civic space and media freedom and to continue its efforts to promote social and economic development, as well as to reduce poverty.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

749. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 258 recommendations received, 234 had enjoyed the support of Benin, and 22 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

750. Benin noted that the economic situation, the inflation and specifically the terrorist actions in the West African sub-region continued to be a major source of concerns and that its government was working to create conditions of resilience and new commitments to work for the promotion and protection on human rights, in collaboration with regional and international human rights mechanisms.

751. Regarding specific issues raised concerning children, Benin affirmed its cooperation on a set of provisions and rules, including a review of its Children’s Code. It mentioned its current consideration of measures to improve living conditions in prison and to reduce pre-trial detention to shorten the time of trial. Benin believedthat these measures would soon be effective and would contribute to improving the conditions and protection of human rights in Benin.

**Republic of Korea**

732. The review of the Republic of Korea was held on 26 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Republic of Korea in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[154]](#footnote-155)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[155]](#footnote-156)

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

753. At its 28th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Republic of Korea (see section C below).

754. The outcome of the review of the Republic of Korea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[157]](#footnote-158) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[158]](#footnote-159)

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

755. The delegation of the Republic of Korea thanked member States and stakeholders who took part in the universal periodic review of the Republic of Korea, held on 26 January 2023, for their meaningful contributions. The guidance and assistance provided by the members of the troika, namely Côte d'Ivoire, France and the United Arab Emirates throughout the process was also appreciated. Welcoming the start of the fourth cycle of universal periodic review in 2022, the Government has remained fully committed to the mechanism, as well as the protection and promotion of human rights.

756. During its fourth review, the Republic of Korea received 263 recommendations from 95 Member States. After the Working Group session, the Government held a consultation with the National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea and representatives of civil society, who offered valuable opinions and views on the recommendations. The recommendations were carefully reviewed through the National Human Rights Policy Council to coordinate and engage with relevant ministries and agencies.

757. After thorough consideration of the recommendations, the Government made its position on 166 recommendations, by supporting 63 recommendations, noting 98 recommendations, and partially supporting 5 recommendations. In cases where distinguishable actions were incorporated within one recommendation, and the Government was supportive of one or more of the actions in part, the Government considered the recommendation as partially supported.

758. The delegation explained that the addendum to the Working Group report provided detailed information concerning the Government’s position on 166 recommendations that includes 165 recommendations which the Government reserved its position at the time of the adoption of the Working Group report and one recommendation which was moved from the category of “supported” to “noted.” In total, the Government supported 159 recommendations, partially supported 5 recommendations, and noted 99 recommendations out of total 263 recommendations.

759. The response of the Government provided in the addendum to the report of the Working Group has been distributed to all delegations and posted on the website of the Human Rights Council. The addendum outlined the rationale behind the position of the Republic of Korea on some recommendations that required additional clarifications.

760. During the review, the Republic of Korea received positive feedback concerning the implementation of recommendations in several areas during its past reviews. Recommendations made in those areas during the fourth review have encouraged the Government to continue its efforts to ensure further improvement.

761. The Government expressed its support to the recommendations that have been in the process of implementation or would be implemented in a foreseeable time. The Government has noted some recommendations, as they were not in line with the spirit and purpose of the universal periodic review. There were some other recommendations, which were noted, because they required immediate actions in a short period of time, or they were being inapplicable considering the domestic legal system and practice or were not in line with the Government’s position.

762. Many recommendations called for the ratification of or accession to international human rights instruments. The Government acceded to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in December 2022 and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance in January 2023. Thus, the Republic of Korea has ratified eight out of the nine core United Nations human rights treaties. The delegation stressed that the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families would require further consideration.

763. Several recommendations were related to equality and non-discrimination. Concerning recommendations related to legal prohibition of the discrimination, the Government considered each of them on the basis of an action they required and decided to support some of them. Other recommendations did not enjoy the support of the Government because of existing obstacles that would not enable to take immediate actions in a short period of time. The Government would continue its efforts to implement the principle of equality, protect vulnerable groups and eliminate discrimination in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Korea.

764. The abolition of the death penalty would require a thorough review by taking account its functions in criminal justice, and current domestic and international circumstances. As a de facto abolitionist state, the Government would continue to follow the discussions on the death penalty in the international level.

765. The Government noted that alternative service for conscientious objector to military service were put in place on 26 October 2020 in line with recommendations of the previous cycles of the review. The period and type of services were decided through careful deliberation in the National Assembly, and they were based on social consensus and the need to respect equity and equality among other citizens serving in the military. No conscientious objector to military service was currently imprisoned. Measures were also taken to expunge their criminal records in accordance with the relevant laws.

766. The Government expressed its full support to recommendations to continue efforts to tackle human trafficking. The Government established the first Comprehensive Plan to Prevent Human Trafficking (2023-2027) in 2023 at the inter-ministerial level to prevent and combat crimes of human trafficking as well as ensure protection for the victims.

767. The Government supported recommendations on the rights of women and gender equality, including equal representation in decision making positions, the gender pay gap, and gender-based violence in both online and offline platforms. The Government strove for strengthening the punishment of new forms of sexual crimes through the Act on Special Cases Concerning the Punishment of Sexual Crimes and the Act on the Punishment of Stalking, as such.

768. The policy of the new administration of the Republic of Korea focused on the promotion and protection of the democracy, the rule of law, and human rights. The Government aimed at fulfilling its leading role as a “Global Pivotal State” by upholding United Nations human rights standards and taking part in human rights mechanisms of the United Nations. The Government attached great importance in incorporating international human rights norms and standards into its legislation, policies, and practices.

769. The delegation reassured the Human Rights Council its commitment to follow-up with the recommendations and to submit a midterm report, through constructive dialogue with the National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea, civil society representatives and relevant ministries and agencies. The Government would ensure their implementation in the framework of the next national action plan for the promotion and protection of human rights.

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

770. The National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea thanked United Nations member States for their wide-ranging recommendations which had included newly emerging challenges regarding climate change, new technology, and business and human rights. While welcoming that the Republic of Korea had supported 164 recommendations out of 263 received, it found regrettable the fact that 99 recommendations had been noted, particularly recommendations calling for a comprehensive anti-discrimination act, the abolition of the death penalty, and the improvement of alternative military service for conscientious objectors. The Commission urged the Government to pay due consideration to these issues and encouraged establishing concrete plans to implement individual recommendations.

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

771. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Republic of Korea, 16 delegations made statements.

772. China welcomed the support of all its recommendations but remained concerned about discrimination, violence, sexual harassment, and vulnerable groups. It expressed hope that the Government would take measures against racial discrimination, hate speech, and violence against women, and guarantee the rights of vulnerable groups to housing, education, health, and employment.

773. India (video message) expressed appreciation for the acceptance by the Republic of Korea of 159 recommendations, including the three recommendations made by India. It wished the country success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

774. Indonesia welcomed the commitment of the Republic of Korea to ending discrimination against women, by accepting most related recommendations, but noted that two of the three recommendations from Indonesia, relating to migrant worker protection, were not supported. Indonesia expressed the wish for these recommendations to be considered in the future.

775. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended progress made by the Republic of Korea in education and measures to enhance the protection of human rights, especially of vulnerable groups. It expressed appreciation for the acceptance by the Republic of Korea of most recommendations received, including its own two recommendations.

776. Libya (video message) commended the efforts of the Republic of Korea to promote and protect human rights and the establishment of a national plan to implement their commitments.

777. Maldives lauded the establishment of a National Centre for the Rights of the Child, and the acceptance of the recommendations made by Maldives on reinforcing the gender and women's rights mandate of the National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea.

778. Nepal commended the Republic of Korea for accepting most of the recommendations, including both recommendations from Nepal. It praised the protection of the rights of migrant workers and the Act on the Prevention of Human Trafficking and the Protection of Victims.

779. Pakistan welcomed the acceptance by the Republic of Korea of many recommendations, including those made by Pakistan, cooperation of the Government with the United Nations human rights mechanisms, and measures taken to further the human rights agenda in the country.

780. The Russian Federation noted with regret that only one of its three recommendations was supported by the Republic of Korea, and expressed concern about the Law on National Security, allowing arrest and long-term imprisonment of citizens for acts against the State, and insufficient efforts to ensure freedom of expression. The delegation expressed the hope that supported recommendations would be implemented to overcome the shortcomings.

781. Singapore commended the acceptance by the Republic of Korea of its two recommendations on persons with disabilities and older persons and welcomed the expansion of infrastructure to address challenges faced by both groups. Singapore stated that it looked forward to the implementation of supported recommendations.

782. Sri Lanka expressed appreciation for the acceptance by the Republic of Korea of the majority of recommendations received, including its three recommendations. It lauded the continued commitment to promoting the right to education, and efforts to prevent human trafficking and protect trafficking victims.

783. Tunisia thanked the Republic of Korea for its acceptance of most of the recommendations submitted to it, notably those regarding strengthening policies aimed at gender equality, enhancing public sector representation by women, protecting the rights of children, and promoting care for persons with disabilities.

784. The United Republic of Tanzania praised the Republic of Korea for accepting most of the recommendations, for the continued cooperation with the human rights mechanism, and for various initiatives undertaken to promote and protect gender equality and the rights of women. It wished the delegation success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

785. Vanuatu noted positively that the Republic of Korea had accepted its recommendation to ensure that non-governmental organizations and Indigenous peoples were equally represented in future climate change negotiations but expressed regret that its recommendation to swiftly eliminate all fossil fuels and transition to renewable energy had been noted.

786. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the acceptance by the Republic of Korea of its recommendations, especially those calling for ending hate speech, adopting a strategy to combat prejudice, misinformation and stigmatization of migrants and refugees, and ending torture in detention centres. It expressed hope that the Government would advance in implementing accepted recommendations.

787. Algeria thanked the Republic of Korea for accepting two recommendations presented by Algeria. Algeria acknowledged with appreciation the constructive engagement of the Republic of Korea in combating racism, discrimination, and xenophobia, and commended the Government for its international cooperation projects.

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

788. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Republic of Korea, seven other stakeholders made statements.

789. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (video message) welcomed the acceptance by the Republic of Korea of the recommendations for comprehensive sex education, including sexual orientation and gender identity and a ban on conversion therapy. It expressed deep concern, however, that the Government did not accept other key recommendations, on a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, repealing criminalization of same-sex acts in the military, recognition of same-sex marriage, and legal recognition of trans people. Given that these recommendations were only noted, it questioned the political will of the administration to non-discrimination and called on the Government to commit to progress on the rights of LGBTI persons.

790. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) stated that it did not underestimate the advance made by the Republic of Korea in ceasing to criminalise conscientious objection to military service and releasing convicted objectors. However, the organization highlighted that, during the fourth universal periodic review, twelve related recommendations had been made, and that, although no longer classified as criminals, conscientious objectors continued to be treated as such, being required to reside for the alternative service period in penal institutions and perform work identical to that of prisoners, and with the thirty-six-month duration, twice that of military service, as punitive as anywhere globally.

791. Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale -OCAPROCE Internationale stated that it took note of the recommendations and observations addressed to the Government of the Republic of Korea, including those on trafficking in human beings and domestic violence, of most relevance to its organization. It commended the efforts made by the authorities to end discrimination against women, gender equality, and increase representation of women at all levels, as well as progress in the implementation of the law on the prevention of violence against women.

792. The Center for Global Nonkilling made a strong call for peace, including exploring new peace policies and greater respect for life and well-being. It asserted that peace also meant respect of human life, with States having a duty of exemplarity and education regarding human rights, including for the right to life, and that it saw no strategic or valid human reasons to maintain the death penalty. While it saluted the de facto moratorium on executions, it deplored that the Republic of Korea had noted all recommendations aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and called for abolishing the death penalty.

793. Amnesty International (video message) urged the Government to recognize the transnational nature of online gender-based violence and adopt measures to prevent the distribution of illegal and non-consensual materials online. It further urged the authorities to implement supported recommendations to reduce gender inequality, as women faced legal, social, and economic discrimination, including the removal of gender quotas and of the term “gender equality” from the national curriculum and local government departments. Measures should include halting plans to close the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family and strengthening the central mechanism for the advancement of women.

794. The Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development expressed disappointment about the limited engagement of the Government with civil society and apparent ignoring of their key concerns. It highlighted that the Republic of Korea had noted recommendations to abolish the death penalty and the National Security Act, and that, despite support for recommendations on freedom of peaceful assembly, the Government had expanded the grounds on which rallies could be banned under the Assembly and Demonstration Act, with increased reports of excessive use of force by police against peaceful gatherings and criminal investigations against activists. It called on the Government to guarantee the right to peaceful assembly and adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law.

795. GongGam Human Rights Law Foundation (video message) emphasized that the Government position remained unchanged regarding the death penalty and National Security Law. It highlighted that steps had not been taken to protect the rights of migrants, refugees, children, and women through supporting recommendations to ratify corresponding treaties. It noted the lukewarm attitude toward establishing a comprehensive Anti-Discrimination Act and asserted that the Government must demonstrate commitment in implementing recommendations on freedom of expression, assembly, and association. It urged the Government to reconsider the plan to lower the age of criminal responsibility, as well as develop an action plan to implement recommendations.

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

796. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 263 recommendations received, 159 had enjoyed the support of the Republic of Korea, and 99 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.

797. In conclusion, the delegation of the Republic of Korea expressed its gratitude to member States, National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea, and representatives of civil society organizations for their constructive views and comments during adoption of the outcomes of the fourth universal periodic review of the country. The encouragements and concerns expressed during the discussions would guide the Republic of Korea to further pursue the highest standards of human rights. The delegation also conveyed its appreciation to OHCHR for their genuine support during the review process.

798. The delegation stated that the universal periodic review extended a valuable opportunity to closely examine and monitor the situation of human rights through an interactive and ongoing process. The Government would always keep the spirit of the universal periodic review in mind and would continue to follow-up on the recommendations in an open and transparent manner. The delegation reaffirmed the unwavering support of the Government to the universal periodic review and other human rights mechanisms of the United Nations.

**Switzerland**

799. The review of Switzerland was held on 27 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Switzerland in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[159]](#footnote-160)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[160]](#footnote-161)

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

800. At its 28th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Switzerland (see sect. C below).

801. The outcome of the review of Switzerland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[162]](#footnote-163) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[163]](#footnote-164)

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

802. The delegation indicated that Switzerland had welcomed its participation for the fourth time in the universal periodic review, recalling that it considered the review to be an opportunity that strengthened the national debate on human rights.

803. During the interactive dialogue, which had taken place on 27 January 2023, Switzerland had been addressed a total of 317 recommendations. Of these recommendations, 209 had been supported, 102 had been noted, and 6 had been partially accepted by Switzerland.

804. In accordance with the country’s well-established practice, Switzerland only accepted recommendations when it could commit to implementing them within a reasonable timeframe or if their implementation was already foreseen. Therefore, the decision to either support or take note of a recommendation had been taken following an in-depth analysis to determine whether measures had already been adopted by Switzerland to implement the recommendation or whether it would be in a position to do so by the time of the next universal periodic review.

805. In determining its positions, Switzerland had engaged in an inclusive decision-making process at the domestic level, which included consultations first with the cantons in their areas of competence and then with other relevant stakeholders, such as Swiss non-governmental organizations. Switzerland expressed particular satisfaction that this process had been carried out in close consultation with the cantons, as they had a crucial role in the implementation of human rights in the country.

806. The Conference of Cantonal Governments, which represents the 26 cantons, conducted a consultation process with all the cantonal governments and inter-cantonal bodies concerned. The federal offices submitted a consolidated position to the Federal Council, which took into account the positions of the cantonal governments, for a final decision. Finally, the Federal Council adopted the position of Switzerland on the recommendations at its meeting on 2 June 2023. The Parliament's foreign policy committees were informed of the positions taken on 19 June and 30 June 2023.

807. The delegation provided clarification concerning some of the recommendations that had been noted by Switzerland. Regarding recommendations to become a party to international instruments, the Federal Council regularly analysed the national legal and political order with a view to ratifying additional instruments for the protection of human rights, and to examine the possibility of withdrawing reservations previously made. In this regard, the Federal Council would shortly be examining the practical consequences for the Swiss legal system of ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

808. Regarding certain recommendations on discrimination, the delegation highlighted that in Switzerland, discrimination was expressly prohibited by Article 8 of the Federal Constitution, the highest level of domestic law. In addition, laws such as the Gender Equality Act and the Federal Act on the Elimination of Discrimination against People with Disabilities (Disability Discrimination Act) directly addressed certain types of discrimination. This approach, of adopting specific legal provisions to prohibit discrimination by categories, made it possible to offer the most appropriate institutional response to each specific area. Therefore, even though Switzerland did not have comprehensive legislation at the federal level to combat all forms of discrimination, the principle of equality and non-discrimination was firmly anchored in the legal system. This particular situation was a specific feature of the Swiss legal system, which was characterised by its attachment to the monist tradition

809. Concerning certain supported recommendations, the delegation highlighted that Switzerland considered it to be an ongoing duty to combat racism and racial discrimination in all their forms, including their structural dimension. It had therefore carefully examined the many recommendations received on this issue and was committed to implementing them seriously. Various ongoing efforts would be continued, such as the awareness-raising activities of the Service for Combating Racism which, due to the current situation, focused on schools, as well as racism on the Internet, including hate speech. Regarding hate speech in particular, the Federal Office of Communications was examining whether the Swiss regulatory framework offered an adequate legal response.

810. Regarding business and human rights, Switzerland encouraged responsible business conduct and the Federal Council was committed to ensuring that companies assumed their responsibility to respect human rights and exercise due diligence throughout their value chains. Accordingly, the action plan on business and human rights supported due diligence procedures by companies. In addition, new legal provisions on due diligence and transparency in relation to minerals and metals from conflict zones and child labour came into force in Switzerland in 2022.

811. The delegation highlighted three areas regarding which Switzerland had received several recommendations and on which significant progress had been achieved since the interactive dialogue in January 2023.

812. First, regarding persons with disabilities, in March 2023, the Federal Council had decided to better protect persons with disabilities against discrimination in the workplace and access to services. To this end, it had instructed the Federal Department of Home Affairs to present a revision of the Disability Discrimination Act in those areas by the end of 2023. In parallel with this legislative work, the Federal Council decided to strengthen cooperation between the Federal Council, the cantons and the municipalities by adopting a number of measures designed to give practical effect to equality for persons with disabilities.

813. The second notable development was the successful establishment on 23 May 2023, of the Swiss National Human Rights Institution. The creation of this institution, after more than 20 years on the political agenda, marked a historic moment for Switzerland and was the result of a process that had been prepared by a working group composed by multiple relevant actors in the country and coordinated by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. The Federal Council and the cantons had now entrusted full independence to the elected steering committee and the President of the institution.

814. Third, in June 2023, the revision of the Swiss Criminal Code related to offences against sexual integrity had been adopted by the Parliament, expanding the definition of rape to include refusal and explicitly taking into account the victim's possible inability to refuse due to a state of shock.

815. Regarding equality between women and men, Switzerland was continuing to implement the commitments made with its Gender Equality Strategy 2030. This strategy now included more than 240 measures to promote equality in the workplace, strengthen the reconciliation between work, private and family life and combat gender-based violence and discrimination. Switzerland had also adopted a national action plan to implement the Istanbul Convention, which included 44 concrete measures to prevent and combat gender-based violence.

816. While Switzerland was proud to have made concrete progress since its third universal periodic review in 2017, it was nevertheless aware that its efforts must be maintained to meet existing challenges. The adoption of the report of the Working Group on Switzerland's universal periodic review by the Human Rights Council did not mark the end of the universal periodic review process, but rather the continuation of these efforts. Switzerland took the implementation of the recommendations it had supported very seriously and would carry out this process until the next cycle of the universal periodic review by continuing the dialogue with all the relevant stakeholders.

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

817. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Switzerland, 15 delegations made statements.

818. The Philippines thanked Switzerland for accepting its recommendations to provide adequate resources to and empower the National Human Rights Institution in line with the Paris Principles, support the operationalization of the loss and damage fund established at COP 27, and ensure that the 2030 emission reduction target was consistent with the 1.5 degrees imperative as well as continue its climate financing.

819. The Russian Federation noted that only one of the four recommendations it had made was supported by Switzerland. It expressed concern about rising discrimination against Russians in Switzerland, overcrowding in some prisons in the French-speaking part of the country, and the existence of laws that unreasonably limited the right to freedom of expression. It expressed the hope that the supported recommendations would be duly implemented and indicated that it would carefully monitor their implementation.

820. Senegal noted the progress achieved by the Swiss Government in implementing its commitments to promote and protect human rights, such as the establishment in 2023 of a National Human Rights Institution, action taken to combat racism, and reforms related to migration policies.

821. Sierra Leone expressed appreciation that Switzerland had supported two of the recommendations it had made to provide sufficient funding for the National Human Rights Institution to enable it to fulfil its mandate, and to adopt a comprehensive disability strategy and action plan for the implementation of the rights set out in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It welcomed the efforts made by Switzerland to guarantee free and adequate access to education.

822. Sri Lanka welcomed Switzerland’s actions in combating racism and hate speech and encouraged it to continue its efforts to strengthen legislative and administrative measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech. It commended the strengthening of the provisions of the Civil Code on the protection of children against abuse and the introduction of new laws on corporate liability.

823. Ukraine supported the commitment by Switzerland to human rights as demonstrated by its active role in the Human Rights Council and through efforts made since the last universal periodic review. Ukraine welcomed Switzerland’s commitment to criminalize torture and establish a National Human Rights Institution.

824. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the inauguration of the National Human Rights Institution in May 2023, as well as Switzerland’s progress in combating human trafficking and sexual exploitation. It encouraged Switzerland to submit a voluntary mid-term report on progress in implementing all the recommendations which had been accepted.

825. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the measures taken by Switzerland to improve the working conditions of persons with disabilities, its efforts to combat climate change and its support to address climate caused damage.

826. Vanuatu noted that Switzerland had accepted the majority of the recommendations received, including those aimed at reducing the gender pay gap between women and men in all sectors of the economy, to promote an equal and better representation of women in society’s key roles, and to improve childcare facilities.

827. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela regretted that Switzerland had not supported the recommendations it had made. It reiterated the need to eradicate unilateral coercive measures and to guarantee and promote the right of peasants to their own food and agricultural systems. It also highlighted the importance of ending human rights violations during pretrial detention and reducing the suicide rate in detention and establishing a legal definition of racial discrimination and norms against racial and ethnic profiling.

828. Algeria observed that Switzerland had noted the recommendation to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and stated that it would continue to engage with the country on this issue. Algeria noted with satisfaction that the Swiss Government had accepted its recommendation to respond favourably to countries of origin to recuperate their funds illegally transferred abroad.

829. Armenia appreciated Switzerland’s commitment to further upholding the protection of human rights and fundamental freedom in different areas, such as in combating discrimination, reducing the gender pay gap as well as raising awareness on the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and international efforts for the prevention of genocide.

830. Belgium expressedappreciation that Switzerland had accepted its recommendation to amend the definition of rape so that it is based on lack of consent. Belgium regretted however, that Switzerland had not supported its recommendations to strengthen efforts in terms of equal pay by adopting a more effective mechanism to remedy gender-based wage discrimination or introduce the crime of torture as a separate offense in the Criminal Code with penalties commensurate with the gravity of the acts.

831. Botswana noted Switzerland’s support of its recommendations to take measures to ensure adequate funding for the National Programme against Poverty and to strengthen measures to ensure access to quality education by all children.

832. Burkina Faso commended Switzerland for its measures to strengthen mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights and its acceptance of most of the recommendations it had received, including the recommendation made by Burkina Faso calling for a continued strengthening of measures aimed at eliminating female genital mutilation on its territory.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

833. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Switzerland, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

834. The Center for Global Nonkilling stated that, as one of the richest countries in the world, Switzerland should be a champion at eradicating poverty. However, some 8 per cent of the population lived below the poverty line, and some 7 per cent were at risk of poverty. Moreover, persons doing the alternative service to military service received pay below the poverty line. It further stated that the positions taken by Switzerland on certain recommendations demonstrated that the country was not a strong example at curbing climate change emissions and at encouraging finance and business to end involvement in fossil fuels.

835. The World Evangelical Alliance regretted that no recommendation had been made on the issue of the criminalization of solidarity towards persons without a valid permit and called on Switzerland to review Article 116 of the Foreign Nationals and Integration Act to decriminalize humanitarian assistance to migrants in an irregular situation. It also regretted restrictions in access to the public space in the Canton of Geneva, in consequence of a strict interpretation of the concept of secularism. Consequently, evangelical communities that traditionally held baptism ceremonies on the public beaches of Lake Geneva had been denied authorization to do so affecting their exercise of the right to religious freedom.

836. Action Canada for Population and Development (video message) welcomed Switzerland’s acceptance of several recommendations on meeting its sexual and reproductive rights-related obligations. However, it regretted that Switzerland did not receive any recommendations on access to contraception during its fourth cycle, despite it being an area of concern as many could not afford contraception. Additionally, it regretted the inconsistent approach taken by Switzerland to recommendations received on addressing racism and racial discrimination. It remained concerned by structural racism and its varied manifestations as illustrated through barriers to accessing affordable health services or housing through restrictive immigration rules, or through a lack of accountability for racial profiling.

837. The World Jewish Congress (video message) stated that Jewish life had existed in Switzerland for centuries without interruption, as Swiss Jews were fortunate to be spared from the Holocaust. It indicated that the Swiss State actively protected Jewish life and minority rights, ensuring religious and cultural freedom. Unfortunately, antisemitism persisted in Switzerland, although it seldom resulted in violence or property damage. Moreover, there had been a significant increase in online hate speech. It observed that civil society alone could not fully handle the monitoring of such incidents and stated that Switzerland should assume its responsibility by providing financial support to these monitoring bodies.

838. The International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) noted that there was still no specific criminal offence of torture in Swiss criminal law. To address this legal vacuum, a parliamentary initiative had been introduced in December 2020, but it wasn’t clear what the outcome of this legislative process would be. It welcomed the fact that Switzerland accepted recommendations which asked to ensure the pursuit of the ongoing legislative process in Parliament but regretted that it had not accepted all other recommendations calling for the criminalization of torture as a specific offence. It stated that an independent mechanism mandated to investigate complaints against police violence was still needed in every canton.

839. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) observed that Switzerland had noted the recommendation to end the discriminatory treatment of conscientious objectors who opted for civilian service. It stated that setting the duration of civilian service at one and a half times that of military service incorporated a punitive element. It noted that a draft law that was being developed would impose further discriminative conditions on those opting for civilian service and expressed the hope that such proposals would eventually be rejected.

840. The Alliance Defending Freedom expressed deep concern with the new guidelines on assisted suicide adopted in May 2022, by the Swiss Medical Association, broadening access to this practice by giving a greenlight to physicians to assist in the suicide of patients who exhibited signs of unbearable suffering. It stated that the relatively lower cost of assisted suicide compared to palliative care and long-term medical treatment, were creating an environment where people could feel pressured to choose assisted suicide due to financial or other vulnerabilities. It urged Switzerland to safeguard the right to life of all persons without discrimination, including for those living with disabilities or otherwise vulnerable.

841. FIAN International e.V. (video message) stated that Switzerland had presented a somewhat too positive picture of the human rights situation in the country. It noted that Switzerland continued to deny the justiciability of economic, social and cultural rights, and had refused to ratify several optional protocols or to provide sufficient funds for the coordination of implementation at all levels of the federal system. A flagrant example was the recently established national human rights institution, which would receive insufficient resources to carry out its mandate. It regretted that Switzerland had not adopted mandatory rules on the activities of multinational corporations.

842. The Institute for NGO Research (video message) stated that, although Switzerland had adopted the consensus International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition, implementation remained weak. It stated that antisemitic attacks were growing, often under the facade of anti-Zionism, and noted reports of anti-Jewish stereotypes during the COVID-19 epidemic. It stated that Swiss federal funding for non-governmental frameworks that promoted antisemitism was very troubling and that such policies were counterproductive. It urged the Government of Switzerland to examine and change these policies, including the implementation of the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance working definition of antisemitism.

843. Amnesty International spoke in its capacity as coordinator of the UPR Submission of the NGO Platform. They regretted that, on several key human rights challenges, federal and cantonal authorities failed to engage in a self-critical conversation with civil society. They indicated that, although recommendations on the new national human rights institution were supported, most observers considered it impossible for it to reach A status under the Paris Principles given the funding constraints. They highlighted several concerns, including on lack of action, despite support for many relevant recommendations, to ensure the full rights of migrants and refugees, the fact that recommendations on racial profiling and police oversight were noted, and that the Government still did not explicitly support the introduction of a specific torture definition in the Criminal Code.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

844. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 317 recommendations received, 209 had enjoyed the support of Switzerland, and 102 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 6 recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

845. In conclusion, the delegation thanked the United Nations member States once again for their commitment to the universal periodic review of Switzerland, as well as the OHCHR Secretariat and other United Nations staff in Geneva for their support throughout the process.

**Zambia**

846. The review of Zambia was held on 30 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Zambia 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;[[164]](#footnote-165)

(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;[[165]](#footnote-166)

(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.[[166]](#footnote-167)

847. At its 28th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Zambia (see sect. C below).

848. The outcome of the review of Zambia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[167]](#footnote-168) 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.[[168]](#footnote-169)

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

849. The delegation of Zambia stated that Zambia was delighted to have undergone its fourth universal periodic review, which highlighted the tremendous progress that Zambia had made in respecting and protecting human rights and helped the Government to reflect on shortcomings in certain areas.

850. During the review, Zambia received 250 recommendations. At that stage, Zambia communicated that 183 recommendations enjoyed its support, and 23 recommendations were noted. The bulk of the noted recommendations were not in sync with the national values and principles as provided for in Constitution, as they related to LGBTQI persons. Recommendations relating to the recognition of indigenous peoples were also noted because Zambia did not have indigenous peoples, as defined in international law. The remaining 44 recommendations were deferred for further consultations with national stakeholders. Following those consultations, one recommendation was noted because it was generic in nature and 43 recommendations were supported, bring the total number of supported recommendations to 226 and representing a 90.4 per cent acceptance rate.

851. The acceptance rate of recommendations was the highest, when compared to the previous two review. At the review in 2017, Zambia supported 90.1 per cent of the recommendations received and at the 2012 review, Zambia supported 73 per cent of the recommendations received.

852. In view of the cost implications associated with the constitution making processes, the Government has pledged to amend the Constitution in a three phased approach under the Eighth National Development Plan that was launched in 2022. This process would commence with non-contentious issue, and thereafter, a referendum on the Bill of Rights would be held and it would conclude with a holistic review of the Constitution.

853. The delegation stated that Zambia took the supported seriously and would begin the process of implementing them. The Government was committed to working with all stakeholders who had a genuine interest in the protection of human rights.

854. Zambia has commenced the process of ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, which was an indication that the implementation of some of the recommendations had already begun.

855. On 27 June 2023, Zambia launched the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up. The establishment of this mechanism was partly necessitated by the shortcomings in the coordination and the preparation of State party reports in relation to the human rights instruments to which Zambia was a party. Despite the enactment of the Ratification of International Agreements Act, No. 34 of 2016 of the Laws of Zambia, there remained a backlog in Zambia fulfilling its reporting obligations, and the establishment of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up became inevitable. One of the programmes under the Good Governance Environment Pillar of the Eighth National Development Plan was to create the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up.

856. A review of the law relating to the Human Rights Commission has also commended with a view to incorporating the Principles Relating to the Status of National Human Rights Institutions (Paris Principles). The Bill, which provides for part-time members instead of members being appointed on a full-time basis, was currently before the Parliament.

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

857. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Zambia, 16 delegations made statements.

858. Gabon took positive note of the efforts made by the Zambian Government to equip itself with a legal corpus in line with the United Nations human rights instruments, which included the adoption of legislation aimed at abolishing the death penalty and the enactment of the Children's Code of 2022.

859. India (video message) appreciated the constructive engagement of the delegation of Zambia in the country’s universal periodic review, which reflected a strong commitment to this process. It welcomed the enactment of the Children’s Code of 2022, the launch of the Eighth National Development Plan and the establishment of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-Up. India congratulated Zambia for a successful review and wished it success in the implementation of the support recommendations.

860. Lesotho appreciated that most of the recommendations made enjoyed the support of Zambia, including those recommendations made by Lesotho. Zambia had taken impressive steps to combat gender-based violence and had developed the legal framework guaranteeing socio-economic rights. Lesotho was cognizant of some of the challenges with which Zambia had been grabbling and expressed optimism that Zambia would take appropriate measures to address them.

861. Libya (video message) appreciated the steps taken by Zambia to improve the human rights situation in the country, the spirit of cooperation and positive dialogue it had pursued during the review and its acceptance of many recommendations made during the review.

862. Malawi congratulated Zambia for its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. It urged Zambia to adopt a plan for the implementation of supported recommendations and link this plan to ongoing initiatives in line with the priorities of the country.

863. Maldives welcomed the commitment by Zambia to promote human rights and sustainable development. It commended Zambia for supporting most of the recommendations received during the review and noted with appreciation that Zambia had supported both the recommendations made by Maldives.

864. Mauritania applauded the tireless efforts made by Zambia to promote sustainable economic and social development to raise the standard of living of its population. Mauritania commended Zambia for its constructive cooperation with the human rights mechanisms, including the universal periodic review mechanism, and welcomed the continuation of national human rights policies, particularly in the areas of economic, social, and cultural rights.

865. Morocco noted the progress made by Zambia in the promotion and protection of human rights and encouraged the national authorities to consolidate its legislative measures to promote the protection of the rights of migrants and refugees.

866. Mozambique appreciated that Zambia had supported most of the recommendations that had been made, including those recommendations made by Mozambique. It wished Zambia success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

867. Namibia thanked Zambia for its constructive participation in and commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. It noted that Zambia had supported the two recommendations made by Namibia and wished Zambia success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

868. Nepal thanked Zambia for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism, and for supporting most of the recommendations received, including those made by Nepal. It took positive note of the Children’s Code of 2022, which aimed to prevent child marriage, as well as forced marriage, and encouraged Zambia to effectively implement this Code.

869. Nigeria took positive note of the efforts made by Zambia to ensure that women take up leadership and decision-making positions in the country and commended Zambia for the measures taken to reduce maternal mortality.

870. The Russian Federation noted that most of the recommendations received, including those made by the Russian Federation had been supported. It took positive note of policies relating to the implementation of international human rights obligations and the adoption of new legislation aimed at strengthening the national potential in promoting and protecting human rights, including in the areas of poverty reduction and socio-economic development.

871. Senegal commended Zambia for the steps taken to implement its commitments in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights, including the amendment of the Penal Code abolishing the death penalty and policies to combat gender-based violence. Senegal wished Zambia every success in implementing the supported recommendations.

872. South Africa congratulated Zambia on the successful outcome of its universal periodic review, commended Zambia for its constructive engagement with the process and welcomed its positive response to the recommendations received. South Africa expressed its appreciation to Zambia for supporting all the recommendations made by South Africa.

873. Sri Lanka (video message) noted with appreciation the constructive engagement of Zambia with the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review during its review in January 2023, and that Zambia had supported most of the recommendations received, including the recommendations made by Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka welcomed the continued commitment of Zambia to promote the rights of the child and commends Zambia for introducing free education from early childhood to the secondary level and enhancement of facilities to ensure access to education for children with special educational needs.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

874. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Zambia, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

875. Action Canada for Population and Development (video message) commended Zambia for supporting recommendations relating to the financing of the country’s HIV. Zambia would need to increase the roll-out of youth-friendly health services. In the education sector, Zambia would need to invest in training and adequately remunerating teachers and ensure that schools were equipped to provide young parents with adequate childcare during their attendance in schools. It expressed regret that Zambia had noted recommendations on the decriminalization of abortion and stated that Zambia must decriminalize abortion and ensure access to safe abortion services.

876. International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES (in-person statement), in a joint statement with Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS, and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco commended Zambia for supporting recommendations to improve free quality education but expressed concerns about the lack of educational opportunities for children in rural areas and the negative impact of child labour and early marriage on access to education. It noted that Zambia had supported recommendations focusing on improving access to education for girls in rural areas. It acknowledged the National Action Plan for eliminating worst forms of child labour but stressed that child labour had remained widespread, particularly in rural areas. It called for more education funding, follow-up actions on ending child marriage, and collaboration with civil society to eradicate child labour.

877. The International Lesbian and Gay Association (video message) welcomed the decision of Zambia to support 226 recommendations of the 250 recommendations received, particularly those relating to the elimination of discrimination, the legal protection for vulnerable groups and combating sexual and gender-based violence. It also welcomed the efforts made to abolish the death penalty. It expressed disappointment that recommendations relating to LGBTI rights had been noted and urged Zambia to repeal all laws that discriminated on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

878. The International Service for Human Rights (video message) stated that human rights defenders would continue to be at risk should certain provisions of the Penal Code remain in its current form and called on Zambia to amend section 155 of the Penal Code to ensure its consistency with international human rights standards. It was also concerned about the refusal of the Government to repeal laws criminalizing minority groups, which hindered the work of human rights defenders on issues relating to gender-based violence. It called on the Government to enact a specific legal framework to recognise and protect the work of human rights defenders.

879. Edmund Rice International (video message) welcomed the commitment of Zambia to protect children's rights through the National Child Policy and the Children's Code Act but called for urgent action to address child marriage, abuse, teenage pregnancy, and trafficking of children. It urged the Government to increase support for the home-grown school feeding scheme and increase implementation of national policies on nutrition. It also urged Zambia to ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Convention against Discrimination in Education.

880. The Advocates for Human Rights (video message) welcomed the abolition of the death penalty in the Penal Code and urged Zambia to commute the death sentences of those convicts upon whom the death sentence had been imposed, abolish the death penalty for all crimes, including those under the Defence Act and ratify, without reservation, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It also encouraged Zambia to amend the Bill of Rights in the Constitution to explicitly prohibit the death penalty.

881. CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message) expressed concern about the repression of civil society space in Zambia. Fundamental freedoms were severely curtailed, despite being enshrined and protected in the Constitution. It was also concerned by the restrictive legal framework that undermined the freedoms of peaceful assembly, association, and expression, and was alarmed by the numerous acts of intimidation and attacks on citizens, human rights defenders and civil society organizations in the period leading up to the election in 2021. It called on the Government to amend restrictive legislation and expedite the adoption of a law for the protecting human rights defenders.

882. FIAN International e.V. (video message) stated that Zambia must strengthen the protection against forced evictions, amend the Constitution to include explicit recognition of economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to food, strengthen the governance of water resources and prevent businesses from denying communities access to water, and prohibit harmful pesticides and herbicides and establish a mechanism to monitor and regulate the use of pesticides and herbicides.

883. Amnesty International (video message) expressed concern about the negative impact of the Cyber Security and Cyber Crimes Act on digital rights, noting meaningful progress in fulfilling its commitment made at the review to amend this Act had yet to be made. It urged Zambia to protect persons with albinism from attacks, including by providing secure houses and visible police patrols. It also urged Zambia to repeal laws that criminalized same-sex conduct between adults, as well as to ensure equality and prevent discrimination based on real or perceived sexual orientation of gender identity. It encouraged Zambia to implement all supported recommendations and to submit a mid-term report detailing the progress towards their implementation.

884. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement stated that the efforts to address the welfare of persons with albinism were commendable. It noted that the budgetary allocation for the health sector in 2022 was 8 per cent of the national budget, below the 15 per cent threshold prescribed in the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases. It called on Zambia to take measures to better protect children’s rights and to combat trafficking in persons.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

885. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 250 recommendations received, 226 had enjoyed the support of Zambia, and 24 had been noted.

886. The delegation of Zambia stated that Zambia was determined to continue with improvements in the promotion and protection of human rights for all and registered its gratitude to all those States that have participated in its review.

887. The delegation appealed for financial and technical support for the operationalization of the National Mechanism for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up.

**Pakistan**

888. The review of Pakistan was held on 30 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Pakistan in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[169]](#footnote-170)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[170]](#footnote-171)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[171]](#footnote-172)

889. At its 29th meeting, on 10 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Pakistan (see sect. C below).

890. The outcome of the review of Pakistan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[172]](#footnote-173) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[173]](#footnote-174)

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

891. The delegation of Pakistan appreciated the observations and recommendations made by the 122 States, who took the floor and the 11 States that sent their advance questions. The delegation thanked also the United Nations entities and civil society organizations for their feedback.

892. The delegation informed that several human rights groups and civil society organizations had virtually followed the proceedings and they were immensely pleased to see a growing interest in Pakistan in the universal periodic review. This was another marker on the journey to further respect and protect human rights for all in Pakistan.

893. The delegation thanked the troika members - Nepal, Argentina, and the Gambia, as well as the Human Rights Council Secretariat for facilitating the universal periodic review process and their efforts in preparing their report.

894. Pakistan accorded high importance to the universal periodic review process as a productive mechanism of the Council that enabled States to meet their human rights obligations through constructive engagement and in a largely non-politicized manner.

895. Pakistan’s human rights profile had remained on an upward trajectory through the four cycles of the universal periodic review. The fourth review afforded an opportunity to showcase the progress being made as also the challenges faced its abiding quest to advance rights, freedoms, dignity and better standards of life for everybody.

896. Pakistan’s national report was drafted through extensive consultations with several ministries and departments of the Government and other stakeholders, including national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society groups, academia, and other experts. These consultations included wide-ranging perspectives and diverse views towards the overall human rights initiatives and the implementation process of the previous recommendations of the universal periodic review.

897. In a spirit of constructive engagement and exchange of views, Pakistan had also participated in a pre-UPR (universal periodic review) session organized by the civil society groups in Geneva.

898. During its review, Pakistan’s inter-ministerial delegation was headed by Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and included Senator Walid Iqbal, Chairman of the Senate Standing Committee on Human Rights, Mr. Ali Raza Bhutta, Secretary Ministry of Human Rights, and other senior officials from various ministries and departments. The delegation valued the comments, observations and recommendations and provided its perspective and feedback.

899. In the past months, the 340 recommendations from member States were thoroughly examined by a multi-stakeholder consultative process. In line with Pakistan’s human rights obligations and constitutional as well as legal framework, the delegation was pleased to report that Pakistan had accepted around 70 per cent of the 340 recommendations, noted 84, and rejected 3 politically motivated assertions.

900. Pakistan was also pleased to note that this acceptance rate marked a significant increase compared with the third cycle of the universal periodic review when they had accepted around 50 per cent of the recommendations.

901. Particular attention was given to the rights of women, and children, education, health, among others. These were already a priority for the Government, and the action on these recommendations will be a continued follow-up to the existing and upcoming initiatives.

902. Pakistan was also mindful of the recommendations made in other areas, such as minorities, media, and law enforcement. Pakistan had viewed them on merit, and they will remain part of the overall human rights agenda in the days ahead.

903. While Pakistan attached a great importance to all the recommendations received, they were unable to accept some of the recommendations pertaining to certain areas, due to legal and jurisprudence related limitations. Nonetheless, Pakistan was pleased to accept a great majority of recommendations aimed at furthering respect and protections for all its people, especially in the field of economic, social, and cultural rights.

904. The delegation explained that as Pakistan passed through four cycles of the universal periodic review, the domestic legal architecture at the federal and provincial levels found itself more and more in harmony with Pakistan’s obligations pursuant to international human rights treaties to which it was a party. Pakistan recognized the need for more work, especially in implementing and strengthening these institutional mechanisms.

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

905. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Pakistan, 13 delegations made statements.

906. Egypt (video message) commended Pakistan for adopting laws on child protection, women's protection in the workplace, and anti-rape measures. It also welcomed Pakistan's establishment of a national committee for children's rights and the efforts to expand social security for vulnerable groups. Egypt noted Pakistan's acceptance of its recommendations regarding women's rights, child welfare, and minority rights.

907. Ethiopia commended Pakistan for accepting numerous recommendations, including those forwarded by Ethiopia. It praised Pakistan's efforts in achieving the objectives of the National Action Plan on Human Rights. Ethiopia encouraged Pakistan to fully implement all accepted recommendations and expressed well wishes in this regard. Additionally, Ethiopia voiced support for the adoption of the report on the universal periodic review of Pakistan.

908. Indonesia commended Pakistan's support for all its recommendations, which emphasized poverty alleviation through skill development, combating violence against women and girls, and ensuring quality education for all children. Indonesia praised Pakistan's efforts in these areas and highlighted their importance in improving human rights.

909. The Islamic Republic of Iran commended Pakistan for actively and constructively participating in the fourth review and accepting numerous recommendations, including those proposed by the Islamic Republic of Iran. It congratulated the Pakistani Government on its notable achievements in the field of human rights, in line with its national Constitution and international human rights instruments. It expressed confidence in Pakistan's ability to advance development policies, tackle climate change, alleviate poverty, and enhance social protection measures for women and children. It expressed hope that the implementation of accepted recommendations would further promote and protect human rights in Pakistan.

910. Iraq thanked Pakistan for submitting its universal periodic review and appreciating its acceptance of Iraq's recommendations on the elimination of the wage gap and the compliance of the national human rights institution with the Paris Principles. Iraq acknowledged Pakistan's efforts in promoting human rights and constructive cooperation despite challenges. It recommended the adoption of Pakistan's universal periodic review report by the Council, commending the acceptance by Pakistan of the majority of submitted recommendations, which reflected the commitment of Pakistan to human rights for all citizens.

911. Israel expressed deep concern about the human rights situation in Pakistan, including issues such as enforced disappearances, torture, crackdown on peaceful protests, and violence against religious minorities and marginalized groups. It emphasized the importance of implementing recommendations to prevent arbitrary arrests, ensure justice, end the widespread use of the death penalty (particularly against children and persons with disabilities), decriminalize same-sex activities, adopt anti-discrimination legislation, and address the tightening of blasphemy laws targeting religious and minority groups.

912. Kuwait expressed deep appreciation for Pakistan's statement on the recommendations presented in the universal periodic review report. Kuwait commended Pakistan for its constructive cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms and expressed keen interest in its progress in promoting human rights, especially in the economic, social, and cultural spheres. Kuwait highly valued Pakistan's acceptance of most recommendations and encouraged Pakistan to continue its efforts in promoting and protecting human rights. Kuwait extended sincere wishes for Pakistan's continued progress and recommended the adoption of the report by the Council.

913. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Pakistan for actively engaging in the Human Rights Council and its mechanisms. It acknowledged Pakistan's efforts in improving national legislation and promoting and protecting human rights, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups. It highlighted the high level of women's participation in the parliament, with 20 per cent of seats reserved for women. It appreciated Pakistan's acceptance of most recommendations, including the two proposed by the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, and wished Pakistan success in implementing these recommendations.

914. Libya (video message) expressed gratitude to Pakistan's delegation for actively participating in the universal periodic review process. It commended Pakistan's commitment to fulfilling treaty obligations and promoting human rights domestically and internationally. Libya acknowledged Pakistan's efforts in advancing women's rights and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. In conclusion, Libya recommended the adoption of the report on the universal periodic review on Pakistan by the Council.

915. Maldives expressed appreciation for Pakistan’s dedication to the universal periodic review process in promoting and protecting human rights. Maldives noted that Pakistan accepted both recommendations made by Maldives, which focused on intensifying action on climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, as well as continuing efforts to enhance training and capacity building for personnel responsible for human rights promotion and protection at all levels. Maldives extended its wishes for Pakistan's success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

916. Morocco acknowledged Pakistan's efforts in enhancing its national mechanisms to promote the implementation of international human rights instruments. It encouraged Pakistan to continue these efforts, with a specific focus on ratifying relevant international instruments.

917. Nepal thanked Pakistan for accepting most of the recommendations, including those made by Nepal itself. It took positive note of Pakistan's efforts to enhance the country's resilience to the adverse effects of climate change. Nepal extended its wishes for Pakistan's success in implementing the accepted recommendations and supported the adoption of the outcome report by consensus.

918. Oman acknowledged Pakistan’s efforts to strengthen national institutions in the field of human rights and their commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Oman extended gratitude to Pakistan for positively engaging with the recommendations put forth by Oman.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

919. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Pakistan, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

920. The Jubilee Campaign regretted Pakistan's lack of political will in addressing religious freedom violations against minorities. It expressed concern over tightened blasphemy laws, restrictions on religious conversions, and absence of laws criminalizing forced conversions of girls from minority groups. It urged Pakistan to reconsider and implement recommendations of the universal periodic review to amend all blasphemy laws to introduce effective safeguard and ensure that all accused of blasphemy are not tried, under the Anti-Terrorist Act and receive a fair trial, adopt legislation to criminalize the offense of forced conversion and take measure to halt abduction, child marriage and forced marriage of girls and women from religious minority minorities in Pakistan

921. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed Pakistan's acceptance of recommendations on women's rights, transgender rights, and sexual/reproductive rights. It expressed concern over a regressive ruling striking down sections of the Transgender Persons Protection of Rights Act 2018 and demanded their restoration. It called for comprehensive sexual/reproductive health services, including safe abortion access, and highlighted the need for such services in flood-affected areas. It emphasized women's participation in climate policies and provision of adequate sexual/reproductive health services during disasters.

922. GIN SSOGIE NPC (video message) highlighted Pakistan's progress in promoting transgender rights since the third cycle of the universal periodic review, including inclusive legislation and the establishment of the Centre for the Protection of Transgender Persons. However, the absence of comprehensive anti-discrimination laws exposed LGBTI individuals to discrimination and hate crimes. It emphasized the importance of training, awareness-raising, community involvement, and support for the Transgender Persons Act 2018. It urged Pakistan to intensify efforts, uphold human rights principles, and ensure equal treatment for all.

923. The European Centre for Law and Justice / Centre Européen pour le droit, les justice et les droits de l'homme raised concerns about the problematic nature of Pakistan's blasphemy laws. These laws violated fundamental rights and were frequently misused, leading to a mob culture that disregarded the rule of law and justice. Over 2,000 cases were registered, resulting in numerous deaths and imprisonments, including individuals on death row or serving life sentences. The case of a falsely accused young Christian boy highlighted the lack of adherence to rules and laws. The organization urged Pakistan to fulfill its duty by repealing these unjust laws and ensuring that justice prevailed over mob mentality.

924. The Federation for Women and Family Planning (video message) welcomed Pakistan's acceptance of recommendations on the right to education. They expressed concern over high illiteracy rates among Pakistani youth. It regretted the lack of recommendations on Pakistan's HIV/AIDS response, highlighting limited treatment access and insufficient healthcare resources. It urged Pakistan to ensure HIV prevention options, combat stigma, decriminalize key populations, and lift restrictions on contraceptive advertisements for public education.

925. Minority Rights Group (video message) worked to address challenges faced by minority faiths or non-faith individuals in Pakistan. It welcomed Pakistan's acceptance of recommendations to align the National Commission for Human Rights with the Paris Principle and protect religious minorities. However, it regretted Pakistan's failure to adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, hindering minority rights. It urged Pakistan to educate the population about discrimination, while appreciating efforts to combat forced conversions to Islam for women and girls and establish a minimum age of marriage. It highlighted the ongoing international obligation to end discrimination for many Pakistani citizens.

926. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video message) expressed appreciation for Pakistan's cooperation with the universal periodic review and acceptance of recommendations related to freedom of religion and the protection of religious minorities. It voiced disappointment over the failure to note recommendations calling for the reform or repeal of blasphemy laws. It emphasized the incompatibility of these laws with Pakistan's national and international commitments to the right to freedom of religion or belief. It raised concerns about the misuse of blasphemy laws for personal disputes and the triggering of mob violence. It highlighted the link between the severity of blasphemy laws and the emboldenment of radical elements within the country. It urgently called on Pakistan to reconsider the need for reform and repeal of these laws, and to ensure accountability for blasphemy-related killings and violence.

927. The Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc. (video message) expressed concern about high rates of maternal mortality, barriers to safe abortion services, and violations of adolescents' sexual and reproductive rights in Pakistan. Despite limited legal grounds, millions of abortions occurred clandestinely, posing risks to women's health. Addressing adolescent sexual health faced challenges due to prohibitive legal and cultural environments. It called on Pakistan to adopt and implement recommendations for improving maternal health services, safe abortion access, and promoting adolescents' sexual and reproductive health rights. It commended Pakistan for ensuring access to reproductive health services for those affected by the 2022 floods in Pakistan.

928. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues welcomed Pakistan's acceptance of 253 out of 340 recommendations during its fourth universal periodic review. They commended Pakistan’s commitments to address gaps in legislation, protect journalists and human rights defenders, and enhance the rights of religious minorities. However, it expressed concern over the arrest and trial of political opponents, alleged torture of detainees, and the lack of accountability for human rights violations by military and intelligence agencies. It was disappointed with the Government's refusal to ratify some pending international conventions relating to enforced disappearances and torture, to establish a moratorium on the death penalty and strengthen laws against sexual and gender-based violence. It urged Pakistan to implement all relevant recommendations in line with its international obligations.

929. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message) welcomed Pakistan's engagement with the universal periodic review. While Pakistan accepted most recommendations on civic space, it stressed that, despite these commitments, civil society has continued to come in direct attack in the recent years. It urged Pakistan to halt the use of anti-terrorism legislation, amending the 1960 Maintenance of Public Order Law, and ensuring the right to peaceful assembly

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

930. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 340 recommendations received, 253 had enjoyed the support of Pakistan, and 87 had been noted.

931. The delegation of Pakistan thanked everyone for the encouraging comments and for endorsing the unanimous adoption of the report. The delegation also thanked the civil society organizations for their participation. Pakistan had duly noted their observations and comments.

932. In response to some of the comments made, the delegation highlighted that human rights laid deep in the foundations of Pakistan’s nationhood. In line with the constitutional framework, the democratic governance structures, as protectors and duty bearers, had grown from strength to strength. This was visible through an independent judiciary, robust parliamentary traditions, free media, and an active civil society.

933. Pakistan had consistently demonstrated its strong political will to promote and protect all human rights of everyone. This was manifested in the wide-ranging legislative, policy, and institutional steps taken across the spectrum of civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights.

934. Pakistan had enacted several progressive legislations in line with its international human rights obligations, focusing on the fundamental rights and freedoms of the vulnerable and the marginalized.

935. Some of the critical areas in which they had been successful in enacting legislation since 2017 included minorities’ rights, the juvenile justice system, protection of transgender persons, protection of underage girls, enforcement of women’s property rights, safeguarding the rights of the disabled persons, protection of journalists and media professionals, protection against torture and custodial death and strengthening the safeguards for women against harassment.

936. Over the past decade, Pakistan has further strengthened its domestic institutional mechanisms to enhance the implementation of the international human rights conventions to which Pakistan is a party.

937. Pakistan believed that all rights were indivisible and the simultaneous promotion of civil and political rights along with the right to development remained vital for realization of an inclusive, peaceful and prosperous society. Pakistan was therefore committed as a matter of highest priority to promote realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through a range of developmental initiatives, programmes and policies aimed at ensuring social inclusion, protection and justice.

938. Pakistan was resolved to take further meaningful steps to implement the accepted recommendations, especially pertaining to sustainable development, women empowerment, protection of the child, poverty alleviation, social protection schemes and protecting rights of persons with disabilities, as well as those pertaining to climate action among others.

939. Pakistan continued to work towards accession to international instruments. Pakistan had, for example, ratified in 2022, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

940. It remained actively engaged with the United Nations treaty bodies and the special procedures mandate holders.

941. Pakistan continued to lend diplomatic and financial support to OHCHR. As a manifestation of that commitment, in this fiscal year, Pakistan had doubled its voluntary financial support to OHCHR.

942. As a developing country with the fifth largest population in the world, a country affected deeply by the changing climate, extreme weather events and exogenous economic shocks not of its making, Pakistan had and will continue to prioritize rights, freedoms, dignity and better standards of life for everyone.

943. Like other developing countries, Pakistan’s capacity to promote and protect its social and economic rights remained under stress. Pakistan has consistently called for international cooperation and meaningful action to support States in similar conditions whose capacity had been severely affected by exogenous international shocks.

944. Social and economic rights improvement across many countries required much more than efforts by respective member States alone. It required revisiting the systemic flaws in the existing international economic, financial, trade, taxation and investment architecture, its governance as well as policies.

945. While the universal periodic review process was focused on States, its long-term success in advancing the human rights agenda also depended on external factors, outlined above.

946. This also required that the Council treated the social and economic rights in the true spirit of the indivisibility of rights and raised their profile to their rightful place along with civil and political rights.

947. Finally, in 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, the delegation reiterated Pakistan’s abiding and strong commitment to the respect for and advancement and protection of all human rights for everyone as well as international law, multilateralism as well as the United Nations Charter purposes and principles, and once again thanked all stakeholders.

**Japan**

948. The review of Japan was held on 31 January 2023 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Japan in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[174]](#footnote-175)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[175]](#footnote-176)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[176]](#footnote-177)

949. At its 29th meeting, on 10 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Japan (see sect. C below).

950. The outcome of the review of Japan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[177]](#footnote-178) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[178]](#footnote-179)

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

951. Japan expressed its gratitude to the members of the permanent missions who participated in its fourth periodic review, including those who submitted advance questions. It also expressed its appreciation for the contribution of the OHCHR Secretariat for facilitating the entire process, as well as the troika for its review.

952. Japan stated that it received 300 recommendations from 115 countries and regions during the review held on 31 January 2023 and that its delegation engaged in a constructive dialogue to provide detailed explanations on the measures taken and progress made since the previous review cycle.

953. Japan has long engaged in human rights diplomacy through dialogue and cooperation and attached importance to the universal periodic review mechanism as a forum for constructive dialogue on the human rights situation of each country.

954. Japan noted that as 2023 marks the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it has consistently placed importance on fundamental values such as democracy, freedom, human rights, and the rule of law, and will continue its tireless efforts to protect and promote human rights both at home and abroad.

955. It is from that perspective that relevant government ministries and agencies carefully reviewed and considered each of the recommendations Japan received. During that process, in addition to internal deliberation, it also had a number of opportunities to receive feedback from parliamentarians and civil societies.

956. Out of the 300 recommendations, Japan supported (or “agreed to follow up” on) 180 recommendations, including those related to awareness raising training activities or protection and promotion of the rights of the socially vulnerable, such as women, children and persons with disabilities. Japan also clarified that on the recommendations that it did not “agree to follow up”, it tried, in a good faith, to explain its positions in the addendum within the given word limit. Consistent with the previous cycle, Japan intended to follow up on the recommendations that it agreed to follow up, in an appropriate manner.

957. Japan had already taken concrete measures on some of the recommendations that it received.

958. Japan stated that in June 2023, it made amendments to the Penal Code to address sexual crimes more properly, including raising the minimum age of consent for sexual conduct from 13 to 16 in principle and explicitly penalizing non-consensual sexual conduct between married couple.

959. Japan also amended the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act in order to avoid unnecessary and long-term detention and stipulated alternatives to detention and mandatory periodic re-evaluation of immigration detention. In the amended Act, it also enhanced the medical treatment system to provide more appropriate medical care to detainees at immigration detention facilities. Furthermore, it established a legal framework of recognizing complementary protection status to protect those who are facing a humanitarian crisis and truly in need of international protection, such as persons displaced due to conflict.

960. Moreover, Japan explained that, on gender equality, the Government formulated the Fifth Basic Plan for Gender Equality in December 2020. Japan also stated that it annually sets the Basic Policy on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. The Kishida Administration has been undertaking efforts to address structural issues, making “women’s economic empowerment” as a core issue within the Administration’s important policy, “New Form of Capitalism.”

961. Japan intended to continue its efforts for the betterment of its domestic human rights situation, while also contributing to the protection and promotion of human rights globally, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Japan stated that it will do so in close cooperation with the United Nations, other governments, civil society, and other stakeholders and partners.

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

962. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Japan, 15 delegations made statements.

963. Indonesia acknowledged the progress made by Japan in areas including the promotion of gender equality, the protection of children’s rights and advancement of education. It welcomed Japan support for all three recommendations made by Indonesia aiming to eliminate gender stereotypes and strengthen the right to work for women, ensuring the right to education for children of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. It encouraged continued efforts to strengthen the protection and promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups. It encouraged Japan to continue collaborating with international and civil society partners.

964. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended the progress made in developing legal and institutional frameworks on the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed Japan’s active participation in international development cooperation. It was pleased to note the support by Japan of the two recommendations made by the Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

965. Libya (video message) commended the progress Japan made in protecting and promoting human rights, and the Government's continued activities to strengthen development cooperation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and its acceptance of many recommendations, including Libya’s recommendations submitted to it during the universal periodic review process.

966. Maldives commended Japan for accepting 180 recommendations received in this cycle. Maldives applauded Japan for its promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities and for providing human rights education. It noted with appreciation that Japan accepted the recommendations made by Maldives to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

967. Nepal commended Japan for accepting most of the recommendations including both recommendations made by Nepal during the fourth universal periodic review cycle. It commended Japan for its efforts made to combat gender-based discrimination and discrimination against persons with disabilities. It welcomed measures taken to eradicate sexual exploitation of children and human trafficking.

968. Nigeria recognised the continued commitment of Japan to the promotion and protection of the human rights of its citizens. Nigeria underscored the strident efforts by the Government to reinforce women’s economic empowerment. It also highly commended the measures taken by Japan to address the scourge of trafficking in persons, through the adoption of the 2022 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons.

969. The Philippines welcomed the acceptance by Japan of its recommendations to step up efforts towards the establishment of a national human rights institution with an express mandate to act on complaints of human rights violations in line with the Paris Principles and to enhance measures to combat gender-based discrimination including those directed against migrants, women and minorities.

970. The Republic of Korea noted the acceptance of 180 recommendations of the total of recommendations received during the universal periodic review. It encouraged continued efforts by the Japanese Government to effectively combat hate speech while safeguarding freedom of expression. On comfort women, it expressed its willingness to work together with Japan to restore honour, dignity and heal psychological wounds of the victims.

971. China regretted that its recommendations were not agreed to by Japan. Comfort women was crimes against humanity committed by Japan. It noted that despite the concerns and objections voiced by the international community and for economic reasons, Japan continues to discharge contaminated Fukushima water into the ocean. It exhorted Japan to stop its plan of pouring the water and to follow transparent scientific advice. It urged Japan to set up a multilateral monitoring system, including its neighbours and other stakeholders.

972. Singapore commended Japan for accepting most of the recommendations presented, including two from Singapore. It was confident that Japan will implement the accepted recommendations in a manner that best suits their national context and circumstances. Such a tailored approach will result in clear contributions to the protection and promotion of human rights in the country.

973. South Africa appreciated the support of Japan to most of the recommendations it received, including those made by South Africa and thus accepting to follow up on ratifying ILO Convention on Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1958 (No. 111); establishing a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles; implementing the commitment of the Nairobi Summit in celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development. It was encouraged to learn that Japan has initiated steps that would enable the acceptance of some recommendations noted such as that to eliminate any discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

974. Sri Lanka appreciated that Japan has accepted 180 out of the total of 300 universal periodic review recommendations received, including those made by Sri Lanka. It welcomed the progress made in upholding human rights, including initiatives taken to promote human rights education. It also appreciated the measures implemented to protect the rights of technical interns under the new Technical Intern Training Act. It commended Japan’s whole-of-government approach to combat trafficking in persons and commends the implementation of strengthened measures to prevent child abuse through revisions of relevant laws and formulation of a new comprehensive plan.

975. Tunisia expressed satisfaction at the acceptance by Japan of most of the recommendations made to it, and in particular appreciated supporting recommendations on continued cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms, establishing a national human rights institution, implementing Hate Speech Act, preventing sexual exploitation and abuse of children, and to further development of the education and health sectors. It also commended the acceptance of the recommendations on promoting gender equality, empower women and enhance their participation in the political and economic spheres, further strengthen social and economic support programmes for vulnerable groups and support actions and measures to protect them from violence and discrimination.

976. Ukraine commended the strong commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, both at a national and global level, which was distinctly testified during Japan’s recent membership in the Human Rights Council. It welcomed the efforts to strengthen human rights protection, improve policies and awareness raising in various areas and commended the steps taken towards achieving gender equality and promoting women’s economic empowerment. Ukraine was pleased by accepting its recommendations.

977. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Japan for the cooperation with the human rights mechanisms. It noted measures taken by the Government of Japan to empower women, to ensure the right of education to children and efforts taken to promote development cooperation.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

978. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Japan, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

979. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) (video message) deeply regretted the Japanese Government’s decision not to accept the many recommendations it received during the universal periodic review in relation to its plan to discharge into the sea the contaminated water stored at the Fukushima Daichi nuclear power station, in total disregard of its international human rights obligations and commitments. It alleged that people and governments across the Pacific region strongly oppose the release. The organization asked Japan questions on its refusal to take into consideration their legitimate concerns; hold proper international consultations; consider available alternatives; and provide full disclosure of all data requested by the independent scientific experts of the Pacific Islands Forum.

980. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues noted the ongoing failure of Japan to make progress towards the abolition of capital punishment and to fully respect the rights of detainees. It was extremely disappointed by the Government’s latest blanket refusal to accept recommendations related to the death penalty and detention conditions. The Government did not accept all recommendations that called for an improvement of detention conditions, including in immigration facilities. Those were highlighted by years of reviews by various United Nations human rights mechanisms. It considered this as a stain on Japan’s human rights record, which should be immediately removed by beginning the implementation of the recommendations received through the universal periodic review and other United Nations mechanisms in that regard.

981. The Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning (in-person statement), in a joint statement with Action Canada for Population and Development, regretted that Japan did not accept the recommendations on decriminalization of abortion, removal of spousal consent requirement for abortion, revision of law that forces sterilization to trans-persons under the legal gender recognition process, and implementation of comprehensive sexuality education. It also regretted that Japan noted the recommendations on ensuring access to safe, affordable, respectful abortion care, creating a comprehensive anti-discrimination law, recognising same sex marriage, and on adopting the Istanbul Convention. It reminded that the communiqué of the G7 Hiroshima Summit, adopted under the Japanese presidency, clearly states that G7 countries commit to further promoting comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), urging Japan to adhere to it.

982. The Center for Global Nonkilling noted that no recommendations regarding the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide had been addressed to Japan during fourth cycle of the universal periodic review. It asked the delegation of Japan if and when it plans to do so.

983. The Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video message) noted that the Japanese Government has discharged nuclear wastewater containing more than 60 radioactive elements into the sea, ignoring the lives and health safety of people around the world, which is a serious violation of human rights. It stated that Japan's actions are contrary to its own commitments that it will continue to defend the fundamental values of democracy, freedom, human rights and the rule of law. It called on the Council to put an end to this act; take seriously the legitimate concerns of the international community and dispose of nuclear wastewater in an open, transparent and safe manner. It also supported the concerns of countries over the damage to the Fukushima nuclear power plant and the contamination of surrounding areas, as well as the discharge of nuclear wastewater into the Pacific Ocean. It recommended putting pressure to stop this act and ensure the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. It questioned the membership of Japan in the Security Council.

984. The Advocates for Human Rights (video message) were concerned with the ongoing use of the death penalty and that Japan noted all related recommendations it received. Japan retains the death penalty for crimes other than those considered “most serious” by the international standard. It was concerned that Japan noted recommendation to instigate a public debate on its abolition. It called on Japan to engage in a public dialogue on the application of the death penalty, mandate appeal in death penalty cases, ensure the presence of defense counsel at all interrogations and mandate communication of this right to defendants, eliminate solitary confinement, and otherwise improve administration of justice and detention conditions for people on death row.

985. Amnesty International (video message) deeply regretted that Japan noted all recommendations aimed at abolishing the death penalty, and in Japan, executions continue to be carried out in secrecy. It regretted the absence of any effort to start a national debate on death penalty. It urged Japan to reverse its position and commit to implementing these recommendations, beginning with an immediate moratorium on executions as a first step towards its abolition. It also regretted that Japan also noted recommendations to limit the length of immigration detention. It observed that the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Bill has major human rights flaws, which puts people at risk of refoulement. It was disappointed with the failure to commit to implement key recommendations to protect the rights of LGBTI persons. It noted that the Bill to promote LGBT understanding, does not focus on their rights, but is rather designed to take into account the views of those who discriminate against such individuals.

986. iuventum e.V. (video message) noted that, according to the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, the status of the eviction lawsuit against voluntary evacuees from Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster hasn’t changed from the previous cycle of the universal periodic review in 2017. It exhorted the Japanese Government to fully implement the Special Rapporteur’s recommendations and follow the Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement. It expressed its concern about the plan for the discharge of the meltdown reactor core cooling water after the ALPS treatment and dilution. It urged the Government to take a higher standard in the treatment of nuclear-contaminated water, phase out nuclear power, and request other States to follow suit.

987. The International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) (video message) noted that the Government of Japan has not indicated any specific plans to take concrete action to enact a comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation. Various forms of discrimination still exist. It noted that discrimination based on place of origin (Buraku discrimination), against women, immigrants and other minorities, including LGBTQ people, continues to be practiced with impunity. This current situation shows that the existing legislation is inadequate to deal with discrimination that is happening. It indicated that an amendment to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act was passed in June 2023 allowing the authorities to deport applicants for refugee status, contradicting the principle of non-refoulement. It urged the achievement of international human right standards in the immigration and refugee field.

988. Interfaith International (video message) appreciated that Japan implemented recommendations related to gender equality, the fight against human trafficking and the protection of people with disabilities. It commended Japan for its continued engagement in the Human Rights Council, especially with regard to the resolution on the promotion and protection of the rights of people affected by leprosy. It underlined the persistence of concerns regarding discrimination and hate speech, in particular against national and ethnic minorities. It exhorted Japan to take concrete and efficient measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech. It noted that those measures should comply with human right principles and obligations.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

989. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 300 recommendations received, 180 had enjoyed the support of Japan, and 120 had been noted.

990. Japan stated that it will continue to provide fact-based information and explanations on Japan's views and efforts in a transparent manner to both the general public and the international community.

991. In addition to the explanations provided during the interactive session and/or in the addendum, Japan responded to some issues raised.

992. Regarding Fukushima, Japan stated that the recovery progress from the Great East Japan Earthquake or nuclear power plant accident varies region from region. While there are still many evacuees from the affected area, a lot of progress has been made in a wide range of areas thanks to collaborations of all relevant people. Japan stated that it will continue to do its utmost for the recovery process.

993. As for the ALPS treated water, Japan stated that it has been taking measures, strictly abiding by relevant international law, while giving due considerations to international practice, and will continue doing so. It reiterated that the water to be discharged is the water whose concentrations of radioactive materials are far below the regulatory standards and that ALPS treated water will not adversely affect human health and the environment. In addition, the IAEA Comprehensive Report, released on 4 July 2023, concluded that the discharge of ALPS treated water into the sea is consistent with relevant international safety standards. It also stated that the IAEA will continue its review and monitoring after the discharge. Japan underscored that ALPS treated water should not be a problem in light of China’s standards either. Japan assured that it will continue to provide necessary information to the international community.

994. As for the comfort women issue, Japan explained that it has dealt with this issue for many years, including the implementation of all measures it committed to under the Japan-Republic of Korea Agreement in 2015. Japan is determined to lead the way in making the 21st century a century in which women’s human rights will not be violated.

995. On the death penalty, Japan believed that this issue should be considered carefully and decided independently by each sovereign country, considering domestic public opinion, situation of the crimes and criminal policy. Bearing in mind that many people in Japan think that the death penalty is inevitable as to the most serious crimes and that serious crimes are still occurring, Japan believed that it is inappropriate to abolish it.

996. Regarding the treatment in penal institutions, inmates are treated according to their personalities and circumstances and various measures are taken to mitigate their difficulties, while respecting their human rights.

997. Japan concluded by reiterating its intention to continue to cooperate constructively with the universal periodic review and to engage with domestic stakeholders as well as with the international community, including the Human Rights Council.

**Sri Lanka**

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

(a) The national report submitted by Sri Lanka in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[179]](#footnote-180)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[180]](#footnote-181)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[181]](#footnote-182)

999. At its 29th meeting, on 10 July 2023, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Sri Lanka (see sect. C below).

1000. The outcome of the review of Sri Lanka comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[182]](#footnote-183) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[183]](#footnote-184)

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

1001. Sri Lanka valued that the universal periodic review provided an equal opportunity for all member States to voluntarily share the progress made domestically to promote and protect human rights, which had contributed to reducing selectivity and politicization in efforts to advance the human rights cause by enabling constructive engagement on human rights developments with international partners, national independent institutions, civil society, and the United Nations system.

1002. Sri Lanka noted that 2023 was the 75th anniversary year of its independence, considered to be a year of economic stabilization and reform, and national reconciliation and unity. Hence, it was taking significant steps to address national reconciliation issues, while making every effort to pursue economic reforms to mitigate the recent challenges faced by the country.

1003. Sri Lanka had carefully examined all 294 received recommendations and decided its positions thereon by taking into consideration its domestic, legal and constitutional framework and the scope of national policy priorities and plans. It also considered whether those recommendations were consistent with its international obligations, commitments and voluntarily undertaken positions. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the lead Government agency responsible for coordinating UPR-related matters held a series of consultations with all relevant Government authorities before formulating the position on all recommendations. Following this extensive process, Sri Lanka decided to support 173 recommendations and note 115. It also rejected 6 recommendations that had a reference to HRC resolutions 30/1, 46/1 and 51/1, given Sri Lanka’s stated position thereon.

1004. As a State party to all nine core human rights treaties,Sri Lanka’s commitment to genuine dialogue and cooperation in human rights had been manifest in its continuous and constructive engagement with the United Nations for decades. It had participated actively in international human rights mechanisms. For instance, in March this year, it underwent the review of its ninth periodic report under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It had also extended a standing invitation to the special procedures, and the most recent visit to Sri Lanka took place in December 2021 by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery.

1005. Sri Lanka supported two thirds of the recommendations pertaining to the independence of the National Human Rights Commission, including those referring to the provision of adequate resources for it to carry out its tasks effectively in accordance with the Paris Principles.

1006. Sri Lanka highlighted that given the changed circumstances in the country since the Prevention of Terrorism Act was enacted, a Cabinet Sub-Committee was appointed in September 2022 to develop new anti-terrorism laws that would balance national security concerns with international standards and best practices. Furthermore, the Government had undertaken to repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act as a voluntary pledge.

1007. Sri Lanka remained committed to pursuing efforts to achieve tangible progress in national reconciliation through domestic mechanisms with the assistance of international partners. The Government took measures in this regard, including: a participatory and inclusive process of constructive engagement with all parties; discussions held by the President with minority political parties; and the appointment of a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Reconciliationunder the President’s chairmanship.

1008. Discussions were also being held on the contours of a truth and reconciliation mechanism in keeping with Sri Lanka’s constitutional framework. The Advisory Committee appointed to work on this matter would continue consultations with relevant stakeholders with a view to facilitating the drafting of required legislation. Sri Lanka also voluntarily pledged to ensure women’s participation in all measures and mechanisms connected with national reconciliation. As another voluntary pledge, the Government would continue supporting the Office on Missing Persons and the Office for Reparations, including through adequate funding, resources and capacity building.

1009. The Constitution of Sri Lanka guaranteed the fundamental freedoms of its citizens, irrespective of race, religion, language, caste, sex, political opinion, place of birth or any such ground. The Government had also voluntarily pledged to take steps towards ensuring non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.

1010. The Constitution of Sri Lanka further provided for permissible restrictions to ensure that the freedoms of speech and expression, peaceful assembly and association were subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by law in the interests of national security, racial and religious harmony.

1011. Sri Lanka supported all recommendations relating to trafficking in persons and committed to continuing efforts to combat all forms of trafficking in persons, including women and children.

1012. Sri Lanka voluntarily undertook to safeguard and advance the rights of children through the National Child Protection Authority and the Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment. The Government would also increase efforts to strengthen the protection of children from child labour, domestic violence and sexual exploitation by strengthening all relevant legislation.

1013. Sri Lanka also supported all recommendations relating to labour rights, social security, and adequate standard of living, which indicated itscommitment to eliminating any disparities between men and women and other discriminatory laws and practices.

1014. Sri Lanka supported two thirds of recommendations relating to healthin accordance with its legislative framework and cultural norms, while also focussing on health awareness and education in all aspects, including mental and reproductive healthcare.

1015. Noting that children had access to free education in the public sector at all levels, Sri Lanka supported all recommendations relating to education, including those on human rights education, and access to education for persons with disabilities and in rural areas.

1016. Sri Lanka took measures to address violence against women, including the adoption of a national policy on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. It also amended the legislation on divorce to include domestic violence and divorce by mutual consent as valid grounds.

1017. It was proposed to establish an independent National Women’s Commission, whose mandate would include: giving leadership on legal and policy reforms; and making recommendations to Parliament for interventions on issues of gender equity and equality. An independent Ombudswoman on gender issues would be appointed under the Office of the Ombudsperson to investigate and provide redress for injustices against individual women in the public sector.

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

1018. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sri Lanka, 14 delegations made statements.

1019. Japanappreciated Sri Lanka's support to 173 recommendations presented during the Working Group session and commended its support for recommendations regarding the repeal or amendment of the Prevention of Terrorism Act and efforts to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Commission in collaboration with various stakeholders. Japan emphasized the importance of the international community backing Sri Lanka's own initiatives for fostering reconciliation.

1020. The Lao People's Democratic Republicexpressed appreciation for the progress made by Sri Lanka in terms of national consideration and development through improvements in legal and institutional frameworks. It also commended Sri Lanka for the strong commitment to promoting and protecting human rights within the country. It further appreciated that Sri Lanka had supported its own two recommendations on poverty reduction and equal access to education.

1021. Libya(video message) commended Sri Lanka for the progress made in ratifying several human rights conventions, as well as the commitment to prioritizing the promotion of food and energy security.

1022. Maldives commended Sri Lanka for supporting the majority of the recommendations, including its own recommendation to take appropriate measures to ensure access to mental health services and conduct mental health awareness raising campaigns to educate communities. It also took note of Sri Lanka’s commitment to implementing policies aimed at overcoming challenges faced by climate change in line with global targets.

1023. Morocco commended Sri Lanka for the efforts made to implement national plans aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It encouraged Sri Lanka to continue those efforts with a particular emphasis on protecting the rights of migrants and refugees.

1024. Nepal commended Sri Lanka for supporting the majority of the recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Nepal. It acknowledged the notable efforts made in mitigating and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. It also expressed appreciation for the initiatives taken to combat trafficking in persons.

1025. Nigeriaacknowledged Sri Lanka’s continued commitment to promoting and protecting the human rights of its citizens. Nigeria appreciated the strong efforts made to enhance the law on child labour and hazardous forms of child labour, particularly regarding the minimum age of employment. It also commended Sri Lanka for measures to improve access to welfare programmes, education, health services, and employment for persons with disabilities.

1026. Omanappreciated Sri Lanka’s efforts to promote human rights. It also expressed gratitude to Sri Lanka for positively engaging with the recommendations made by Oman.

1027. Pakistan appreciated Sri Lanka's cooperation with the universal periodic review mechanism and the international human rights machinery. Pakistan also acknowledged the measures taken by Sri Lanka in relation to the human rights agenda and recognized the socio-economic challenges associated with it. It further appreciated Sri Lanka's efforts to strengthen protection systems and provide relief to those most affected.

1028. The Philippines acknowledged the efforts made to enhance the national capacity in promoting and protecting human rights. It expressed gratitude to Sri Lanka for supporting its own recommendation to maintain constructive engagement with United Nations human rights mechanisms, including through technical cooperation that supported national initiatives. It also appreciated Sri Lanka's commitment to intensifying efforts to achieve meaningful and lasting national reconciliation.

1029. The Russian Federationexpressed satisfaction with the fact that Sri Lanka had supported the majority of recommendations. It expressed support for the efforts of the Sri Lankan authorities to improve national legislation to respect human rights and freedoms.

1030. Singaporecommended Sri Lanka for implementing recommendations, including those from Singapore on education and social protection for vulnerable groups. It acknowledged the challenges faced by Sri Lanka during global crises and appreciated the dedicated efforts of the Government towards socio-economic stabilization, reconciliation, and recovery. It stressed the importance of Sri Lanka implementing the supported recommendations in a way that would suit their national context, as that would contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights.

1031. South Africaexpressed gratitude to Sri Lanka for supporting South Africa’s recommendations, in particular those related to the prioritization of family rights in cases of missing persons and ensuring access to vital medical supplies and immediate healthcare. It urged Sri Lanka to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and address the socio-economic challenges faced by the formerly stateless Tamils of Indian origin.

1032. UN Women(video message) commended Sri Lanka for adopting the National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security and a national policy on gender equality and women's empowerment. It recommended further reforms to eliminate discriminatory legal provisions and ensure gender-responsive justice. It pledged continued support for gender equality and women's rights in Sri Lanka.

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

1033. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Sri Lanka, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

1034. Lawyers for Lawyers (video message) welcomed Sri Lanka's support for recommendations on protecting human rights defenders, including lawyers, and reforming the Prevention of Terrorism Act. It emphasized the importance of ensuring a safe environment for civil society and access to legal representation by an independent legal profession. It also expressed concern about increasing harassment and intimidation faced by lawyers, particularly in politically sensitive cases. It urged Sri Lanka to promptly implement the supported recommendations, safeguard the independence of lawyers, and provide protection against undue interference in their work.

1035. Franciscans International expressed concerns about Sri Lanka’s lack of support for accountability, search for the disappeared, and transitional justice recommendations. It highlighted the need for justice in the 2019 Easter Bomb Attack calling for addressing the concerns of the Sri Lankan Catholic Church and victims' families. It also raised concerns about the use of the Prevention of Terrorism Act to suppress critical voices urging its abolition. It also urged Sri Lanka to cooperate with the Sri Lanka Accountability Project and adhere to constitutional guarantees and international human rights law.

1036. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (video message) highlighted the discrimination and violence faced by LGBTIQ individuals in Sri Lanka along with the lack of equal opportunities in education, employment, and access to services. It emphasized the significance of the supreme court's determination regarding the proposed bill on decriminalizing same-sex conduct. It called for a just and inclusive society that valued diversity, urging Sri Lanka to comply with universal periodic review recommendations on decriminalization and eliminate discrimination.

1037. The World Evangelical Alliance welcomed Sri Lanka's support of recommendations to repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act calling for implementation, including the release of detainees. It urged Sri Lanka to repeal circulars restricting religious activities and to refrain from enacting new legislation on religious freedom. It also expressed concern about a newly established special police unit investigating religious disharmony. It further stressed the importance of holding timely elections for stability and economic recovery in the country.

1038. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (video message) expressed concern about the lack of implementation of recommendations on civic space. It highlighted ongoing attacks on civil society, arbitrary arrests, and harassment of activists and journalists. It also noted that the misuse of laws to suppress freedom of expression and assembly was documented. It called for the discharge of protesters, impartial investigations into violations, and the repeal of draconian legislation targeting activists.

1039. Human Rights Watch expressed deep regret over the rejection of urgent recommendations. It highlighted the failure of Sri Lanka to address impunity and the lack of accountability for grave rights violations. The Office of Missing Persons had not completed a single investigation, and confidence from victims' families was lost. Tamil communities faced harassment and arrests for memorial events and protests, while the discovery of mass graves raised concerns about enforced disappearances. State agencies continued to seize lands, including religious sites, from minority communities. The Prevention of Terrorism Act remained in force, and proposed legislation could have further restricted activism and granted arbitrary powers. The misuse of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Act targeted minorities and freedom of speech. In this regard, it called on Sri Lanka to prioritize rights-respecting laws and their implementation to address the country's crises.

1040. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video message) welcomed Sri Lanka's support of recommendations on freedom of religion or belief and the repeal of the Prevention of Terrorism Act. It emphasized the need to address hate speech and protect freedom of expression. It expressed regret over Sri Lanka's rejection of recommendations on preventing hate speech raising concerns about the proposed Anti-Terrorism Act. It urged for the release of unjustly detained individuals and accountability for human rights violations. It also called for monitoring of Sri Lanka's human rights situation by member States.

1041. Humanists International (video message) expressed deep concern about the suppression of freedom of expression, persecution of religious minorities, and targeting of activists in Sri Lanka. It was disappointed with Sri Lanka's rejection of key recommendations in these areas, while noting that humanists faced persecution and have to conceal their identity for fear of reprisals.

1042. Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (video message) highlighted Sri Lanka’s excessive defence spending. It noted the culture of impunity resulting from the Prevention of Terrorism Act. It noted that Sri Lanka had not implemented the recommendation to publish a consolidated list of missing persons. It also highlighted that lack of progress on transitional justice was due to Sri Lanka's unwillingness to address it substantially. It further noted Sri Lanka's failure to agree to ratify new human rights conventions.

1043. Amnesty International (video message) emphasized the need for swift implementation of recommendations to protect freedoms in Sri Lanka. It expressed deep concern about the unjust targeting of human rights defenders and criticized the new Anti-Terrorism bill. It called for accountability for wartime violations and highlighted the significant impact of the economic and political crisis on healthcare, education, and living standards. It further underscored the importance of actively implementing the recommendations and reporting progress thereon, including submission of a mid-term report to the United Nations.

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

1044. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 294 recommendations received, 173 had enjoyed the support of Sri Lanka, and 121 had been noted.

1045. Recalling that the 75th anniversary of Sri Lanka´s independence coincided with the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 30th anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, Sri Lanka highlighted the importance of working towards the realization of universal human rights, based on genuine dialogue and cooperation, devoid of politicization, selectivity or discrimination.

1046. Sri Lanka attached equal value to civil, cultural, economic, social and political rights. It was firmly of the view that the right to development was equally important and that the necessary support and assistance must be given to address legitimate development priorities, while ensuring the protection of human rights.

1047. Despite the setbacks of the COVID-19 pandemic and economic challenges, Sri Lanka had made steady progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Council had issued guidelines to all ministries to identify nationally appropriate SDG targets in line with their respective mandates, taking into consideration the national context and circumstances.

1048. To accelerate progress on Sustainable Development Goal 16, an inter-agency Steering Committee was established under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice focusing on four core areas: strengthening public security and law enforcement, corruption control, access to justice and public service delivery. A combined action plan to achieve SDG16 targets through holistic and integrated strategies was also being formulated.

1049. Sri Lanka was subjected to climate devastations with merely 0.05 per cent emission of carbon dioxide with a per capita ratio of 0.88, reflecting the transboundary nature of climate change impact. Cognizant of the importance of mainstreaming and incorporating climate considerations into national policies and plans of action to overcome climate challenges, the Government would implement the National Environmental Action Plan (2022-2030).

1050. Sri Lanka adopted its first National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (2023 – 2027), which constituted an addition to the country’s legal and policy frameworks aimed at protecting and empowering women in line with international commitments set out in United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 (2000). It also aimed to strengthen coordination between stakeholders of the women, peace and security agenda.

1051. As a beneficiary country, Sri Lanka highly appreciated the Voluntary Fund for Participation, which enabled it to have additional human resources during the review.

1052. In concluding, Sri Lanka emphasized that it attached great value to the constructive spirit of the review, and the opportunity for dialogue and cooperation. It would work towards the timely implementation of the supported recommendations, including those undertaken during the previous cycles’ reviews.

1. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

**Czechia**

1053. At its 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/101 on the outcome of the review of Czechia.

**Argentina**

1054. At its 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/102 on the outcome of the review of Argentina.

**Gabon**

1055. At its 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/103 on the outcome of the review of Gabon.

**Ghana**

1056. At its 26th meeting, on 6 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/104 on the outcome of the review of Ghana.

**Peru**

1057. At its 27th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/105 on the outcome of the review of Peru.

**Guatemala**

1058. At its 27th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/106 on the outcome of the review of Guatemala.

**Benin**

1059. At its 27th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/107 on the outcome of the review of Benin.

**Republic of Korea**

1060. At its 28th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/108 on the outcome of the review of the Republic of Korea.

**Switzerland**

1061. At its 28th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/109 on the outcome of the review of Switzerland.

**Zambia**

1062. At its 28th meeting, on 7 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/110 on the outcome of the review of Zambia.

**Pakistan**

1063. At its 29th meeting, on 10 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/111 on the outcome of the review of Pakistan.

**Japan**

1064. At its 29th meeting, on 10 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/112 on the outcome of the review of Japan.

**Sri Lanka**

1065. At its 29th meeting, on 10 July 2023, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 53/113 on the outcome of the review of Sri Lanka.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967

1066. At the 30th meeting, on 10 July 2023, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Francesca Albanese, presented pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, her report[[184]](#footnote-185).

1067. At the same meeting, the representative of Israel and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

1068. Also at the same meeting, the representative of The Independent Commission for Human Rights, the national human rights institution of the State of Palestine, made a statement.

1069. 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, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, France, Lebanon[[185]](#footnote-186) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Oman[[186]](#footnote-187) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[187]](#footnote-188) (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, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bahrain, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Namibia, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video message), Yemen (video message), Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union, League of Arab States;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) (video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Defence for Children International, Jerusalem Institute of Justice (video message), Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) (video message), Palestinian Centre for Human Rights (video message), The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (video message), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, World Jewish Congress (also on behalf of International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists).

1070. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

Item 8 was not considered at the fifty-third session.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1071. At the 30th meeting, on 10 July 2023, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Ashwini K.P., presented her reports[[188]](#footnote-189).

1072. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 31st meeting, on 11 July 2023, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil[[189]](#footnote-190) (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Cameroon (via video teleconference), China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Germany, India, Lebanon[[190]](#footnote-191) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Norway[[191]](#footnote-192) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[192]](#footnote-193) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine) (video message);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia (video message), Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Zimbabwe, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, ArabEuropean Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights (video message), Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (video message), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Minority Rights Group (video message), Partners For Transparency (video message), Physicians for Human Rights.

1073. At the 31st meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

1074. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

1075. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

**B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals**

The incompatibility between democracy and racism

1076. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.14, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay and co-sponsored Angola, Australia, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Peru, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United States of America. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Dominican Republic, France, Japan, Lithuania, Maldives, Panama, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa and Thailand joined the sponsors.

1077. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Costa Rica and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

1078. 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.

1079. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 53/21).

1080. After adoption of resolution, Andorra, Austria, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Canada, El Salvador, Georgia, Greece, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Enhanced Interactive Dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

1081. At the 31st meeting, on 11 July 2023, the Human Rights Council held an enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner[[193]](#footnote-194) on the enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights, pursuant to resolution 51/34.

1082. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR, Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, Azita Berar Awad (video message), and Ambassador of Universal Rights Group Africa, Yvette Stevens (via video teleconference)

1083. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 33rd meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Algeria, Benin, China, China (also on behalf of Cuba), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States) (via video teleconference), Cuba, France, Gambia, Georgia, Georgia (also on behalf of Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Honduras, India, Lebanon[[194]](#footnote-195) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Nepal, Oman[[195]](#footnote-196) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Suriname[[196]](#footnote-197) (also on behalf of Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, the Gambia, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania), Thailand[[197]](#footnote-198) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[198]](#footnote-199) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video message), Viet Nam;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia (video message), Guinea Bissau, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy (video message), Libya, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia, Nauru, Niger (via video teleconference), Panama, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Rwanda, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Yemen (video message);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Legal Analysis and Research Public Union, Maloca Internationale, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan (also on behalf of "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature) (video message), Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation.

1084. At the 33rd meeting, on the same day, the following presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks: Director of Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division of OHCHR, Christian Salazar Volkman and Universal Rights Group Africa, Yvette Stevens (video message).

B. Interactive dialogue with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1085. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 July 2023, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 51/37, an oral update on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic.

1086. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1087. 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: Cameroon, China, France, Gabon, Luxembourg, Norway[[199]](#footnote-200) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Egypt (video message), Mali, Portugal, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights Research League (video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

1088. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the oral presentation of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Ukraine and the interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine

1089. At the 33rd meeting, on 12 July 2023, the High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/22, an oral presentation of the findings of the periodic report of OHCHR on the situation of human rights in Ukraine, pursuant to the Council’s resolution 47/22, and on the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine, pursuant to the General Assembly’s resolution 77/229.

1090. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as State concerned (via video teleconference).

1091. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 34th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium, China, Czechia, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video message), France, Georgia, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the)[[200]](#footnote-201) (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America), Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)[[201]](#footnote-202) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic , Mali, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Nicaragua (video message), North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for Human Rights, Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, International Bar Association (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists) (video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Physicians for Human Rights, The Next Century Foundation (video message), World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video message).

1092. At the 34th meeting, on the same day, the High Commissioner answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

1093. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights in Colombia to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the Clarification of Truth, Coexistence and Non-Repetition

1094. At the 35th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representative of Colombia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.25/Rev.1, sponsored by Colombia and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Honduras, Hungary, Japan, North Macedonia, Panama, Peru, Slovakia, Thailand and Uruguay joined the sponsors. Subsequently, Chile withdrew its co-sponsorship.

1095. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperations, except Albania) introduced an oral amendment to draft resolution. The oral amendment was sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperations, except Albania.

1096. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Chile made a statement on the proposed oral amendment to the draft resolution.

1097. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution and the proposed oral amendment.

1098. 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. The Chief of Finance and Budget Section of OHCHR made a statement (via video teleconference) on the budgetary implications of the draft resolution.

1099. At the 36th meeting, on 13 July 2023, the representatives of Argentina, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Honduras, 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 in relation to the proposed oral amendment.

1100. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on proposed oral amendment. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, India, Malawi, Viet Nam

1101. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected oral amendment to draft resolution by 20 votes to 22, with 4 abstentions.[[202]](#footnote-203)

1102. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.25/Rev.1.

1103. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

1104. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 votes to none, with 19 abstentions (resolution 53/22).

1105. After adoption of resolution, Chile, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

1106. At the 38th meeting, on 14 July 2023, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/53/L.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, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Subsequently, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Israel, Japan and Monaco joined the sponsors. Subsequently, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew its co-sponsorship.

1107. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Belgium (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Eritrea, France, Georgia, Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

1108. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1109. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, China and Cameroon made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

1110. At the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of China and Eritrea, 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, Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Qatar, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against*:

China, Cuba, Eritrea

*Abstaining*:

Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

1111. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 votes to 3, with 16 abstentions (resolution 53/30).

1112. After adoption of resolution, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Algeria

Argentina

Bangladesh

Belgium

Benin

Bolivia (Plurinational

State of)

Cameroon

Chile

China

Costa Rica

Côte d’Ivoire

Cuba

Czechia

Eritrea

Finland

France

Gabon

Gambia

Georgia

Germany

Honduras

India

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, 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

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

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Office of Counter Terrorism

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

United Nations Children’s Fund

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and The Empowerment of Women

United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

United Nations Office of Geneva

United Nations Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

United Nations Population Fund

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Food Programme

World Health Organization

World Meteorological Organization Development Operations Coordination Office

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

European Union

Inter Parliamentary Union

International Development Law Organization

League of Arab States

Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross

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

National human rights institutions

Commission Nacional de los Derechos Humanos-Mexique

Commission Nationale Indépendante des Droits de L’Homme du Burundi

Commission on Human Rights- The Philippines

Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice- Ghana

Commission Béninoise des Droits de l'Homme

Commission Consultative des Droits de L’Homme-Luxembourg

Commission Nationale des Droits de l'Homme de la RDCongo

Danish Institute for Human Rights

Defensoria del Pueblo- Peru

Defensoría del Pueblo de la Nación- Argentina

Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia

National Human Rights Commission of Republic of Korea

National Human Rights Commission- India

Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos- El Salvador

Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos-Guatemala

Public Defender's Office-Georgia

The Independent Commission for Human Rights- Palestine

Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

Non-governmental organizations

Access Now

ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together

Action Canada for Population and Development

Action contre les Violations des Droits des Personnes Vulnerables

Action for Development (Suisse)

Action on Smoking and Health

ADALAH - Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel

Advocates for Human Rights

AFEDESE - Association pour l'encadrement des demunis et des désherités

Afghanistan Democracy and Development Organization

Africa Culture Internationale

African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies

Agence internationale pour le développement

Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work

Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights

All Win Network

Alliance Creative Community Project

Alliance Defending Freedom

Alliance Globale contre les Mutilations Génitales Féminines

Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés

Alsalam Foundation

American Association of Jurists

American Society of International Law

Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc

Amnesty International

Anciens Esclaves Nouveaux Citoyens

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

Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The

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

Associació CATESCO/Catalonia for Education, Science and Culture Organization

Associated Country Women of the World

Association apprentissage sans frontieres

Association Culturelle Des Tamouls en France

Association des étudiants tamouls de France

Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism

Association for Progressive Communications

Association for the Prevention of Torture

Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes

Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration

Association MIMAN

Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults

Association of Women with University Education" Social Organization

Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi

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

Avocats Sans Frontières

AWTAD Organization For Combating Corruption

B'nai B'rith

BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Baha'i International Community

Barzani Charity Foundation / BCF

Beijing Chldren’s Legal Aid and Research Center

Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

Bischofliches Hilfwerk Miserer e.v

British Humanist Association

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University

Brussels International Center for Research and Human Rights

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies

Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)

Catholic International Education Office

Center for Global Nonkilling

Center for International Environmental Law

Center for Justice and International Law

Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The

Centre catholique international de Genève (CCIG)

Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA)

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

Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement.

Centre Europe - tiers monde

Gender Justice and Women Empowerment

Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy

Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR

Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme

Centro de Apoio aos Direitos Humanos "Valdício Barbosa dos Santos"

Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil

Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The

Child Rights Connect

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

China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE)

China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)

Chinese Association for International Understanding

Christian Solidarity Worldwide

Citoyens en action pour la démocratie et le développement

CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation

Club Ohada Thies

Colombian Commission of Jurists

Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil

Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC)

Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches

Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC)

Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul

Conectas Direitos Humanos

Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI)

Conselho Indegenista Missionario CIMI

Convention pour le bien-être social

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience

Coordination nationale des associations des consommateurs

Cultural Survival

Defence for Children International

Deutsche Gesellschaft für die Vereinten Nationen e.V.

Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture

Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers

Earthjustice

East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project

Edmund Rice International Limited

Elizka Relief Foundation

Equality Now

European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme

European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation

European Union of Jewish Students

Every Casualty Worldwide

Family Health Association of Iran

Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland

Federation for Women and Family Planning

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

FIAN International e.V.

Fitilla

Fondation CIOMAL de l'Ordre de Malte (Campagne internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre)

Fondation des Oeuvres pour la Solidarité et le Bien Etre Social - FOSBES ONG

Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement

Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale ONLUS

Franciscans International

Freedom House

Freedom Now

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

Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra

Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale

GIN SSOGIE NPC

Global Action on Aging

Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women

Global Appreciation and Skills Training Network

Global Campaign for Education

Global Forum for Media Development for Global Gope Network International

Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health

Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA)

Globethics.net Foundation

GongGam Human Rights Lawraduate Women Gulf Centre for Human Rights (GCHR)Limited

Guinee Humanitaire

Habitat International Coalition

Health and Environment Program (HEP)

Heavenly Culture, World Peace, Restoration of Light

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Human Is Right

Human Rights & Democratic Participation Center "SHAMS"

Human Rights House Foundation

Human Rights Information and Training Center

Human Rights Law Centre

Human Rights Now

Human Rights Research League

Human Rights Solidarity Organization

Human Rights Watch

Humanists International

IBON.International Foundation Inc.

Il Cenacolo

Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee

INSHED - International Network for Standardization of Higher Education Degrees

Indigenous World Association

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

Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement

Institute for NGO Research

Institute for Planetary Synthesis

Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety

Institute of Sustainable Development

Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH

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

Interfaith International

International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)

International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists.

International Association of Justice Watch

International Bar Association

International Career Support Association

International Catholic Child Bureau

International Commission of Jurists International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas

International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC)

International Council of Women

International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights

International Dalit Solidarity Network

International Educational Development, Inc.

International Federation for Human Rights Leagues

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

International Federation of Journalists

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA)

International Fellowship of Reconciliation

International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora

International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA)

International Human Rights Commission Relief Fund Trust

International Human Rights Council

International Indian Treaty Council

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

INHR

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 Studies Association

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

Islamic Human Rights Commission

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco

Iuventum e.V.

Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian

Japan Federation of Bar Associations

Japanese Association for the Right to Freedom of Speech

Japanese Organization for International Cooperation in Family Planning

Jerusalem Institute of Justice

Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule

Jssor Youth Organization

Jubilee Campaign

Justice for Iran, Ltd

Justiça Global

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture

Kobia

La Manif Pour Tous

Law Council of Australia

Lawyers for Lawyers

Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada

Le Conseil International Pour Les Droits De L’Homme

Le Conseil Universel des Droits De L’Homme

Le Pont

Legal Action Worldwide

Legal Analysis and Research Public Union

Les Caribous Libérés

Liberal International

Lidskoprávní organizace Práva a svobody obcanučů Turkmenistánu z.s.

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

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

MenEngage Global Alliance

Merja Zarka

Mijoro Mandroso (Mi.Ma.)

Minority Rights Group

Misère Option Zéro

Mole Trust

Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group

Mouvement International d’Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants

Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali

National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”

Nazra For Feminist Studies

Network of Women's Non-governmental

Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran

Nigeria-Togo Association

Nonviolence International

Norwegian Refugee Council

Open Society Institute

Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil Conselho Federal

Organisation Futur Rayonnant

Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)

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

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

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

Partners For Transparency

Peace Brigades International

Peace Track Initiative

Peivande Gole Narges Organization

Penal Reform International

Physicians for Human Rights

Plan International, Inc.

Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism

Pompiers Humanitaires

Prahar

PRATYEK

Privacy International

Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES

Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development

Public organization “Public advocacy”

Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative

Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan

Rawsam Human Development Center

Redress Trust

Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme

Reporters Sans Frontiers International - Reporters Without Borders International

Reprieve

Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH)

Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie

Réseau Européen pour L’Egalité des Langues

Right Livelihood Award Foundation

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

Rozaria Memorial Trust

Rutgers

Salesian Missions, Inc

Save the Children International

Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association

Shimin Gaikou Centre (Citizens' Diplomatic Centre for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples)

Shivi Development Society

Sikh Human Rights Group

Simon Wiesenthal Center

Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association)

Society for Development and Community Empowerment

Society for Threatened Peoples

Soroptimist International

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

Sovereign Military Order of the Temple of Jerusalem (OSMITH)

Kinderdorf International

Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality

Stiching Fibree

Stichting Global Human Rights Defence

Swedish Association for Sexuality Education

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

Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression

Tamil Uzhagam

Terra de Direitos

Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale

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

The Institute Federation of Anti-Leprosy Association (ILEP)

The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders

The Law Society

The Next Century Foundation

The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd

The Union of Non-Governmental Associations “The International Non-governmental Organization "The World Union of Cossack Atamans"

TRIAL International

Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie - Sicurezza Sociale e Ecozoofila

Union of Arab Jurists

Union of Northwest Human Rights Organization

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee

United Nations Association of China

United Nations Watch

United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation

Universal Peace and Violence Amelioration Centre

Universal Rights Group

Village Suisse ONG

Villages Unis (United Villages)

VIVAT International

Women and Development Association in Alexandria

Women for Women’s Human Rights-New ways

Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling

Women's Human Rights International Association

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace

World Barua Organization (WBO)

World Evangelical Alliance

World Federation of Ukrainian Women's

Organizations

World Federation of United Nations Associations

World Future Council Foundation

World Jewish Congress

World Lebanese Cultural Union, Inc.

World Muslim Congress

World Organisation Against Torture

World Organization of the Scout Movement

World Vision International

YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation

Youth Parliament for SDG

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-third session

| *Documents issued in the general series* | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Symbol* | *Agenda item* |  |
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| A/HRC/53/1 | 1 | Agenda and annotations |
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| A/HRC/53/4/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/53/5 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Argentina |
| A/HRC/53/5/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/53/6 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Gabon |
| A/HRC/53/6/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
| A/HRC/53/7 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Ghana |
| A/HRC/53/7/Add.1 | 6 | Addendum |
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| A/HRC/53/11 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review - Republic of Korea |
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| A/HRC/53/24/Add.4 | 3 | Development finance institutions and human rights - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises |
| A/HRC/53/24/Add.5 | 3 | Seventh Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights for Latin America and the Caribbean - Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises |
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| A/HRC/53/28 | 3 | Refugee protection, internal displacement and statelessness - Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children |
| A/HRC/53/28/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Bangladesh - Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children |
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| A/HRC/53/56 | 2, 6 | Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/57 | 2, 6 | Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/58 | 2, 6 | High-level panel discussion on the achievements, good practices and lessons learned by the two voluntary funds for the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/59 | 7 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967 |
| A/HRC/53/60 | 9 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance |
| A/HRC/53/61 | 2, 9 | The progress on the two-year comprehensive communications strategy on racial equality - Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/62 | 9 | Combating glorification of Nazism, neo-Nazism and other practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance - Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance |
| A/HRC/53/63 | 2, 10 | The way forward to improve technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/64 | 2, 10 | Situation of human rights in the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, Ukraine - Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/53/65 | 3 | Digital innovation, technologies, and the right to health - Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health |
| A/HRC/53/CRP.1 |  | Detailed findings on attacks and restrictions on and harassment of civil society actors, by all duty bearers – Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel |
| A/HRC/53/CRP.2 |  | The Billion Dollar Death Trade: the International Arms Networks that Enable Human Rights Violations in Myanmar - Conference room paper of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar |
| A/HRC/53/CRP.3 |  | Detention of civilians in the context of the armed attack by the Russian Federation against Ukraine: 24 February 2022 – 23 May 2023 – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/CRP.4 | 4 | “Gendered Impact of the Conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic on Women and Girls” Conference Room Paper by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic |
| A/HRC/53/CRP.5 | 4 | “No End in Sight: Torture and ill-treatment in the Syrian Arab Republic 2020-2023” Conference Room Paper by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic |

| *Documents issued in the limited series* | | |
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| *Symbol* | *Agenda item* |  |
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| A/HRC/53/L.1 | 10 | Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights |
| A/HRC/53/L.2 | 3 | Business and human rights |
| A/HRC/53/L.3 and Rev.1 | 3 | Child, early and forced marriage: ending and preventing forced marriage |
| A/HRC/53/L.4 | 3 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions |
| A/HRC/53/L.5 and Rev.1 | 3 | Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to all forms of violence against women and girls in criminal justice detention |
| A/HRC/53/L.6 | 3 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers |
| A/HRC/53/L.7 | 3 | Mandate of Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity |
| A/HRC/53/L.8 | 5 | The Social Forum |
| A/HRC/53/L.9 | 3 | Human rights and climate change |
| A/HRC/53/L.10 | 3 | The right to education |
| A/HRC/53/L.11 | 3 | Elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy (Hansen’s disease) and their family members |
| A/HRC/53/L.12 | 3 | Trafficking in persons, especially women and children |
| A/HRC/53/L.13 | 3 | Civil society space |
| A/HRC/53/L.14 | 9 | The incompatibility between democracy and racism |
| A/HRC/53/L.15 | 3 | Extreme poverty and human rights |
| A/HRC/53/L.16 | 4 | Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic |
| A/HRC/53/L.17 | 3 | Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities |
| A/HRC/53/L.18 | 3 | Human rights of migrants: prevention and accountability for human rights violations in transit |
| A/HRC/53/L.19 | 3 | Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights |
| A/HRC/53/L.20 | 4 | Situation of human rights in Belarus |
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| A/HRC/53/L.22 | 3 | Impact of arms transfers on human rights |
| A/HRC/53/L.23 | 1 | Countering religious hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence |
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| A/HRC/53/L.26 | 3 | The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights |
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| A/HRC/53/L.28 | 3 | The right to a nationality: equality in nationality rights in law and in practice |
| A/HRC/53/L.29 | 3 | The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights |
| A/HRC/53/L.30 and Rev.1 | 2 | Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar |
| A/HRC/53/L.31 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.3/Rev.1 |
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| A/HRC/53/L.34 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.27/Rev.1 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/53/L.35 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.27/Rev.1 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/53/L.36 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.18 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/53/L.37 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.13 (Withdrawn) |
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| A/HRC/53/L.39 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.13 |
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| A/HRC/53/L.41 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.3/Rev.1 |
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| A/HRC/53/L.43 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.5/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/53/L.44 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.5/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/53/L.45 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.3/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/53/L.46 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/53/L.3/Rev.1 (Withdrawn) |
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| *Documents issued in the Government series* | | |
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| *Symbol* | *Agenda item* |  |
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| A/HRC/53/G/1 | 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 | Note verbale dated 30 May 2023 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/G/2 | 4 | Note verbale dated 14 June 2023 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/G/3 | 4 | Note verbale dated 14 June 2023 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/G/4 | 4 | Note verbale dated 19 June 2023 from the Permanent Mission of Zimbabwe to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/53/G/5 | 4 | Note verbale dated 26 June 2023 from the Permanent Mission of Armenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
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| A/HRC/53/NI/1 | 3 | Written submission by the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines |
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| A/HRC/53/NGO/1 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/2 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Every Casualty Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/3 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Shimin Gaikou Centre, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/4 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/5 | 9 | Written statement submitted by World Roma Federation Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/6 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Human Rights International Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, Association of World Citizens, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/7 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Jeunesse Etudiante Tamoule, ABC Tamil Oli, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de 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, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pou |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/8 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/9 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/10 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/11 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Roma Federation Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/12 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Yakutia - Our Opinion, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/13 | 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/53/NGO/14 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/15 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/16 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/17 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/18 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association 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/53/NGO/19 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/20 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Norwegian Refugee Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/21 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/22 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/23 | 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/53/NGO/24 | 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/53/NGO/25 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/26 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/27 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/28 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/29 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/30 | 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/53/NGO/31 | 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/53/NGO/32 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/33 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/34 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/35 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/36 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/37 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/38 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/39 | 4 | Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/40 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, 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/53/NGO/41 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/42 | 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/53/NGO/43 | 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/53/NGO/44 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Japan Society for History Textbook, International Career Support Association, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/45 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/46 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/47 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/48 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/49 | 3 | Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/50 | 3 | Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/51 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/52 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/53 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/54 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Bahrain Jurists Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/55 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/56 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/57 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/58 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/59 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/60 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/61 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Community Human Rights and Advocacy Centre (CHRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/62 | 6 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/63 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/64 | 2 | Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/65 | 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/53/NGO/66 | 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/53/NGO/67 | 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/53/NGO/68 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/69 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/70 | 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/53/NGO/71 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/72 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/73 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/74 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/75 | 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/53/NGO/76 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/77 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/78 | 6 | Written statement submitted by International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/79 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/80 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/81 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/82 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/83 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, Japan Society for History Textbook, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/84 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Abshar Atefeha Charity Institute, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Family Health Association of Iran, Iran Autism Association, Iranian Thalassemia Society, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., Peivande Gole Narges Organization, |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/85 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/86 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/87 | 3 | Written statement submitted by India Water Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/88 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/89 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/90 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/91 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association for Protection of Refugee and Internal Displaced Women and Children, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/92 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, 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/53/NGO/93 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Liberation, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/94 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/95 | 3 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/96 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/97 | 2 | Written statement submitted by The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/98 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/99 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/100 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/101 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/102 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
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| A/HRC/53/NGO/103 | 7 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/104 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/105 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Africa Culture Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/106 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por American Association of Jurists, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/107 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/108 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/109 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/110 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/111 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/112 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/113 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/114 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/115 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/116 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association MIMAN, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/117 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/118 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/119 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Youth Parliament for SDG, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/120 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/121 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iran Autism Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/122 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies, Interfaith International, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/123 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Society for Recovery Support, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/124 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, Cancer Aid Society, Corporate Accountability International, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Vital Strategies, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/125 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/126 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Patiala Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/127 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/128 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sindhi Adhikar Manch (Association), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/129 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/130 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/131 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/132 | 2 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/133 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/134 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/135 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/136 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes du Mali, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/137 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/138 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Samarthanam Trust for the Disabled, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/139 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ABC Tamil Oli, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de 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, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA), Associati |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/140 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/141 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/142 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/143 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/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/53/NGO/145 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/146 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), Akshar Foundation, Patiala Foundation, Rajasthan Samgrah Kalyan Sansthan, Samarthanam Trust for the Disabled, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/147 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/148 | 3 | Written statement submitted by "ECO-FAWN" (Environment Conservation Organization - Foundation for Afforestation Wild Animals and Nature), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/149 | 6 | Written statement submitted by The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/150 | 2 | Written statement submitted by The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/151 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/152 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/153 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/154 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/155 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/156 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Every Casualty Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/157 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/158 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Association Culturelle des Tamouls en France, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/159 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/160 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/161 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Institute for Reporters' Freedom and Safety, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/162 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/163 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/164 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/165 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/166 | 2 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/167 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/168 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Un Enfant Un Cartable Du Burkina Faso, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/169 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/170 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/171 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/172 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/173 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/174 | 10 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/175 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/176 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institute for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/177 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/178 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/179 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/180 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/181 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/182 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/183 | 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/53/NGO/184 | 6 | 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/53/NGO/185 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Victorious Youths Movement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/186 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/187 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/188 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/189 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/190 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Universal Peace Federation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/191 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/192 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Eye Care Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/193 | 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, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, 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/53/NGO/194 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Lebanese Cultural Union, Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/195 | 3 | Written statement submitted by TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/196 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/197 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/198 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por Fundación Abba Colombia, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/199 | 7 | Written statement submitted by International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/200 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Interfaith International, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/201 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, Coptic Solidarity, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/202 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Action Aides aux Familles Demunies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/203 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Action Aides aux Familles Demunies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/204 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/205 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Action Aides aux Familles Demunies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/206 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/207 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/208 | 7 | Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/209 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/210 | 2 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/211 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/212 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/213 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Solidarité Agissante pour le Devéloppement Familial (SADF), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/214 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/215 | 4 | Written statement submitted by World Lebanese Cultural Union, Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/216 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/217 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Alliance of Women, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/218 | 7 | Written statement submitted by International Foundation Witnesses Ashoora, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/219 | 6 | Written statement submitted by Chernobyl - Hibakusha Support, Kansai, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/220 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/221 | 2 | Written statement submitted by China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/222 | 4 | Written statement submitted by National Human Rights Civic Association “Belarusian Helsinki Committee”, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/223 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Ethnic Minorities’ Association for External Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/224 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/225 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/226 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Institute for Protection of Women's Rights (IPWR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/227 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/228 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/229 | 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/53/NGO/230 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Association Internationale pour l’égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/231 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/232 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/233 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/234 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/235 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, Soroptimist International, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/236 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, Soroptimist International, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Widows Rights International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/237 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/238 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, Biovision Stiftung für ökologische Entwicklung, International Alliance of Women, International Association for Religious Freedom, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Make Mothers Matter, Soroptimist International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO), Graduate Women Internati |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/239 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Lutheran World Federation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/240 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Women's Federation for World Peace International, Soroptimist International, Universal Peace Federation, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, National Alliance of Women's Organizations, Widows Rights International, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/241 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Liberal International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/242 | 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/53/NGO/243 | 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/53/NGO/244 | 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/53/NGO/245 | 7 | 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/53/NGO/246 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/247 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/248 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/249 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/250 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/251 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/252 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/253 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Society for Recovery Support, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/254 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/255 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Iranian Thalassemia Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/256 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage, Forum des femmes autochtones du Cameroon (FFAC), Fundacion para Estudio Investigacion de la Mujer, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/256 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage, Forum des femmes autochtones du Cameroon (FFAC), Fundacion para Estudio Investigacion de la Mujer, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/257 | 7 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/258 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/259 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage, Forum des femmes autochtones du Cameroon (FFAC), Fundacion para Estudio Investigacion de la Mujer, Global Campaign for Education, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/260 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations (ILEP), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/261 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Akshar Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/262 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The International Humanitarian Society for Development Without Borders, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/263 | 9 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/264 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/265 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Girls Not Brides: The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage, Forum des femmes autochtones du Cameroon (FFAC), Fundacion para Estudio Investigacion de la Mujer, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/266 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, ABC Tamil Oli, ANAJA (L'Eternel a répondu), Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, Association des étudiants tamouls de 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, Association pour les Victimes Du Monde, Association Solidarité Internationale pour l'Afrique (SIA |
| A/HRC/53/NGO/267  A/HRC/53/NGO/268  A/HRC/53/NGO/269 | 9  2  3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status  Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial  Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |

1. The proceedings of the fifty-third session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived webcasts of the Council sessions at http://media.un.org. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. A/HRC/53/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. A/HRC/53/17 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. A/HRC/53/19 [↑](#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. A/HRC/53/20. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. A/HRC/53/22. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. The delegation of the Gambia did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
36. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
37. A/HRC/53/37 and A/HRC/53/37/Add.1-3. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
38. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
39. A/HRC/53/39, and A/HRC/53/39/Add.1-2 [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
40. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
41. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
42. A/HRC/53/50. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
43. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
44. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
45. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
46. A/HRC/53/36 and A/HRC/53/36/Add.1-2. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
47. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
48. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
49. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
50. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
51. A/HRC/53/25. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
52. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
53. A/HRC/53/35 and A/HRC/53/35 /Add.1-2. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
54. A/HRC/53/31. [↑](#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. A/HRC/53/26 and A/HRC/53/26/Add.1-2. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
58. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
59. A/HRC/53/29 and A/HRC/53/29/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
60. A/HRC/53/24 and A/HRC/53/24 /Add.1–5. [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
61. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
62. A/HRC/53/27 and A/HRC/53/27/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
63. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
64. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
65. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
66. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
67. A/HRC/53/34 and A/HRC/53/34 /Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
68. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
69. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
70. A/HRC/53/28 and A/HRC/53/28/Add.1-2. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
71. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
72. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
73. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
74. A/HRC/53/32 and A/HRC/53/32/Add.1. [↑](#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/50/23 and A/HRC/50/23/Add.1, A/HRC/50/23/Add.3 and A/HRC/50/23/Add.4. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
79. A/HRC/53/33 and A/HRC/53/33/Add.1–2. [↑](#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. A/HRC/53/35 and A/HRC/53/35/Add.1-2. [↑](#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. A/HRC/53/35 and A/HRC/53/35/Add.1 – 2. [↑](#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. A/HRC/53/48. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
91. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
92. A/HRC/53/47. [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
93. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
94. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
95. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
96. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
97. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
98. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
99. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
100. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
101. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
102. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
103. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
104. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#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. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
109. A/HRC/53/54. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
110. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
111. A/HRC/53/52. [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
112. A/HRC/53/53. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
113. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
114. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
115. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
116. The delegation of Maldives did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
117. A/HRC/53/55. [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
118. <https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/53/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx>. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
119. A/HRC/WG.6/42/CZE/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
120. A/HRC/WG.6/42/CZE/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
121. A/HRC/WG.6/42/CZE/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
122. A/HRC/53/4. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
123. See also A/HRC/53/4/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
124. A/HRC/WG.6/42/ARG/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
125. A/HRC/WG.6/42/ARG/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
126. A/HRC/WG.6/42/ARG/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
127. A/HRC/53/5. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
128. See also A/HRC/53/5/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
129. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GAB/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
130. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GAB/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
131. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GAB/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
132. A/HRC/53/6. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
133. See also A/HRC/53/6/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
134. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GHA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
135. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GHA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
136. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GHA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
137. A/HRC/53/7. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
138. See also A/HRC/53/7/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
139. A/HRC/WG.6/42/PER/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
140. A/HRC/WG.6/42/PER/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
141. A/HRC/WG.6/42/PER/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
142. A/HRC/53/8. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
143. See also A/HRC/53/8/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
144. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GTM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
145. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GTM/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
146. A/HRC/WG.6/42/GTM/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
147. A/HRC/53/9. [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
148. See also A/HRC/53/9/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
149. A/HRC/WG.6/42/BEN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
150. A/HRC/WG.6/42/BEN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
151. A/HRC/WG.6/42/BEN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
152. A/HRC/53/10. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
153. See also A/HRC/53/10/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
154. A/HRC/WG.6/42/KOR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
155. A/HRC/WG.6/42/KOR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
156. A/HRC/WG.6/42/KOR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
157. A/HRC/53/11. [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
158. See also A/HRC/53/11/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
159. A/HRC/WG.6/42/CHE/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
160. A/HRC/WG.6/42/CHE/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
161. A/HRC/WG.6/42/CHE/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
162. A/HRC/53/12. [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
163. See also A/HRC/53/12/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-164)
164. A/HRC/WG.6/42/ZAM/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-165)
165. A/HRC/WG.6/42/ZAM/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-166)
166. A/HRC/WG.6/42/ZAM/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-167)
167. A/HRC/53/14. [↑](#footnote-ref-168)
168. See also A/HRC/53/14/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-169)
169. A/HRC/WG.6/42/PAK/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-170)
170. A/HRC/WG.6/42/PAK/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-171)
171. A/HRC/WG.6/42/PAK/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-172)
172. A/HRC/53/13. [↑](#footnote-ref-173)
173. See also A/HRC/53/13/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-174)
174. A/HRC/WG.6/42/JPN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-175)
175. A/HRC/WG.6/42/JPN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-176)
176. A/HRC/WG.6/42/JPN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-177)
177. A/HRC/53/15. [↑](#footnote-ref-178)
178. See also A/HRC/53/15/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-179)
179. A/HRC/WG.6/42/LKA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-180)
180. A/HRC/WG.6/42/LKA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-181)
181. A/HRC/WG.6/42/LKA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-182)
182. A/HRC/53/16. [↑](#footnote-ref-183)
183. See also A/HRC/53/16/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-184)
184. A/HRC/53/59. [↑](#footnote-ref-185)
185. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-186)
186. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-187)
187. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-188)
188. A/HRC/53/60 and A/HRC/53/62. [↑](#footnote-ref-189)
189. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-190)
190. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-191)
191. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-192)
192. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-193)
193. A/HRC/53/63. [↑](#footnote-ref-194)
194. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#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. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-199)
199. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#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. The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-203)