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**Human Rights Council**

**Fiftieth session**

13 June – 8 July 2022

Agenda item 1

**Organizational and procedural matters**

 Report of the Human Rights Council on its fiftieth session

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

Contents

 *Page*

 Part One: Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fiftieth session 4

 I. Resolutions 4

 II. Decisions 5

 Part Two: Summary of proceedings 6

 I. Organizational and procedural matters 6

 A. Opening and duration of the session 6

 B. Attendance 6

 C. Agenda and programme of work 6

 D. Organization of work 7

 E. Meetings and documentation 7

 F. Visits 7

 G. High-level commemorative event on the occasion of the 50th session
of the Human Rights Council 8

 H. Urgent debate on the situation of human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan 9

 I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders 10

 J. Consideration and action on draft proposals 10

 K. Adoption of the report on the session 11

 II. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and report
of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General 12

 A. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 12

 B. Panel discussion on the root causes of human rights violations and abuses
against Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar 14

 C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights on the central role of the State in responding to pandemics
and other health emergencies 15

 D. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Myanmar 16

 E. Enhanced Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Sudan 16

 F. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan 17

 G. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua 18

 H. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the grave human rights and humanitarian situation in Mariupol 18

 I. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders 19

 J. Reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General 21

 K. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 21

 III. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic,
 social and cultural rights, including the right to development 23

 A. Panel discussions 23

 B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders 29

 C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 44

 IV. Human rights situations that require the Council’s attention 65

 A. Interactive dialogue with the Independent International Commission of
Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic 65

 B. Interactive dialogue on report of the High Commissioner on the situation
of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 66

 C. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia 66

 D. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders 67

 E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 69

 V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms 71

 A. Forum on Business and Human Rights 71

 B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 71

 VI. Universal periodic review 72

 A. Consideration of universal periodic review outcomes 72

 B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 136

 VII. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories 138

 VIII. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 139

 IX. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and
implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action 140

 A. Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance 140

 X. Technical assistance and capacity-building 142

 A. Annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building 142

 B. Interactive dialogue on the oral presentation of the High Commissioner on the situation of 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 143

 C. Interactive dialogue with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic 144

 D. Interactive dialogue with the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya 144

 E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals 145

 Annexes

 I. Attendance 146

 II. Agenda 152

 III. Documents issued for the fiftieth session 153

 IV. Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council
 at its fiftieth session 182

 Part One
Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its fiftieth session

 I. Resolutions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 50/1 | Reporting by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the Sudan | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/2 | Situation of human rights in Eritrea | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/3 | Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/4 | Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/5 | Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers: participation of women in the administration of justice | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/6 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/7 | Mandate of Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and its consequences | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/8 | Human rights and international solidarity | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/9 | Human rights and climate change | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/10 | Mandate of Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/11 | Importance of casualty recording for the promotion and protection of human rights | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/12 | Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/13 | Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health | 7 July 2022 |
| 50/14 | Situation of human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/15 | Freedom of opinion and expression | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/16 | Elimination of female genital mutilation | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/17 | The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/18 | Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/19 | Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/20 | Situation of human rights in Belarus | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/21 | The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/22 | The Social Forum | 8 July 2022 |
| 50/23 | Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya | 8 July 2022 |
|  |  |  |

 II. Decisions

| *Resolution* | *Title* | *Date of adoption* |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 50/101 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Togo | 30 June 2022 |
| 50/102 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Syrian Arab Republic | 30 June 2022 |
| 50/103 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Iceland | 30 June 2022 |
| 50/104 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 1 July 2022 |
| 50/105 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Zimbabwe | 1 July 2022 |
| 50/106 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Lithuania | 1 July 2022 |
| 50/107 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Uganda | 1 July 2022 |
| 50/108 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Timor-Leste | 1 July 2022 |
| 50/109 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Republic of Moldova | 4 July 2022 |
| 50/110 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: South Sudan | 4 July 2022 |
| 50/111 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Haiti | 4 July 2022 |
| 50/112 | Outcome of the universal periodic review: Sudan | 4 July 2022 |
| 50/113 | Commencement of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review | 8 July 2022 |

 Part Two
Summary of proceedings

 I. Organizational and procedural matters

 A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its fiftieth session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 June to 8 July 2022. 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 fiftieth session was held on 30 May 2022.

3. The fiftieth session consisted of 43 meetings over 20 days (see para. 18 below).

4. In accordance with PRST/OS/13/1, adopted on 6 December 2019, PRST/OS/14/1, adopted on 7 December 2020 and PRST/OS/15/1, adopted on 6 December 2021, no general debates were held during the fiftieth session.

5. At the 27th meeting, on 29 June 2022, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the migrant victims that passed away recently.

6. At the 42nd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the Human Rights Council observed a minute of silence in memory of the late former Prime Minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe.

 B. Attendance

7. 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

8. At its 1st meeting, on 13 June 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the fiftieth session.

9. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to recognize that the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review during its thirty-seventh session in January 2021 adopted the recommendations section of the draft report on the universal periodic review of Myanmar, and to postpone the consideration and adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review of Myanmar until the General Assembly makes a decision on the representation of Myanmar.

10. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council proposed to present a draft written decision stating that the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review will commence in November 2022, and that this decision would supersede Council decision 47/115.

11. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the Council decided to postpone the review of Ukraine to the last session of the 4th cycle of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, while leaving a possibility for it to be scheduled earlier pursuant to a Bureau proposal following close consultations with Ukraine.

 D. Organization of work

12. At its 1st meeting, on 13 June 2022, the Human Rights 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.

13. 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 7 June 2022. The President also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription.

14. Also at the same meeting, the President noted that the deadline for the submission of draft proposals was 29 June 2022 and referred to the modalities for the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline, reminding delegations that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum period of 24 hours.

15. At the 5th meeting, on 15 June 2022, 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.

16. At the 29th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the President outlined the speaking time limits for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State 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.

17. During the fiftieth 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

18. The Human Rights Council held 43 fully serviced meetings during its fiftieth session.[[1]](#footnote-2)

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

 F. Visits

20. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2022, the Third Deputy Prime Minister of Equatorial Guinea, Alfonso Nsue Mokuy, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

21. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2022, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs of Indonesia, Mohammad Mahfud Mahmodin, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

22. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2022, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, Gamini Lakshman Peiris, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

23. At the 18th meeting, on 23 June 2022, the Minister for Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan, Mukhtar Babayev delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council (by video message).

 G. High-level commemorative event on the occasion of the 50th session of the Human Rights Council

24. At the 6th meeting, on 15 June 2022, the Human Rights Council held the high-level commemorative event on the occasion of the 50th session of the Human Rights Council.

25. At the same meeting, the President of the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Abdulla Shahid, delivered a keynote address.

26. Also at the same meeting, the following delivered opening statements: the United Nations Secretary-General (by video message); the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; President of the Association of Grandmothers of Plaza de Mayo, Estela Carlotto (by video message). The Chief of the Human Rights Council Branch at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Eric Tistounet, moderated the discussion.

27. At the same meeting, the Germany (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Gambia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and the State of Palestine) delivered a statement addressed to the High Commissioner.

28. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations in New York and former Assistant Secretary General for Human Rights, Ivan Šimonović (by video teleconference); President of the 60th session of the General Assembly and former Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Jan Eliasson (by video teleconference); Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations in Geneva, Suphatra Srimaitreephithak; Chairperson of the 2019 intersessional seminars on the contribution of the Human Rights Council to the prevention of human rights violations, Yvette Stevens; Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and former Chair of the Coordination Committee of the Special Procedures, Victor Madrigal-Borloz; Executive Director of UPR Info, Mona M’Bikay.

29. During the ensuing panel discussion, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the panellists questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cote d’Ivoire, Iceland[[2]](#footnote-3) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Norway, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Maldives[[3]](#footnote-4) (also on behalf of Australia, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mexico, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation);

 (b) Representative of observer States: Bahamas, Switzerland, State of Palestine;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Lesbian and Gay Association, Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement, Centre for Reproductive Rights, Inc.

 H. Urgent debate on the situation of human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan

30. At the 24th meeting, on 28 June 2022, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that, on 23 June, he had received a joint request from the European Union and France, to convene an urgent debate on “the situation of the human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan”.

31. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council decided to hold the urgent debate at its 31st meeting, on 1 July 2022.

32. At its 31st meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council held an urgent debate on the situation of the human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan.

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

34. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, Richard Bennett, also on behalf of the Coordination Committee of Special Procedures, made a statement (by video teleconference).

35. At the same meeting, the first woman Vice President of the Afghan Parliament, former member of the peace negotiation team with the Taliban and human rights activist, Fawzia Koofi, made a statement.

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

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Brazil, China, Czechia (on behalf of the European Union), Finland, France, Germany, Iceland[[4]](#footnote-5) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (by video message), India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan (also on behalf of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy (by video teleconference), Maldives, Malta (by video message), New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal (by video message), Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Timor-Leste, Uruguay, Viet Nam;

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association Ma’onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Association pour la défense des droits de l’homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC », Center for Global Nonkilling, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Freedom Now, Human Rights Watch, Interfaith International, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, Meezaan Center for Human Rights, Minority Rights Group, Save the Children International, Sisterhood Is Global Institute, The Next Century Foundation, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, World Organisation Against Torture.

 I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

38. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the President of the Human Rights Council presented the list of candidates to be appointed for the eight vacancies for special procedure mandate holders.

39. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council appointed eight special procedure mandate holders in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and Council decision 6/102 (see annex IV).

 J. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Situation of human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan

40. At the 41st meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Czechia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.62, sponsored by France, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Israel, Japan, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Maldives, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Ukraine and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

41. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

42. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ukraine, 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.

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

44. 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.

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

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

47. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 50/14).

48. After adoption of the draft resolution, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 K. Adoption of the report on the session

49. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its fiftieth session.

50. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/50/2) ad referendum and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.

51. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Hungary, Israel, Iraq, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nigeria, Norway (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), the Russian Federation and Switzerland made statements as observer States on the adopted resolutions.

52. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the European Union), Thailand (also on behalf of Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and Türkiye), the Marshall Islands and the observer for the International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Progressive Communications, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Child Rights Connect, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, GIN SSOGIE NPC, International Bar Association and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues) made statements on the session.

53. 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

54. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement in connection with her annual report (A/HRC/50/4).

55. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd meeting, on 14 June 2022, at the 4th meeting on 14 June, and at the 5th meeting, on 15 June, the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, China (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Comoros, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kuwait, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Oman, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the Congo, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe), Comoros[[5]](#footnote-6) (also on behalf of Burkina Faso, Gabon, Morocco and Saudi Arabia) (by video message), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (by video teleconference), Cuba (also on behalf of Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Czechia, Eritrea, Finland, France, Gambia (also on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Andorra, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Libya, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Germany, India, Japan, Jordan[[6]](#footnote-7) (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kazakhstan, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, South Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania (by video message), Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia (by video message), Nepal, Netherlands (also on behalf Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Pakistan, Panama[[7]](#footnote-8) (also on behalf of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and the State of Palestine) (by video message), Paraguay, Paraguay (also on behalf of Angola, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Qatar, Republic of Korea (by video message), Republic of Korea (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore), Saudi Arabia[[8]](#footnote-9) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ), Senegal, South Africa[[9]](#footnote-10) (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cuba, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe) (by video message), 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, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan (by video teleconference), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic (by video teleconference), Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali (by video teleconference), Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua (by video teleconference), Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama (by video message), Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovenia (by video message), South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka (by video message), Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen (by video message), Holy See, State of Palestine;

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Development Programme;

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, IDPC Consortium (also on behalf of Institute for Policy Studies, International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), Penal Reform International and Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights) (by video message), International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights) (by video message), Minority Rights Group (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and International Commission of Jurists) (by video message), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (also on behalf of Friends World Committee for Consultation).

56. At the 4th meeting, on 14 June 2022, the representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Greece, India, Israel, Morocco (by video message), Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Türkiye made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

57. At the same meeting, the representatives of Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Greece, Morocco and Türkiye made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

58. At the 5th meeting, on 15 June 2022, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

59. At the 7th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Belarus, China, Cuba, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Japan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

61. At the 9th meeting, on 16 June 2022, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement in exercise of the 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 15 June 2022, 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: Co-Founder and Programme Director of the Public Legal Aid Network (The PLAN), Thyn Zar Oo (by video message); Commissioner on the Annan Advisory Commission of Rakhine State, Laetitia van den Assum (by video message); Founder and Executive Director of the Women’s Peace Network, Wai Wai Nu (by video message); Professor of International Relations and Director of the Centre for Genocide Studies at the University of Dhaka, Imtiaz Ahmed (by video message).

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: Denmark[[10]](#footnote-11) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bangladesh, Egypt (by video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Saudi Arabia (by video message), Türkiye;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch.

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: France, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia (by video message), Canada (by video message), Maldives;

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Bar Association (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, International Human Rights Council (by video message).

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

 C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the central role of the State in responding to pandemics and other health emergencies

68. At the 1st meeting, on 13 June 2022, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 44/2, an oral update on the central role of the State in responding to pandemics and other health emergencies and the socioeconomic consequences thereof in advancing sustainable development and the realization of all human rights.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Armenia, Azerbaijan[[11]](#footnote-12) (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, France, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Jordan[[12]](#footnote-13) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (by video message), Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (by video teleconference), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritania (by video message), Mauritius, Mozambique, Philippines (by video message), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (by video message), Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka (by video message), Tunisia (by video message), Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by 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: Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS) (by video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers (by video message), Friends World Committee for Consultation, IBON.International Foundation Inc. (by video message), Interfaith International, International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (by video message), iuventum e.V. (by video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (by video message).

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

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

71. At the 3rd meeting, on 14 June 2022, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/1, an oral update on the human rights situation in Myanmar.

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, France, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Lithuania(also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada (by video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Thailand;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (by video message), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (by video message), Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture (by video message), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme, Human Rights Now, International Bar Association (by video message), International Commission of Jurists.

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

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

74. At the 7th meeting, on 15 June 2022, the Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-32/1, adopted during its thirty-second special session, the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/HRC/50/22).

75. At the same meeting, the following presenters made statements: Acting Minister for Justice of the Sudan, Mohammed Saied Al-Hilo; Head of the Human Rights Unit of the Sudan Bar Association, Noon Kushkush.

76. During the enhanced interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Eritrea, France, Germany, Iceland[[13]](#footnote-14) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Jordan[[14]](#footnote-15) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania, Netherlands, Qatar, Saudi Arabia[[15]](#footnote-16) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ) (by video message), Somalia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Chad, Egypt (by video message), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (by video message), Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sri Lanka (by video message), Switzerland, Yemen (by video message);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre d’études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (by video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (by video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message), International Service for Human Rights (by video message), Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message).

77. At the same meeting, the Deputy High Commissioner and the following presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks: expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Adama Dieng; Acting Minister for Justice of the Sudan, Mohammed Saied Al-Hilo.

 F. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan

78. At the 7th meeting, on 15 June 2022, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/1, an oral update on the human rights situation in Afghanistan.

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

80. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 7th meeting, on the same day, and at the 8th meeting, on 16 June 2022, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (by video teleconference), Czechia, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan (also on behalf of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), Luxembourg, Malaysia (by video message), Mexico, Namibia (by video message), Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia (by video message), Austria, Belgium, Canada (by video message), Croatia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malta, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Türkiye;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of World Organisation Against Torture), World Organisation Against Torture, International Service for Human Rights, Sisterhood Is Global Institute (by video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association and Lawyers for Lawyers) (by video message), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, Amnesty International (by video message), Interfaith International (by video message).

81. At the 8th meeting, on 16 June 2022, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

82. At the 8th meeting, on 16 June 2022, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/3, an oral update on the human rights situation in Nicaragua.

83. At the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement as the State concerned (by video message).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China (by video teleconference), Costa Rica[[16]](#footnote-17) (also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), Cuba, Eritrea, France, Germany, Iceland[[17]](#footnote-18) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus (by video message), Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (by video teleconference), Ecuador, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), New Zealand, Peru, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (by video message), Spain, Sri Lanka (by video message), Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Uruguay, Yemen (by video message);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (by video message), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (by video message), Center for Justice and International Law (by video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message), International Service for Human Rights (by video message), Réseau International des Droits Humains (RIDH), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation Against Torture (by video message).

85. Also at the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 H. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the High Commissioner on the grave human rights and humanitarian situation in Mariupol

86. At the 9th meeting, on 16 June 2022, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-34/1, adopted during its thirty-fourth special session, an oral update on the grave human rights and humanitarian situation in Mariupol.

87. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine made statements as States concerned.

88. 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: Albania[[18]](#footnote-19) (also on behalf of 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, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America) (by video message), Argentina, Brazil, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden[[19]](#footnote-20) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (by video message), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein (by video message), Malta, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia (by video message), Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Uruguay;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociacion HazteOir.org (by video message), Baptist World Alliance (by video message), Center for Global Nonkilling, Human Rights House Foundation (by video message), Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message), World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (by video message).

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

 I. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

90. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker, presented his report (A/HRC/50/20).

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

92. 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 (by video message), France, Iceland[[20]](#footnote-21) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Somalia, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belarus (by video message), Burundi, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti (by video message), Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (by video message), Ireland, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (by video message), Sri Lanka (by video message), Switzerland, Yemen (by video message);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), Jubilee Campaign (by video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (by video message), Center for Global Nonkilling, Human Rights Watch, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran - « ARC » (by video message).

93. 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

94. At the 2nd meeting, on 13 June 2022, 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 (A/HRC/50/21).

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

96. During the ensuing interactive dialogue at the same meeting and at the 3rd meeting, on 14 June 2022, 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: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba (by video message), France, Indonesia, Jordan[[21]](#footnote-22) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania (by video message), Namibia (by video message), Pakistan (also on behalf of Bahrain, Egypt, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Namibia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia[[22]](#footnote-23) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ) (by video message), Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America (also on behalf of Israel), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video message);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria (by video message), Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt (by video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait (by video message), Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (by video message), South Africa, Sri Lanka (by video message), Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia (by video message), Türkiye, Yemen (by video message);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies and Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (by video message) (also on behalf of Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling and Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights), Amnesty International (by video message), B’nai B’rith (by video message), Defence for Children International, Human Rights Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, Institute for NGO Research, Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) (by video message), Organization for Defending Victims of Violence (by video message), The Institute on Human Rights and The Holocaust (by video message), Touro Law Center.

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

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

98. At the 15th meeting, on 21 June 2022, Deputy High Commissioner presented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/178, the Secretary-General’s report on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/HRC/50/19).

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

100. At the 25th meeting, on 28 June 2022, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented thematic reports of the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner and her office submitted under agenda item 3, 6 and 10.

101. At the 28th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/27, the report of OHCHR on civilian deaths in the Syrian Arab Republic (A/HRC/50/68).

102. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2022 Hulan Tsedev, Chief of the Europe and Central Asia Section at OHCHR, provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/33, an oral update on the implementation of the resolution on “Cooperation with Georgia”, prepared under agenda item 10.

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

 K. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Reporting by the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the Sudan

104. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.14/Rev.1, sponsored by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Norway and the United States of America, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Costa Rica, Honduras, Japan and the Marshall Islands joined the sponsors.

105. At the same meeting, the representatives of Finland made a general comment on the draft resolution.

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

107. 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.

108. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/1).

 Situation of human rights in Eritrea

109. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Czechia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.19, sponsored by France, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Costa Rica, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Dominican Republic, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand and North Macedonia joined the sponsors.

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

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

112. 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.

113. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 01945-11-15made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

 *In favour*:

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

 *Against*:

 Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 *Abstaining*:

 Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Nepal, Qatar, Senegal, Uzbekistan

115. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 21 to 10, with 16 abstentions (resolution 50/2).

116. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Indonesia made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

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

117. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of South Africa introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.21, sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Andorra. Subsequently, Honduras and Malawi joined the sponsors.

118. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the States Members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and the Gambia made general comments on the draft resolution.

119. 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.

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

121. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/3).

122. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana and Timor-Leste 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

 Panel discussion on menstrual hygiene management, human rights and gender equality

123. At the 15th meeting, on 21 June 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 47/4, a panel discussion on menstrual hygiene management, human rights and gender equality.

124. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (by video message) and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund, Natalia Kanem (by video message) made opening statements for the panel.

125. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Youth representative and co-founder of Jeyetna, Vanessa Zammar; Chair of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Melissa Upreti (by video message); Founder and CEO, WASH United, Thorsten Kiefer (by video message); Deputy Director General, Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities of South Africa, Shoki Tshabalala (by video message).

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[[23]](#footnote-24) (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of Group of African States), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Gabon, Germany, Luxembourg (also on behalf of Belgium and the Netherlands), Netherlands, Senegal;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), Israel (by video message), Sierra Leone;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Sikh Human Rights Group, Terre Des Hommes Federation Internationale (also on behalf of Plan International, Inc. and Defence for Children International) (by video message).

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

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

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Cambodia, Costa Rica, Mauritius, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Vanuatu;

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Children’s Fund (by video message), World Health Organization;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Planned Parenthood Federation, Plan International, Inc., Swedish Association for Sexuality Education.

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

 Panel discussion on good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights during and after the COVID-19 pandemic

129. At the 16th meeting, on 22 June 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 45/9, a panel discussion on good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

131. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Director-General of the International Development Law Organization, Jan Beagle; Member of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee and Rapporteur of the report on new and emerging digital technologies and human rights, Buhm-Suk Baek (by video message); Regional Head, Los Ríos Region, of the National Institute of Human Rights, Sebastián Smart Larrain (by video message); Programme Director and Senior Legal Officer of Privacy International, Ilia Siatitsa.

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: Cambodia[[24]](#footnote-25) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (by video message), Germany, India, Latvia[[25]](#footnote-26) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Nepal, Poland (also on behalf of Australia, Chile, the Republic of Korea and South Africa), United Arab Emirates;

 (b) Representative of observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Bahrain (by video teleconference), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Sierra Leone;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Commission of Jurists, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), Penal Reform International (by video message).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (by video message), China (by video teleconference), Cuba, Indonesia, Malaysia, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Bangladesh, Ethiopia Maldives, South Africa;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (by video message), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (by video message).

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

 Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

135. At the 22nd meeting, on 27 June 2022 and at the 23rd 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.

136. At the 22nd meeting, on 27 June 2022, the Human Rights Council held the first panel discussion, on the theme “Exploring the nexus between climate change and violence against women and girls through a human rights lens”.

137. The High Commissioner made an opening statement for the panel. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Reem Alsalem, moderated the discussion (by video teleconference).

138. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Climate Justice and Gender Advisor FEMNET, Melania Chiponda (by video message); independent consultant on human rights and climate change, Astrid Puentes Riaño (by video message); Regional Senior Technical Advisor, Save the Children International, Climate Change and Child Poverty Focal Point in the Asia-Pacific region, Rajib Ghosal (by video message); girl advocate, Esmeralda (by video message).

139. 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[[26]](#footnote-27) (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Norway[[27]](#footnote-28) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal[[28]](#footnote-29)( on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Qatar, Türkiye[[29]](#footnote-30) (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, Mexico and the Republic of Korea);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Guyana (also on behalf of Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), Slovenia (also on behalf of Austria and Croatia), Spain;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (by video message), Center for Global Nonkilling, International Planned Parenthood Federation.

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: France, Lithuania, Mauritania, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Benin, Canada (by video message), Colombia, Ecuador, Timor-Leste (by video teleconference), Togo;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation, Plan International, Inc., World Vision International.

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

142. At the 23rd meeting, on 27 June 2022, the Human Rights Council held the second panel discussion, on the theme “Human rights-based and gender-responsive care and support systems”.

143. The High Commissioner and Minister of Women, Genders and Diversity of Argentina, Elizabeth Gómez Alcorta (by video message) made opening statements for the panel.

144. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Professor of Law at Hebrew University, and President of the Concord Research Center for Integration of International Law in Israel, Frances Raday (by video message); Intersectionalities Officer at International Disability Alliance, Rosario Galarza (by video message); Chief of Gender, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Branch, Conditions of Work and Equality Department of the International Labour Organization, Chidi King.

145. 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: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (by video teleconference), Chile[[30]](#footnote-31) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay), Estonia[[31]](#footnote-32) (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Mexico;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Liechtenstein (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland), New Zealand (also on behalf of Australia and Canada), Switzerland, Thailand, Viet Nam;

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Defence for Children International (also on behalf of Plan International, Inc.) (by video message), Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Cuba, France, Gambia, Namibia (by video message), Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Georgia, Iraq, Israel, South Africa;

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asociacion HazteOir.org, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The.

147. 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​​

148. At the 24th meeting, on 28 June 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 47/24, a panel discussion on the human rights of people in vulnerable situations in the context of climate change.

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

150. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Ian Fry; Secretary of the Council of ICCA Consortium, Sara Oliveros López (by video message); President and CEO of the Center for International Environmental Law, Carroll Muffett (by video message); Chair of the Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change and Chair of Sudan Youth Organization on Climate Change, Nisreen Elsaim (by video teleconference).

151. 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: Djibouti[[32]](#footnote-33) (also on behalf of Somalia) (by video teleconference), Egypt[[33]](#footnote-34) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, China, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Fiji, the Gambia, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Togo, the United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Yemen and the State of Palestine) (by video message), Germany (also on behalf of Costa Rica, Peru, Switzerland and Tuvalu), Iceland[[34]](#footnote-35)(also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Maldives[[35]](#footnote-36) (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Cabo Verde, Cuba, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Nauru, Samoa, Singapore, Vanuatu and Timor-Leste), Marshall Islands (also on behalf of the European Union, the Bahamas, Fiji, Panama, Paraguay and the Sudan);

 (b) Representative of observer States: Bangladesh (also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam), Barbados (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), Costa Rica (also on behalf of Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama), Mauritius, Viet Nam;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Earthjustice).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Gambia, Namibia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Fiji, Iraq, Maldives, Mali (by video teleconference), Morocco (by video teleconference), Philippines;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Commission of Jurists, International-Lawyers.Org (by video message), Women's Federation for World Peace International (also on behalf of Soroptimist International, Make Mothers Matter, Latter-day Saint Charities and International Alliance of Women).

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

  High-level panel discussion on countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights and on ensuring a human rights-based response

154. At the 25th meeting, on 28 June 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 49/21, a high-level panel discussion on countering the negative impact of disinformation on the enjoyment and realization of human rights.

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

156. Also at the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Irene Khan; Executive Director of the Content Policy and Society Lab at Stanford University, member of Facebook/Meta’s independent Oversight Board, Julie Owono (by video message); Director of the Center for Studies on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information and Vice-President of the Global Network Initiative, Agustina Del Campo (by video message); Associate Fellow, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, Kate Jones (by video message).

157. 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: China, Cuba (by video message), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (by video message);

 (b) Representative of observer States: Canada (also on behalf of Australia and New Zealand) (by video message), Croatia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Iraq, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic;

 (c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, International Organization of la Francophonie (by video message);

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution : Conseil National des Droits de l’Homme (Morocco);

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (by video message).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Germany, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (by video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (by video teleconference), Israel, Togo (by video message);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos, International Lesbian and Gay Association, World Jewish Congress.

159. 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

160. At the 9th meeting, on 16 June 2022, the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Victor Madrigal-Borloz, presented his reports (A/HRC/50/27 and Add.1).

161. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia made a statement as the State concerned (by video message).

162. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 10th meeting, on 17 June 2022, 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 Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (by video message), Chile[[36]](#footnote-37) (also on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Cuba (by video message), Czechia, France, Germany, Iceland[[37]](#footnote-38) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay[[38]](#footnote-39) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Cambodia, Canada (by video message), Cyprus, Georgia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein (by video message), Malta, New Zealand, Portugal, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (by video message), Associacao Brasileira de Gays, Lesbicas e Transgeneros, British Humanist Association (by video message), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The , Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, GIN SSOGIE NPC, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Service for Human Rights, Peace Brigades International, Rutgers, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL and United Nations Watch),International Planned Parenthood Federation (also on behalf of ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together, Association for Progressive Communications, International Service for Human Rights, Rutgers and Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality) (by video message), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of GIN SSOGIE NPC), Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (also on behalf of Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland, GIN SSOGIE NPC, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL), Swedish Association for Sexuality Education and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights – RFSL.

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

 Working Group on discrimination against women and girls

164. At the 10th meeting, on 17 June 2022, member of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls, Meskerem Geset Techane, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/50/25).

165. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 11th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Working Group questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (by video teleconference), Cambodia[[39]](#footnote-40) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Cameroon, China (by video teleconference), Cuba (by video message), Denmark[[40]](#footnote-41) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay), Namibia (by video message), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia[[41]](#footnote-42) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ) (by video message), Senegal, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola (by video message), Australia (by video message), Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel (by video message), Italy, Lesotho (by video message), Maldives, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Panama (by video message), Peru, Romania, Russian Federation (by video message), Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia (by video message), Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

 (d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organization of American States (OAS) (by video message);

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message), Association for Women's Rights in Development, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Defence for Children International (also on behalf of Plan International, Inc.) (by video message), Federation for Women and Family Planning (by video message), International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message), International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of GIN SSOGIE NPC, Right Livelihood Award Foundation and Save the Children International) (by video message), Swedish Association for Sexuality Education.

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

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

167. At the 11th meeting, on 17 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, presented his reports (A/HRC/50/23 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.4).

168. At the same meeting, the representative of the Niger made a statement as the State concerned.

169. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 12th meeting, on 20 June 2022, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Brazil, China, Cuba (by video message), Czechia (also on behalf of Indonesia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico and the United States of America), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania (by video message), Namibia (by video message), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Belarus (by video message), Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Egypt (by video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Maldives, Morocco, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka (by video message), Switzerland, Tunisia (by video message), United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu (by video message), Zimbabwe (by video teleconference);

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

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

 (e) Observers for national human rights institutions: Commission Nationale Indépendante des droits de l'homme (Burundi) (by video message), Human Rights Defender of Armenia (by video message);

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (also on behalf of World Organisation Against Torture and CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (by video message), Federation for Women and Family Planning (by video message), Human Rights House Foundation (by video message), Peace Brigades International, Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues (by video message), Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (by video message), World Evangelical Alliance.

170. At the same meetings, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

171. At the 11th meeting, on 17 June 2022, the representatives of Cuba and Indonesia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

172. At the 12th meeting, on 20 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Reem Alsalem, presented her reports (A/HRC/50/26 and Add.1).

173. At the same meeting, the representative of Mongolia made a statement as the State concerned.

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, China (by video teleconference), Cuba, Czechia, Ecuador[[42]](#footnote-43) (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), France, India, Indonesia, Lithuania (also on behalf of Poland and Ukraine), Luxembourg (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay), Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia (by video message), Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Sweden[[43]](#footnote-44) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Australia (by video message), Azerbaijan, Belgium, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire (by video teleconference), Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Lesotho (by video message), Malta, Morocco, Nigeria, Panama (by video message), Peru, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Togo, Tunisia (by video message), Türkiye, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen (by video message);

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

 (d) Observer for intergovernmental organizations: European Union; Organization of American States (by video message), Organisation of Islamic Cooperation;

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

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

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil (by video message), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of GIN SSOGIE NPC), International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco) (by video message), Minority Rights Group (by video message), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling (also on behalf of Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy) (by video message), Women's Spirit (Ruach Nashit) – Financial Independence for Women Survivors of Violence (by video message), World Organisation Against Torture.

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

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

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

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

178. At the 13th meeting, on 20 June 2022, 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 (A/HRC/50/28).

179. 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, Cameroon, China, Cuba (by video teleconference), France, India, Indonesia, Latvia[[44]](#footnote-45) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (by video message), Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania (by video message), Namibia (by video message), Nepal, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Saudi Arabia[[45]](#footnote-46) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ) (by video message), Senegal, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay[[46]](#footnote-47) (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria (by video message), Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus (by video message), Belgium, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Ghana, Iraq, Ireland, Kenya, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Panama (by video message), Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia (by video message), Viet Nam;

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

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

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (by video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The, Federation for Women and Family Planning (by video message), Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (by video message), International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message), Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients (by video message), Rutgers (by video message), Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (by video message).

180. At the same meeting, 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

181. At the 13th meeting, on 20 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, Alice Cruz, presented her report (A/HRC/50/35).

182. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 15th meeting, on 21 June 2022, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola[[47]](#footnote-48) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries), India, Indonesia, Japan (by video message), Malawi, Malaysia, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Egypt (by video message), Ethiopia, Lesotho (by video message), Morocco, Portugal, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amity Foundation (by video message), Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi (by video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Global Welfare Association (by video message), Human Is Right (by video message), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee (by video message), Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group (by video message), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism (by video message), Prahar (by video message), The International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations (ILEP).

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

 Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

184. At the 14th meeting, on 21 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Siobhán Mullally, presented her reports (A/HRC/50/33 and Add.1).

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

186. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, at the 15th meeting, on the same day, and at the 16th meeting, on 22 June 2022, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador[[48]](#footnote-49) (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Peru), France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Jordan[[49]](#footnote-50) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania (by video message), Namibia (by video message), Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia[[50]](#footnote-51) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ) (by video message), Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria (by video message), Angola, Australia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belarus (by video message), Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho (by video message), Maldives, Mali (by video teleconference), Malta, Morocco, Philippines (by video message), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone (by video teleconference), South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia (by video message), Uganda (by video teleconference);

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

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

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

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

 (g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (by video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Beijing Changier Education Foundation (by video message), Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (by video message), Edmund Rice International Limited (by video message), Il Cenacolo, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (by video message), International Bar Association (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message).

187. At the 16th meeting, on 22 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

 Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

188. At the 14th meeting, on 21 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Diego García-Sayán, presented his reports (A/HRC/50/36 and Add.1)

189. At the same meeting, the representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia made a statement as the State concerned.

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Armenia, Cameroon, China, Cuba, France, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Lithuania, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru[[51]](#footnote-52) (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay), Saudi Arabia[[52]](#footnote-53) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (by video message), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia (by video message), Azerbaijan (by video teleconference), Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Maldives, Nicaragua (by video teleconference), Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka (by video message), Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tunisia (by video message), Türkiye;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resource Centre (by video message), Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (by video message), Colombian Commission of Jurists (by video message), Freedom Now (by video message), International Bar Association (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers) (by video message), Right Livelihood Award Foundation (by video message), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, World Organisation Against Torture.

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

192. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Greece and Türkiye made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

193. At the same meeting, the representatives of Türkiye and Greece 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

194. At the 17th meeting, on 22 June 2022, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Elżbieta Karska, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/50/40 and Add.1–5).

195. 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: Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon (by video message), China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya (by video message), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia (by video message), Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan (by video teleconference), Belgium, Cambodia, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Ireland, Mauritius (by video message), Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Center for Global Nonkilling, Centre Europe - tiers monde, Centro de Apoio aos Direitos Humanos "Valdício Barbosa dos Santos", Colombian Commission of Jurists, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (by video message), FIAN International e.V., Peace Brigades International, Sikh Human Rights Group, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (also on behalf of Friends World Committee for Consultation) (by video message).

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

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

 Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

198. At the 17th meeting, on 22 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Morris Tidball-Binz, presented his report (A/HRC/50/34).

199. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 18th meeting, on 23 June 2022, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Armenia, China, Cuba, France, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sweden[[53]](#footnote-54) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan (by video teleconference), Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Egypt (by video message), Iraq, Morocco, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Tunisia (by video message), Yemen (by video message); State of Palestine;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resource Centre (by video message), Colombian Commission of Jurists (by video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário CIMI (by video message), Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (by video message), International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Franciscans International and Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights) (by video message), Justiça Global (by video message), Law Council of Australia (by video message), Peace Brigades International.

200. At the 17th meeting, on 22 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

201. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan (by video teleconference), Brazil, China, Israel and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on the right to education

202. At the 18th meeting, on 23 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Koumbou Boly Barry, presented her report (A/HRC/50/32) (by video teleconference).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Belgium[[54]](#footnote-55) (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (by video message), Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, European Union[[55]](#footnote-56) (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Eswatini, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye01945-10-24, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine), Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), France, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan[[56]](#footnote-57) (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkiye and Uzbekistan), Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania (by video message), Namibia (by video message), Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Arab Emirates (also on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (by video message), Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel (by video message), Italy (by video teleconference), Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali (by video teleconference), Mauritius, Morocco, Niger (by video teleconference), Portugal, Russian Federation (by video message), Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Thailand (by video teleconference), Timor-Leste (by video teleconference), Tunisia (by video message), United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen (by video message), Holy See (by video message);

 (c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNESCO, United Nations Children's Fund, UN Women;

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office (by video message), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (also on behalf of Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc.) (by video message), Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (by video message), International Catholic Child Bureau (by video message), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL) (also on behalf of Catholic International Education Office, Alliance Defending Freedom, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos - IDDH, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES and Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Rutgers (also on behalf of Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) and Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality) (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (by video message), World Jewish Congress.

204. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

205. At the 19th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan (by video teleconference) and China made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

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

207. At the 19th meeting, on 23 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Ian Fry, presented his report (A/HRC/50/39).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon (by video teleconference), China, Costa Rica[[57]](#footnote-58) (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Peru and Uruguay), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Jordan[[58]](#footnote-59) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kazakhstan, Libya (by video message), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Marshall Islands (also on behalf of the European Union, the Bahamas, Fiji, Panama, Paraguay and the Sudan), Mauritania (by video message), Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia[[59]](#footnote-60) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ) (by video message), Senegal, Sudan, Timor-Leste[[60]](#footnote-61) (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Cabo Verde, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Samoa and Vanuatu) (by video teleconference), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference), Viet Nam[[61]](#footnote-62) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bahamas (also on behalf of Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Botswana (by video message), Cambodia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana (also on behalf of Bangladesh) (by video message), Guyana (by video teleconference), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius (by video message), New Zealand, Niger, Panama (by video message), Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation (by video message), Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia (by video message), South Sudan, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia (by video message), United Republic of Tanzania (by video teleconference), Uruguay, Vanuatu (by video message), Viet Nam, Holy See;

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for International Environmental Law (CIEL), Earthjustice, Edmund Rice International Limited (by video message), FIAN International e.V. (also on behalf of Centre Europe - tiers monde), Franciscans International (also on behalf of Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch), Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (by video message), Lutheran World Federation (also on behalf of Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Soka Gakkai International and ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together), Minority Rights Group (by video message), Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

210. At the 20th meeting, on 24 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales, presented his report (A/HRC/50/31).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Gambia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Libya, Lithuania (also on behalf of Latvia and Poland), Luxembourg, Mauritania (by video message), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Georgia, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Türkiye, Uruguay and the United States of America) (by video message), Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan (by video teleconference), Bangladesh, Belarus (by video message), Burkina Faso, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Greece, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Maldives, Mali (by video teleconference), Morocco, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation (by video message), Sierra Leone, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia (by video message), Türkiye, Holy See;

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message), Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil (by video message), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil (by video message), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Defence for Children International, Edmund Rice International Limited (by video message), Franciscans International (by video message), Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Bar Association (by video message).

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

213. At the 21st meeting, on 24 June 2022, the representative of Greece, Lithuania and Türkiye made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

214. At the 20th meeting, on 24 June 2022, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Obiora Okafor, presented his report (A/HRC/50/37).

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Benin, China, Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, India, Indonesia, Jordan[[62]](#footnote-63)( on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malaysia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Belarus (by video message), Egypt (by video message), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Maldives, Nigeria, Russian Federation, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo (by video message), Tunisia (by video message);

 (c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Association Points-coeur, American Association of Jurists, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Foundation for GAIA, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, New Humanity, Mouvement International d'Apostolate des Milieux Sociaux Independants, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), Damanhur Education and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS) (by video message), Chinese Association for International Understanding (by video message), Franciscans International (also on behalf of FIAN International e.V. and International Commission of Jurists), Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (by video message), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism (by video message), Rawsam Human Development Center, United Nations Association of China (by video message), Youth Parliament for SDG (by video message).

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

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

217. At the 21st meeting, on 24 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Irene Khan, presented her reports (A/HRC/50/29 and Add.1).

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

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

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Austria[[63]](#footnote-64) (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, France, Greece, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) (by video message), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada[[64]](#footnote-65) (also on behalf of Brazil, Fiji, the Netherlands and Sweden), China, Cuba, Czechia, European Union[[65]](#footnote-66) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), France, Iceland[[66]](#footnote-67) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Jordan[[67]](#footnote-68) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya (by video message), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia (by video message), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Poland (also on behalf of Lithuania and Ukraine), Qatar, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan (by video teleconference), Bahrain, Belarus (by video message), Cambodia, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Maldives, Malta, Morocco, Nicaragua (by video teleconference), Nigeria, Philippines (by video message), Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste (by video message), Tunisia (by video message), United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen (by video message), State of Palestine;

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

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

 (e) 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, Human Rights House Foundation, International Service for Human Rights and CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Federation for Women and Family Planning (by video message), Genève pour les droits de l’homme: formation internationale, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (by video message), Human Rights House Foundation (by video message), International Federation of Journalists (by video message), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling and Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man) (by video message), Youth Parliament for SDG (by video message).

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

221. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan (by video teleconference), China, Indonesia, Israel, Lithuania and the Russian Federation made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

222. At the same meeting, the representative of Armenia and the Russian Federation made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

 Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

223. At the 22nd meeting, on 27 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Olivier De Schutter, presented his reports (A/HRC/50/38 and Add.1–2).

224. At the same meeting, the representatives of Lebanon and Nepal made statements as the States concerned.

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

226. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 23rd meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (by video teleconference), China (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Türkiye01945-10-24, Turkmenistan, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (by video message), Cuba, France (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Colombia, Costa Rica, 13. Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, North Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye 01945-10-24and the United States of America), India, Indonesia, Jordan[[68]](#footnote-69) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Namibia (by video message), Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru[[69]](#footnote-70) (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay), Saudi Arabia[[70]](#footnote-71) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ) (by video message), Senegal, Sudan, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus (by video message), Botswana (by video message), Cambodia, Djibouti (by video message), Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Maldives, Mali (by video teleconference), Morocco, Philippines (by video message), Romania, Russian Federation, South Africa, Switzerland, Togo (by video message), Yemen (by video message);

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

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

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

 (f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., The), Amnesty International (by video message), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (by video message), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS) (by video message), Edmund Rice International Limited (by video message), International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR) (by video message), Sikh Human Rights Group, YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation (by video message).

227. At the 23rd meeting, on 27 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

228. At the 24th meeting, on 28 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary, presented her reports (A/HRC/50/24).

229. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 25th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Cameroon (by video message), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Honduras[[71]](#footnote-72) (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) (by video message), Indonesia, Japan, Jordan[[72]](#footnote-73) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya (by video message), Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico (by video message), Mozambique[[73]](#footnote-74) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Senegal, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Austria (also on behalf of Honduras and Uganda), Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Iraq, Mali (by video teleconference), Niger, Nigeria, Philippines (by video message), Russian Federation, South Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda (by video teleconference), Yemen (by video message);

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (by video message), Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Asociación Civil (by video message), European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Europeen pour le droit, les Justice et les droits de l'homme (by video message), Franciscans International, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (by video message), International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Peace Brigades International (by video message), Youth Parliament for SDG.

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

231. At the 25th meeting, on 28 June 2022, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Indonesia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

 C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

233. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.1, sponsored by Azerbaijan, on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Subsequently, Kazakhstan joined the sponsors.

234. At the same meeting, the representative of the Gambia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 01945-11-15made general comments on the draft resolution.

235. 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.

236. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, China, Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Mexico and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of Armenia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the ninth and fourteenth preambular paragraphs of the draft resolution.

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

 *In favour*:

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

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

Brazil, Mexico

238. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 to 16, with 2 abstentions (resolution 50/4).

 Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers: participation of women in the administration of justice

239. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Thailand and Hungary, also on behalf of Australia, Botswana, Maldives and Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.3 sponsored by Australia, Botswana, Hungary, Maldives, Mexico and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Georgia, India, Japan, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

240. At the same meeting, the President announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

241. Amendments A/HRC/50/L.49, A/HRC/50/L.50 and A/HRC/50/L.51 to draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.3 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

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

243. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 50/5).

244. After adoption of the draft resolution, Colombia, Eswatini, Fiji, Guatemala, Mali, Morocco, the Philippines and Poland joined the sponsors.

 Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons

245. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Honduras and Uganda, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.4, sponsored by Austria, Honduras and Uganda, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Colombia, Japan, Maldives, Mongolia, New Zealand, Panama, the Republic of Korea and Spain joined the sponsors.

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

247. 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.

248. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Senegal made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the tenth preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 15 bis, 16 (e), 16 (f) and 18 (a) of the draft resolution.

249. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/6).

250. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Guatemala, Mali, Morocco, the Philippines, Serbia, Sierra Leone and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

 Mandate of Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and its consequences

251. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.7, sponsored by Canada and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Gabon, Haiti, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Panama, Poland, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

252. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced A/HRC/50/L.48 to the draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.7.

253. A/HRC/50/L.48 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal.

254. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Netherlands made a statement on the proposed amendment to the draft resolution.

255. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), France, Lithuania, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution and on the proposed amendment.

256. 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.

257. 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 in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.48.

258. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of the Netherlands and Ukraine, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.48. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

 China, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

 Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

259. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.48 by 9 votes to 23, with 13 abstentions.[[74]](#footnote-75)

260. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Senegal made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the second preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

261. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/7).

262. After adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Maldives, Mauritius, Morocco, Serbia and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

263. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Nepal made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

 Human rights and international solidarity

264. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.9, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Iraq, Jamaica, Malaysia, Maldives, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen joined the sponsors.

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

266. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), the Gambia, 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.

267. 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*:

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

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

 Mexico

268. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 31 to 15, with 1 abstention (resolution 50/8).

269. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bangladesh, Botswana, Dominican Republic, Eswatini, Mali, Mauritius and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 Human rights and climate change

270. At the 39th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Bangladesh, also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.10/Rev.1, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam, and co-sponsored by Armenia, Bhutan, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Georgia, Haiti, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except the Islamic Republic of Iran), Paraguay and Peru. Subsequently, Barbados, Ghana, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mongolia, Panama, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

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

274. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/9).

275. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, El Salvador, Eswatini, Fiji, Guatemala, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Emirates and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

276. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Nepal made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

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

277. At the 40th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representatives of Chile and Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.2, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, France and the Netherlands withdrew their original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Panama, and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

278. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with the exception of Albania) introduced amendments A/HRC/50/L.25, A/HRC/50/L.26, A/HRC/50/L.27, A/HRC/50/L.28, A/HRC/50/L.29, A/HRC/50/L.30, A/HRC/50/L.31, A/HRC/50/L.32, A/HRC/50/L.33, A/HRC/50/L.34, A/HRC/50/L.35, A/HRC/50/L.36, and A/HRC/50/L.37 to the draft resolution.

279. Also at the same meeting, Bangladesh (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with the exception of Albania) presented amendments A/HRC/50/L.25, A/HRC/50/L.26 and A/HRC/50/L.27.

280. At the same meeting, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with the exception of Albania) presented amendments A/HRC/50/L.28 and A/HRC/50/L.30.

281. Also at the same meeting, Qatar (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with the exception of Albania) presented amendments A/HRC/50/L.29 and A/HRC/50/L.31.

282. At the same meeting, Nigeria (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with the exception of Albania) presented amendments A/HRC/50/L.32 and A/HRC/50/L.33.

283. Also at the same meeting, Mauritania (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with the exception of Albania) presented amendments A/HRC/50/L.34 and A/HRC/50/L.35.

284. At the same meeting, Egypt (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation with the exception of Albania) presented amendments A/HRC/50/L.36 and A/HRC/50/L.37, and announced that A/HRC/50/L.37 had been orally revised.

285. Amendments A/HRC/50/L.25, A/HRC/50/L.26, A/HRC/50/L.27, A/HRC/50/L.28, A/HRC/50/L.29, A/HRC/50/L.30, A/HRC/50/L.31, A/HRC/50/L.32, A/HRC/50/L.33, A/HRC/50/L.34, A/HRC/50/L.35, A/HRC/50/L.36, and A/HRC/50/L.37 as orally revised, were sponsored by Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania.

286. At the same meeting, the representatives of 01945-11-15Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Indonesia, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, the Netherlands, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.2 and on the proposed amendments.

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. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Czechia and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.25.

289. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.25. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

 *Against*:

 Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

 *Abstaining*:

Benin, India, Namibia

290. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.25 by 19 votes to 23, with 3 abstentions.[[75]](#footnote-76)

291. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.26.

292. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.26. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, India, Namibia

293. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.26 by 19 votes to 22, with 3 abstentions.[[76]](#footnote-77)

294. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.27.

295. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.27. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Benin, Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 India, Namibia, Nepal

296. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.27 by 20 votes to 21, with 3 abstentions.[[77]](#footnote-78)

297. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, the Marshall Islands and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.28.

298. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.28. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Armenia, Benin, Namibia, Nepal

299. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.28 by 20 votes to 20, with 4 abstentions.[[78]](#footnote-79)

300. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Finland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.29.

301. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.29. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, India, Nepal

302. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.29 by 21 votes to 21, with 3 abstentions.[[79]](#footnote-80)

303. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Germany and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.30.

304. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.30. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, India, Namibia

305. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.30 by 19 votes to 22, with 3 abstentions.[[80]](#footnote-81)

306. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.31.

307. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.31. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

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

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Armenia, Nepal, Paraguay

308. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted amendment A/HRC/50/L.31 by 22 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions.[[81]](#footnote-82)

309. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Mexico and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.32.

310. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.32. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, India, Namibia, Nepal

311. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.32 by 19 votes to 21, with 4 abstentions.[[82]](#footnote-83)

312. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Lithuania and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.33.

313. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.33. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Armenia, Benin, Namibia, Nepal

314. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.33 by 20 votes to 20, with 4 abstentions.[[83]](#footnote-84)

315. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Luxembourg and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.34.

316. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.34. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

*Against*:

Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, India, Namibia

317. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.34 by 19 votes to 23, with 3 abstentions.[[84]](#footnote-85)

318. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.35.

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 amendment A/HRC/50/L.35.

320. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.35. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, India, Namibia

321. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.35 by 19 votes to 23, with 3 abstentions.[[85]](#footnote-86)

322. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.36.

323. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.36. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

 Armenia, Benin, India, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay

324. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.36 by 19 votes to 20, with 6 abstentions.[[86]](#footnote-87)

325. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Montenegro made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.37 as orally revised.

326. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.37 as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

 Benin, India, Namibia, Nepal

327. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.37 as orally revised by 19 votes to 21, with 4 abstentions.[[87]](#footnote-88)

328. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Eritrea, France, Paraguay, Qatar, Senegal and Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation except Albania) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to A/HRC/50/L.2 as amended.

329. 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 as amended. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cuba, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Against*:

Cameroon, China, Côte d’Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Abstaining*:

Armenia, Benin, India, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Poland and Uzbekistan

330. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as amended by 23 votes to 17, with 7 abstentions (resolution 50/10).

331. After adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador, France, the Netherlands and Serbia joined the sponsors.

332. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Poland, the Sudan and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

 Importance of casualty recording for the promotion and protection of human rights

333. At the 40th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representatives of Liechtenstein and Croatia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.6, sponsored by Liechtenstein, Costa Rica, Croatia and Sierra Leone and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Spain, Ukraine and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

334. Amendments A/HRC/50/L.52 and A/HRC/50/L.53 to draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.6 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

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

336. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), the Gambia, Germany and Ukraine made general comments on the draft resolution.

337. 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.

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

339. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/11).

340. After adoption, El Salvador, Georgia, Mali and Serbia joined the sponsors.

 Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms

341. At the 40th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Peru, also on behalf of Ecuador, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.12 sponsored by Ecuador and Peru, and co-sponsored by Chile, Croatia, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal and Switzerland. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Panama, Singapore, Spain and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

342. At the same meeting, the representative of Paraguay made a general comment on the draft resolution.

343. 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.

344. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before in the vote.

345. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/12).

346. After adoption, Azerbaijan, Costa Rica, Eswatini, Honduras, Israel, Maldives, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco, Norway, Poland, Thailand and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

 Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

347. At the 40th meeting, on 7 July 2022, the representative of Brazil introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.13/Rev.1 sponsored by China, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Argentina, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Iraq, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Türkiye, Uruguay and Yemen. Subsequently, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Fiji, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Libya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Panama, Somalia, the Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Togo and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

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

349. 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.

350. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) made a general comment and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

351. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/13).

352. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, the Philippines, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 Freedom of opinion and expression

353. At the 41st meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of the Netherlands introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.11 sponsored by Brazil, Canada, Fiji, Namibia, the Netherlands and Sweden, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, the United States of America and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

354. At the same meeting, the representatives of Canada, Germany, India, Lithuania, Namibia, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

355. 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.

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

357. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/15).

358. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Guatemala, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Spain joined sponsors.

 Elimination of female genital mutilation

359. At the 41st meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Côte d’Ivoire introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.15/Rev.1 sponsored by Côte d’Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Dominican Republic, Iraq, Monaco, Paraguay and Türkiye. Subsequently, the United States of America withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Maldives, Pakistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

360. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a general comment on the draft resolution.

361. 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.

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

363. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/16).

364. After adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador joined the sponsors.

 The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

365. At the 41st meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representatives of Czechia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.20, sponsored by Czechia, Indonesia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico and the United States of America and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Fiji, France, Honduras, Hungary, Iraq, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Spain, Tunisia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Vanuatu and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

367. Amendments A/HRC/50/L.54 and A/HRC/50/L.55 to draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.20 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

368. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Lithuania, Ukraine and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

369. 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.

370. Also at the same meeting, the representative of China made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

371. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 50/17).

372. After adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, El Salvador, Guatemala, Israel, Lebanon, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

373. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Cameroon made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

 Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls

374. At the 41st meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Argentina and Chile, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1, sponsored by Argentina, Chile and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, the United States of America and Uruguay. Subsequently, the Netherlands withdrew its original co-sponsorship. Subsequently, Albania, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Israel, Japan, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Montenegro, Panama, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Timor-Leste and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

375. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

376. Also at the same meeting, the President announced that amendments A/HRC/50/L.41, A/HRC/50/L.42 and A/HRC/50/L.44 had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

377. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced amendment A/HRC/50/L.24 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

378. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced amendment A/HRC/50/L.38 and A/HRC/50/L.39 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

379. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendment A/HRC/50/L.40 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

380. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Iraq introduced amendment A/HRC/50/L.43 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

381. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/50/L.45, A/HRC/50/L.46 and A/HRC/50/L.47 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

382. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.24 was sponsored by Saudi Arabia and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.38 was sponsored by Nigeria and co-sponsored by Libya and Mauritania. Subsequently, Egypt, Eswatini, Iraq, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen joined the sponsors. A/HRC/50/L.39 was sponsored by Nigeria and co-sponsored by Libya, Mauritania and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt, Eswatini, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.40 was sponsored by Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia and co-sponsored by Iraq, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan and Yemen. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.43 was sponsored by Iraq, and co-sponsored by Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Kuwait, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.45 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Libya, Nigeria and Senegal joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.46 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Senegal joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.47 was sponsored by Egypt and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Mauritania and Pakistan joined the sponsors.

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

384. Also at the same meeting, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Mauritania, the Republic of Korea, 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 on the proposed amendments.

385. 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.

386. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Lithuania and Luxembourg made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.24.

387. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.24. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

Benin, Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Uzbekistan

388. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.24 by 14 votes to 24, with 7 abstentions.[[88]](#footnote-89)

389. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.38.

390. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.38. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Benin, Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Against*:

Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, Uzbekistan

391. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.38 by 14 votes to 23, with 8 abstentions.[[89]](#footnote-90)

392. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Czechia and France made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.39.

393. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.39. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Namibia, Uzbekistan

394. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.39 by 16 votes to 22, with 7 abstentions.[[90]](#footnote-91)

395. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and the Netherlands made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.40.

396. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.40. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Against*:

Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Brazil, Côte d’Ivoire, India, Indonesia, Malawi, Malaysia, Namibia, Uzbekistan

397. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.40 by 14 votes to 22, with 9 abstentions.[[91]](#footnote-92)

398. 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/50/L.43.

399. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.43. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

Cameroon, China, Eritrea, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates

*Against*:

Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Honduras, India, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Namibia, Uzbekistan

400. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.43 by 13 votes to 25, with 7 abstentions.[[92]](#footnote-93)

401. At the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, the Marshall Islands, Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.45.

402. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.45. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

China, Eritrea, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Benin, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

403. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.45 by 7 votes to 25, with 11 abstentions.[[93]](#footnote-94)

404. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Montenegro made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.46.

405. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.46. The voting was as follows:

*In favour*:

China, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

406. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.46 by 10 votes to 22, with 12 abstentions.[[94]](#footnote-95)

407. 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/50/L.47.

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

*In favour*:

China, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Qatar, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan

*Against*:

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

*Abstaining*:

Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

409. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.47 by 12 votes to 22, with 10 abstentions.[[95]](#footnote-96)

410. At the same meeting, the representatives of Indonesia, Mauritania, Pakistan, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the third and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4 (e), 5 (d), 5 (e) and 7 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on paragraphs 4 (e), and 7 of the draft resolution as orally revised. In the statement, the representative of the United Arab Emirates, on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, disassociated the respective member States from the consensus on the sixth, eighth, tenth and eleventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4 (b), 4 (f), 7, 8 and 10 of the draft resolution as orally revised.

411. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 50/18).

412. After adoption of the draft resolution, Armenia, Botswana, El Salvador, Hungary, Morocco, the Netherlands, Serbia and Slovakia joined the sponsors.

413. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representatives of Brazil, Finland and Nepal made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

 The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests

414. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representatives of Costa Rica and Switzerland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.16, sponsored by Costa Rica and Switzerland and co-sponsored by Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Tunisia, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, Italy, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Vanuatu joined the sponsors.

415. At the same meeting, the representative of Costa Rica announced that the draft resolution had been orally revised.

416. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/50/L.56, A/HRC/50/L.57, A/HRC/50/L.58, A/HRC/50/L.59 and A/HRC/50/L.61 to the draft resolution as orally revised.

417. Amendments A/HRC/50/L.56 and A/HRC/50/L.57 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus and China joined the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.58, A/HRC/50/L.59 and A/HRC/50/L.60 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, China joined the sponsor. Thereafter, amendment A/HRC/50/L.60 had been withdrawn by the sponsor. Amendment A/HRC/50/L.61 was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, China joined the sponsor.

418. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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 on the proposed amendments.

419. 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.

420. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Czechia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.56.

421. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.56. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

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

422. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.56 by 5 votes to 27, with 15 abstentions.

423. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Finland and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.57.

424. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.57. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Qatar, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

 Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Kazakhstan, Libya, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

425. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.57 by 9 votes to 22, with 16 abstentions.

426. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.58.

427. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.58. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

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

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

 Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Côte d’Ivoire, Gabon, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan

428. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.58 by 4 votes to 26, with 16 abstentions.[[96]](#footnote-97)

429. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Germany and Finland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.59.

430. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.59. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Qatar, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

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

431. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.59 by 7 votes to 22, with 18 abstentions.

432. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Lithuania and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/50/L.61.

433. 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 amendment A/HRC/50/L.61.

434. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Germany, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/50/L.61. The voting was as follows:

 *In favour*:

Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

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

435. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/50/L.61 by 7 votes to 23, with 17 abstentions.

436. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and China made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In the statement, the representative of China disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

437. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 50/21).

438. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, El Salvador, Eswatini, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Spain and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

439. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and the United States of America made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

 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

440. At the 26th meeting, on 29 June 2022, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/27, an oral update of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry.

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

442. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 27th 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[[97]](#footnote-98) (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), China, Cuba (by video teleconference), France, Germany, Iceland[[98]](#footnote-99) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (by video message), Australia, Belarus (by video message), Chile, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (by video teleconference), Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy (by video teleconference), Jordan, Kuwait (by video message), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein (by video message), Malta, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka (by video message), Switzerland, Türkiye;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration (by video message), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (by video message), Centre Europe - tiers monde (by video message), Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, Meezaan Center for Human Rights (by video message), Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd (by video message), World Jewish Congress.

443. At the 27th meeting, on the same day, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, and member of the Commission of Inquiry, Lynn Welchman, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

444. At the 27th meeting, on 29 June 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 45/20, a report on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (A/HRC/50/59).

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

446. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 28th meeting, 30 June 2022, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (by video teleconference), Brazil, China, Cuba (by video message), Czechia, Eritrea, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Paraguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Belarus (by video message), Burundi, Cambodia, Canada (by video message), Chile, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (by video teleconference), Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (by video message), South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka (by video message), Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic (by video message), Uruguay, Yemen (by video message);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message), Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) (by video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES) (by video message), Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (by video message), Women's International Democratic Federation.

447. At the 28th meeting, 30 June 2022, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made final remarks as the State concerned.

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

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

449. At the 28th meeting, on 30 June 2022, member of the Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia, Kaari Betty Murungi, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-33/1, an oral briefing to the Council.

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

451. 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: China (by video teleconference), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (by video message), Czechia, Denmark[[99]](#footnote-100) (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Eritrea, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Malawi (by video teleconference), Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Belgium, Canada (by video message), Democratic People's Republic of Korea (by video teleconference), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Liechtenstein (by video message), New Zealand, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Spain (by video message), Sri Lanka (by video message), Switzerland;

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

 (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Ethiopian Human Rights Commission (by video message);

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Center for Global Nonkilling, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation (by video message), Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience (by video message), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation (by video message), Human Rights Watch, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (by video message), Society for Threatened Peoples (by video message).

452. At the same meeting, the members of the Commission, Steven Ratner and Kaari Betty Murungi, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 D. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

453. At the 26th meeting, on 29 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Anaïs Marin, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 47/19, her report (A/HRC/50/58).

454. 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: Czechia, Eritrea, Finland (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (by video message), France, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (by video message), Australia (by video message), Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein (by video message), Norway, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland;

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Access Now (by video message), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (by video message), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation (by video message), Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation Against Torture (by video message).

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

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi

456. At the 26th meeting, on 29 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi, Fortuné Gaetan Zongo, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/16, the oral update on the human rights situation in Burundi.

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

458. 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, Eritrea, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway[[100]](#footnote-101) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt (by video message), Ireland, Kenya, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Sri Lanka (by video message), Switzerland, Iran (Islamic Republic of);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (by video message), Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le Dialogue), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation (by video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message), International Federation of ACAT (Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture) (by video message), International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (by video message), World Organisation Against Torture.

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

 Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

460. At the 27th meeting, on 29 June 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Thomas H. Andrews, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/23, his oral progress report.

461. 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: Czechia, France, Gambia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Republic of Korea, Sweden[[101]](#footnote-102) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus (by video message), Bulgaria, Croatia, Ireland, Liechtenstein (by video message), Maldives, Russian Federation, Spain (by video message), Switzerland, Timor-Leste (by video teleconference);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Access Now (by video message), Article 19 - International Centre Against Censorship, The (by video message), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Baptist World Alliance (also on behalf of Jubilee Campaign) (by video message), Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message), CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture (by video message), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message), Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association) (by video message).

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

 E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Situation of human rights in Belarus

463. At the 42nd meeting, 8 July 2022, the representative of Czechia, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.18, sponsored by France, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Subsequently, the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Korea, San Marino and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

464. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Japan, Montenegro, the Republic of Korea, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America made general comments on the draft resolution.

465. In the statement, the representative of Japan disassociated the respective member State from the consensus on paragraph 17.

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

467. 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.

468. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 01945-11-15made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

 *Against*:

 Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, Eritrea, Kazakhstan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 *Abstaining*:

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

470. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 to 6, with 18 abstentions (resolution 50/20).

471. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Brazil and Bolivia (Plurinational State of) made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

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

 Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

473. At the 42nd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Qatar, Türkiye 01945-10-24 and the United States of America, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.5/Rev.1, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, Qatar, Türkiye and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine. Subsequently, Cyprus, Hungary, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Poland, Portugal and the Republic of Moldova joined the sponsors.

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

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

476. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

 *Against*:

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

 *Abstaining*:

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

478. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 25 votes to 6, with 15 abstentions (resolution 50/19).[[102]](#footnote-103)

479. After adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana and Costa Rica joined the sponsors.

 V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

 A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

480. At the 28th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Vice Chairperson of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Fernanda Hopenhaym, presented the report of the Working Group on the tenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights, held from 29 November to 1 December 2021 (A/HRC/50/41) (by video message).

 B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

481. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.8, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored Algeria, Belarus, Ecuador, Egypt, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Dominican Republic, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Pakistan, Panama, South Africa, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Yemen joined the sponsors.

482. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/22).

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

484. After adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Costa Rica, Eswatini, Maldives, Mauritius and Sri Lanka joined the sponsors.

 VI. Universal periodic review

485. 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 fortieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 24 January to 11 February 2022.

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

 A. Consideration of the universal periodic review outcomes

487. 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.[[103]](#footnote-104)

 Togo

488. The review of Togo was held on 24th January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Togo in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[104]](#footnote-105)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[105]](#footnote-106)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[106]](#footnote-107)

489. At its 29th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Togo (see sect. C below).

490. The outcome of the review of Togo comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[107]](#footnote-108) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[108]](#footnote-109)

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

491. The delegation of Togo underlined that the review for the third consecutive time before the UPR Working Group was an edifying experience for Togo which, guided by its highest authorities, has begun a constitutional, legislative and institutional reform process in order to continue and to consolidate progress made in the area of human rights.

492. During the review, Togo received 224 recommendations from 89 states. All of these recommendations have been carefully studied, in an inclusive approach, with all the stakeholders. After national consultations, Togo decided to accept 182 recommendations and to note 42 of them. For the accepted recommendations, the majority of them have already been, or are being implemented. The delegation of Togo reaffirmed Togo's commitment to pursue the necessary measures to complete the implementation of the recommendations accepted in accordance with its international commitments and in the interest of its populations.

493. With regard to the recommendations noted, the Togolese delegation noted that some of these recommendations are not in keeping with the constitutional law, nor with the fundamental principles of the Togolese Republic, nor with the morality and values of the Togolese society. Any viable and lasting reform must receive the support of a large number of the population and it must aim to establish a lasting peace and harmony between populations as well as friendly relations in a democratic state of law.

494. With regard to the recommendations relating to the ratification of certain international instruments relating to human rights, such as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, this issue is still under consideration and some preliminary measures have been initiated by the government.

495. The delegation of Togo pointed out that, in an international situation characterized by difficult economic circumstances, inflation and security issues, Togo like many other states, is facing many challenges in particular terrorist groups in the West African sub-region continue to be a cause for great alarm. Their actions pose a serious threat to the enjoyment of human rights in the areas where they operate. However, Togo in collaboration with its partners and other countries of the sub region will continue to mobilize to combat this problem.

496. The war in Europe is having consequences on the economic situation of African populations. The Togolese Government for its part is striving to foster resilience and to anticipate post-conflict economic recovery. The COVID-19 pandemic, although it is now in decline, continues to slow the pace of the reforms planned by the Government.

497. Despite these serious restrictions, the Government of the Republic of Togo reaffirmed its commitment to promote and to protect human rights and was pleased to be continuing dialogue with all human rights mechanisms.

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

498. Commission Nationale des Droits de l’Homme welcomed the participatory and inclusive approach that characterized the elaboration of the national report. It also welcomed the national consultations after the presentation of the report with its active involvement and other stakeholders, to present the results of the review and to collect the views of participants on all the recommendations made. It stressed that all the recommendations concerning the Commission had been accepted, including the one concerning the increase in the State’s financial allocation. It expressed concern about the conditions of detention, including the lack of facilities and health personnel in some prisons, and overcrowding, as well as the persistence of torture in the country.

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

499. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Togo, 13 delegations made statements.

500. Mozambique (by video message)commended Togo for the progress made to reduce poverty in the country and for accepting most of the recommendations made, which shows the commitment of Togo to the universal periodic review mechanism.

501. Nepal noted that the adoption of the national health development plan for 2017–2022 comprising the five strategic lines of action for combating disease and accelerating the reduction of maternal, neonatal, infant and child mortality is significant.

502. Nigeria noted the strident effort of Togo to advance the rights of women in public administration, through its implementation of the National Policy on Gender Equality and Gender Equity. It commended the efforts in poverty alleviation and in addressing the plight of vulnerable groups.

503. Saudi Arabia commended the efforts made by Togo to promote human rights, including the health, economic, and social fields and to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

504. Senegal welcomed the strengthening of the legal, normative and institutional framework, including the establishment of the National Commission to Combat Trafficking in Persons as well as the adoption of the law on the organization of the judiciary.

505. Sierra Leone welcomed support for programmes aimed at providing women and girls with equal access to decision-making bodies, educational and economic opportunities. It also noted that Togo is yet to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and trusted that Togo will give due consideration to this recommendation at the next cycle.

506. South Africa commended Togo for accepting 182 of the 224 and took note of 42 recommendations it received during its review, including recommendations made by South Africa. It noted that Togo has already implemented all three recommendations made by its delegation, which demonstrates a resolve to promote the rule of law and human rights.

507. South Sudan applauded the bold decision taken by the Government of Togo in accepting recommendations that it had submitted in a positive way, which is reflected in the Government’s commitment to implement these recommendations.

508. Sri Lanka (by video message) welcomed the ongoing efforts to develop a national social protection policy for the period 2020–2029 based on a human rights-centric approach and the steps taken to improve primary school enrolment, which is close to 100 per cent, achieving near gender parity in primary education.

509. Tunisia (by video message) welcomed the progress made in implementing the important legislative reforms in order to strengthen the normative and institutional frameworks for human rights.

510. Uganda commended the Government of Togo for the continued positive human rights developments. It expressed confidence that Togo will continue to champion the human rights of its people in the same spirit and wished Togo every success in implementation of the supported recommendations.

511. UN-Habitat (by video message) congratulated Togo on the facilitation of mitigation strategies in sectors of the provision of basic services to ease the burden of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has on vulnerable groups and communities and will continue its support for these efforts. It welcomed the recommendation to facilitate a visit from the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation. In support of the various recommendations regarding the accessibility of services and social infrastructure, it stood ready to offer technical assistance to promote access to vulnerable groups and rural populations.

512. UNFPA (by video message) commended Togo for the considerable efforts made to improve the human rights of women, girls, men and boys and noted many recommendations supported by the Government of Togo regarding reproductive health, education, women's empowerment and the fight against gender-based violence. It commended the important efforts in the fight against gender-based violence, particularly the “One Stop Center” offering the availability and accessibility of essential services for the victims of this violence.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

513. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Togo, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

514. The International Catholic Child Bureau (by video message) called on Togo to reconsider its position on the recommendations for the ratification of the optional protocols to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and for a standing invitation to the special procedures. It noted Togo’s good practice in presenting the universal periodic review conclusions to the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, it regretted that this was not accompanied by strong political and budgetary support. It recommended prioritising the implementation of the recommendations on children’s rights.

515. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in a joint statement with International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (VIDES) (by video message) welcomed Togo’s efforts to adopt international instruments for the protection of the rights of migrant workers and stateless persons and to reform the press and media legal framework. The organizations stressed that action is still needed to fully respect the rights of every citizen. They recommended that Togo sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action to ensure the accessibility of education for children, including those with disabilities. They recommended efforts to combat violence against women and children.

516. The International Service for Human Rights noted the acceptance by Togo of recommendations to create a safe environment for human rights defenders and to allow the legal registration of organisations protecting LGBTI rights. It stressed that journalists are subject to numerous legal proceedings and noted that there has been an increase in the adoption of legislation restricting the work of civil society. It called for the adoption of the draft law on the defenders’ protection initially submitted by civil society in 2019 and the repeal of laws restricting public freedoms and the rights of human rights defenders.

517. CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation, stressed that Togo failed to implement the civic space recommendations received during the previous cycle and that space for civil society has been deteriorating. They called on Togo to take concrete steps to repeal laws and regulations restricting fundamental freedoms in Togo and to adopt the draft law on the protection of human rights defenders.

518. Plan International, Inc. (by video message) welcomed the efforts of the Government and the support of technical and financial partners, which have led to progress on the rights of young people. Despite these advances, it noted that; during the health crisis, 72 per cent of young people still have difficulty accessing finance for their projects. It recommended integrating entrepreneurship curricula into general and vocational secondary education and ensuring the effective start of teaching these curricula from the beginning of the school year 2023-2024.

519. Advocates for Human Rights (by video message) welcomed the support by Togo for recommendations concerning arbitrary arrest, detention and the exercise of the right to assembly and expression. It noted that human rights defenders face reprisals for speaking out against the Government and expressed concern about torture of detained demonstrators and the conditions of detention (overcrowding and unsanitary conditions). It recommended Togo to end this practice, to independently investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, to take immediate action to improve detention conditions and to train all judicial officers, lawyers, and prosecutors on the proper administration of the law protecting freedom of assembly and freedom of expression and opinion.

520. Amnesty International (by video message) welcomed the acceptance by Togo of the recommendations to strengthen the National Human Rights Commission, to prohibit torture in all its forms and to investigate alleged acts of torture. It welcomed the commitment of Togo to protect the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Amnesty International urged Togo to reconsider its decision to take note of all recommendations relating to the ratification of the the optional protocols to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders, and those relating to sexual orientation. It also stressed that Togo has failed to implement several recommendations concerning prison conditions that it had accepted in previous rounds.

521. Interfaith International welcomed Togo’s efforts in the areas of education, public health, the fight against corruption, poverty, food insecurity and the good management of the COVID-19 crisis. It expressed concern about the restrictions imposed on freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly. It noted that efforts must be made to put an end to acts of reprisals against political opponents and human rights defenders. It called on Togo to take legislative measures to combat female genital mutilation and all forms of sexual violence, to create an effective mechanism to protect human rights defenders and sexual minorities and to allocate additional resources to improve prison conditions and combat torture.

522. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l’homme (by video message) commended Togo for the updating of its reports to the treaty bodies, and its reforms relating to the abolition of the death penalty, the fight against corruption, trafficking in persons and the limitation of the duration of the presidential mandate. It noted that, since the last presidential elections, the space for freedom has been restricted and that opponents, journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders are subject to intimidation, harassment and arbitrary arrests. It called for the ending of these practices and invited Togo to respect the right to freedom of expression, association and assembly and to continue its cooperation with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

523. Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement welcomed the country's cooperation with the treaty bodies through the updating of its reports, the adoption of the law on the protection of human rights defenders and the abolition of the death penalty. It expressed concern about acts of torture, ill-treatment of detainees and excessive use of force by members of the security forces against demonstrators, political parties and civil society. It called on Togo to lift all restrictions on the rights to peaceful assembly and demonstration, to take adequate measures to combat gender-based violence and sexual violence and arbitrary detentions, and to immediately release all political prisoners without conditions.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

524. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 224 recommendations received, 182 had enjoyed the support of Togo, and 42 had been noted.

525. In its concluding observations, the delegation of Togo affirmed that the Government is determined to implement the recommendations accepted with the support of international partners. A plan for the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations will be elaborated and a mid-term report will be submitted on the implementation of the 182 accepted recommendations.

526. Responding to some concerns raised during the interventions of some stakeholders, the delegation of Togo pointed out that a law is being examined on sexual violence in schools and the adoption of a new code of criminal procedure will also strengthen the protection of girls. Togo ensures respect for the rights of journalists. A new press code has been adopted and press funding has been improved. The conditions of detention were improved as well as the regime of civil liberties as soon as the sanitary conditions were alleviated. The law on public demonstrations in Togo complies with international standards. The law on human rights defenders is finalized by consensus with civil society and the National Human Rights Commission. It will very soon be submitted to the Council of Ministers, then to the Parliament.

 Syrian Arab Republic

527. The review of Syria was held on 24 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Syria in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[109]](#footnote-110)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[110]](#footnote-111)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[111]](#footnote-112)

528. At its 29th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Syria (see sect. C below).

529. The outcome of the review of the Syrian Arab Republic comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[112]](#footnote-113) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[113]](#footnote-114)

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

530. H.E. Ambassador Hussam Edin Aala, the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office and international organizations in Geneva (in-person statement), stated that the Syrian Arab Republic attaches great importance to the universal periodic review process as it enables the Council to review the human rights record in all member states on an equal basis and without discrimination. The Permanent Representative expressed appreciation to the parties that have engaged in this process.

531. After the completion of the review process, the National Committee, with the participation of representatives of the national institutions in charge of the implementation, examined the recommendations received by the Syrian Arab Republic, except those to which it had not accepted during the adoption session of the Working Group's report, as it considered them to be a blatant deviation from the objectives of the universal periodic review mechanism.

532. The Syrian Arab Republic accepted 207 recommendations, took note of 39 and did not accept 30. It welcomed the recommendations that were made in the spirit of promoting and protecting human rights through constructive dialogue, took note of the recommendations that had been implemented or that are partly under implementation or where there were reservations about their formulation, or that may have been considered for implementation during the next stage. Recommendations that were in the form of hostile accusations and contrary to the objectives of the universal periodic review process and the principles of the Charter of the United Nations or contradict the public order or override the sovereign powers were not accepted.

533. Accession to international instruments were being examined by relevant national committees and the process remained ongoing. This also applied to recommendations on the reservations to some international instruments. Following the discussion of the national report in January 2022, Law No. 16 was passed in March 2022 to strengthen the national framework for the prohibition and criminalization of torture in line with the Syrian Constitution and its obligations under the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

534. Efforts continued with regard to implementing recommendations aimed at the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. Experiences of other countries in this area have been studied to reach the optimal model that served the purpose of establishing this mechanism.

535. The Syrian Arab Republic dealt with international human rights mechanisms on the basis of the respect for the mandate and the adherence to the principles of impartiality, professionalism and non-politicization. Its position concerning recommendations related to the cooperation with the United Nations Commission of Inquiry established by the Council, the so-called IIIM (International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism to assist in the investigation and prosecution of persons responsible for the most serious crimes under International Law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011), and OHCHR was based on the explanations provided in the national report and during its discussion.

536. The Syrian Arab Republic has regularly submitted contributions and responded to questions raised by the special procedures mandate holders and has extended invitations for the conduct of country visits. It has received many visits over the past years on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the respect for the mandate, the code of conduct and the national priorities.

537. Concerning recommendations on humanitarian access, cooperation with humanitarian agencies and the issue of return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the Government has closely cooperated, since the beginning of the crisis, with humanitarian agencies and United Nations bodies within the framework of the humanitarian response plans, and on the basis of the principles regulating their work established by General Assembly Resolution (182/46). The reports by the United Nations Country Team in the Syrian Arab Republic have confirmed the commitment of the Government to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid across the lines from inside to all parts of the country. On the other hand, the Syrian Arab Republic remained opposed to the cross-border delivery of aid through illegal crossings controlled by terrorist organizations as it is a violation of its sovereignty and the principles regulating the work of international humanitarian agencies.

538. The Syrian Arab Republic continued to take necessary measures to facilitate the return of displaced persons and refugees to their homes and areas of origins, in line with what was agreed during the International Conference on the return of Syrian refugees held in Damascus and its follow-up meetings that periodically reviewed the status of its implementation. In the light of these measures as well as its efforts to promote national reconciliation, including the presidential decrees of pardon, 1,375,265 internally displaced persons and 1,017,390 refugees have returned up to date.

539. With regard to the recommendations related to combating terrorism and adhering to international humanitarian law and international human rights law, the Syrian Arab Republic remained determined to rid its land from terrorism in order to protect its citizens and the integrity of its territory and continued to carry out counter-terrorism operations with full respect for its legal obligations. The Syrian Arab Republic has been developing national legislations to address the multiple forms of crimes committed by terrorist organizations. The judiciary and law enforcement institutions work to ensuring respect for human rights when they implement national anti-terrorism legislations and trial and prosecution procedures. The delegation stated that the Syrian Arab Republic is a victim of prefabricated accusations that were expressed through a number of repeated recommendations made by countries that contributed to the financing and promotion of disinformation campaigns against it.

540. In the context of addressing the outputs of the terrorist war, the Syrian Arab Republic adopted the path of national settlements and reconciliation, which achieved important steps in various Syrian governorates, and has enabled tens of thousands of Syrians to return to normal life and to reintegrate them into their local communities. The effects of this approach were reinforced with the issuance by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic of 20 general amnesty decrees since 2011 that have benefited thousands of Syrian citizens at home and abroad, the latest of which was Legislative Decree No. 7 issued on 30 April 2022, which granted a general amnesty for terrorist crimes committed by Syrians before the date of its issuance, except for those that resulted in the death of a human being.

541. With regard to the recommendations on cooperation with the United Nations Special Envoy and the political process, the Government is committed to a political solution based on the Syrian-Syrian national dialogue, and on the basis of Syrian ownership and leadership of the political process without external interference and without preconditions. The success of the political track will depend on the willingness of the international commitment to support the Government’s efforts to combat terrorism, end the illegal military presence of occupying foreign forces, and the unconditional lifting of unilateral coercive measures.

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

542. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Syrian Arab Republic, 13 delegations made statements.

543. India appreciated that the Syrian Arab Republic has accepted all its three recommendations and welcomed the enactment of the Children’s Rights Act (2021) and the implementation of programme interventions for social empowerment.

544. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the constructive engagement of the Syrian Arab Republic with the universal periodic review, including the acceptance of all recommendations that it had made. It expressed deep concern at the continued unilateral coercive measures against the country and its negative impact on human rights of Syrians, particularly women and girls. It recognized the determination of the State to promote and protect human rights despite the challenges faced to mitigate the negative consequences of the unilateral coercive measures, COVID-19, fighting against terrorism, and foreign occupation interventions.

545. Iraq was satisfied that Syria accepted its two recommendations on the allocation of financial resources to implement the national strategy on social intervention and the strengthening of efforts towards returned refugees and displaced persons. Iraq commended the efforts to improve human rights despite challenges faced. Iraq congratulated the Syrian Arab Republic for accepting recommendations and showing its commitment to improve human rights.

546. The Lao People’s Democratic Republic commended the efforts and commitments of the Syrian Arab Republic to strengthen its institutional and legal frameworks, ensure the progressive implementation of human rights in the country, and facilitate the return of Syrian refugees. It was pleased that the Syrian Government has continued its cooperation with United Nations agencies, international organisations and non-governmental organizations in facilitating the distribution of humanitarian aid.

547. Nepal thanked the Syrian Arab Republic for the engagement with the universal periodic review and for accepting most of the recommendations, including all its three recommendations. Nepal took positive note of the enactment of the Children’s Rights Act.

548. Nigeria commended continued cooperation of the Syrian Arab Republic with human rights mechanisms. Nigeria appreciated the efforts made to fulfil its human rights obligations, through the strengthening of its legal and institutional frameworks to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

549. The Philippines (by video message) thanked the Syrian Arab Republic for accepting its two recommendations to combat trafficking in persons and address violence against women and children. The Philippines acknowledged the country’s constructive engagement in combating trafficking in persons, including its support to repatriate Filipino victims and fill cases against perpetrators.

550. The Russian Federation noted that the acceptance of most of the recommendations with a constructive attitude demonstrated the openness of the Syrian Arab Republic for dialogue and cooperation with international monitoring mechanisms. It stated that the improvement of human rights was limited by the long internal conflict, which is the main obstacle to normalize the situation of the illegal presence in the country of foreign troops and the unilateral sanctions that violate international law. It referred to the terrorist aggression faced by the country. The successful completion of the third universal periodic review cycle showed that the State was willing to strengthen its capacity to promote and protect human rights and improve its national human rights system.

551. Sri Lanka (by video message) commended the constructive engagement of the Syrian Arab Republic with its third review and appreciated the acceptance of all its three recommendations. It welcomed progressive steps taken to improve human rights, including enacting amnesty laws, laws to facilitate the return of Syrian refugees, law on children’s rights, and measures improving access to civil registration and documentation. It stated that unilateral coercive measures have worsened the humanitarian situation, affecting the provision of humanitarian aid, and considered the pressing need to lift all sanctions.

552. Türkiye deplored the rejection by the Syrian Arab Republic of its universal periodic review recommendations, stating that these were rejected with the pretext that they were politically motivated. It noted that the Syrian side has portrayed that there was no civil war in the country. Instead of stopping the killings and enforced disappearances and assuming its responsibilities for the atrocities committed during the conflict, It stated that the Syrian Arab Republic found excuses not to abide by its international law obligations. It informed that 3.6 million Syrians have found refuge in the country.

553. UN Women, in coordination with the United Nations Country Team led by the Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator in the Syrian Arab Republic (by video message), stated that the adopted recommendations and the Government responses were entry points for the United Nations in the Syrian Arab Republic to support, through their programmes, the fulfilment of Syrian peoples’ fundamental rights. The devastating impact of over 11 years of crisis has led to an unprecedented level of need and suffering, reminding all delegations present of their important task in helping to improve human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic. The United Nations Country Team in the country will continue to contribute to improve and protect the peoples’ rights.

554. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stressed that Syria’s refusal to accept recommendations to end attacks against citizens showed the lack of real interest in meaningfully engaging with the universal periodic review. It deplored ongoing widespread human rights violations in the country and the lack of respect for the international rules-based system. It urged the Syrian Arab Republic to fully engage with the universal periodic review, encouraging the submission of a mid-term report addressing the accepted recommendations, including those to end enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, child soldiers’ recruitment and torture, and to investigate alleged human rights violations and held perpetrators to account.

555. The Syrian Arab Republic raised a point of order on the use of United Nations terminology. It requested that the Council use respectful language by avoiding all forms of provocation in accordance with practices adopted for dialogues in the United Nations, in particular, for the universal periodic review, and conduct a review of the human rights situation of all countries without discrimination and on the basis of equality.

556. The President of the Human Rights Council encouraged all those who were present to maintain a spirit of cooperation, respect and transparency and to respect freedom of expression and opinion of all countries. He called on the secretariat to ensure that the official terminology be reflected in the report, taking into account that the Council is a subsidiary body of the United Nations General Assembly.

557. UNFPA (by video message) acknowledged the efforts made in implementing previous universal periodic review recommendations and indicated its readiness to contribute to the implementation of new recommendations, by enhancing the local capacity to deliver high-quality sexual reproductive health and comprehensive gender-based violence prevention and response services and increasing the awareness of sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence; improving the institutional capacities to accelerate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; supporting the youth social integration and empowerment, especially adolescent girls; and developing national capacities on data generation on maternal health, family planning, gender equality and intersecting forms of discrimination affecting women and girls. It will work with relevant partners under the framework of its 9th Country Programme Document, integrating human rights with the United Nations strategic framework and national priorities.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

558. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Syrian Arab Republic, nine other stakeholders made statements.

559. The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (by video message) expressed concern about the persistent use of enforced disappearance and detention, torture, and ill-treatment by the Syrian authorities, who furthermore enjoy immunity provisions preventing victims' access to justice and redress. It therefore urged the Syrian Arab Republic to guarantee access for families of detainees to information about their detention or release, the release of detainees in a dignified manner, and humanitarian access to places of detentions. It also urged for the establishment of an international independent humanitarian mechanism to monitor the conditions of detainees on the Syrian territory.

560. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (by video message) commended the recommendations made to ensure non-discrimination against women and girls, in particular, on taking legislative action and withdrawing reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It, however, noted the existing legal gap on domestic violence. It also added that the legal measures accepted and taken by the State regarding the return of refugees and displaced Syrians must be gender-responsive, as well as ensuring the right to property.

561. Meezaan Center for Human Rights welcomed the acceptance by the Syrian Arab Republic of recommendations to criminalize the use of torture and to release all those arbitrarily detained or forcibly disappeared. It, however, noted that these crimes persisted in practice without accountability ensured. It regretted the failure of the State to establish a national mechanism to identify and hold accountable the perpetrators or to grant humanitarian access to places of detention, and therefore, urged it to carry out investigations and fair trials.

562. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message) expressed concern about the ongoing violations against religious and ethnic minorities, regretting that there has been no evidence that the previously agreed recommendations on freedom of religion have been implemented. It commended the acceptance by the State, during this cycle, of recommendations to end such discrimination, but noted that their full implementation must ensure accountability. It further urged the Syrian Arab Republic to end indiscriminate attacks on civilians and civilian infrastructure and to fully involve religious and ethnic communities in the peace negotiation process.

563. The Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression expressed concern about the denial by the Syrian Arab Republic of responsibility for many serious crimes such as the systematic use of torture, enforced disappearance, chemical weapons, gender-based violence, or violations of freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly. It, therefore, regretted the State’s refusal to cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry and the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism, investigating these crimes. It, moreover, urged for the implementation of the accepted recommendations through the ratification of international conventions protecting human rights.

564. The International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights commended the Syrian Arab Republic for the presentation of its national report, demonstrating the Government's efforts to protect its citizens and sovereignty in the face of challenges such as the fight against terrorism, foreign interference and unilateral economic sanctions. It, nevertheless, regretted the politicization of the recommendations made by the universal periodic review, questioning the principles of the mechanism. It also called for the facilitation of the return of Syrian refugees to their country, in particular, children and mothers who have been involved in terrorist activities, in order to render them better living conditions.

565. Advocates for Human Rights (by video message) commended the acceptance by the Syrian Arab Republic of recommendations related to arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearances, and children in armed conflict, but remained concerned by its refusal to implement a ceasefire. It also noted the failure of the Syrian authorities to protect its citizens from violations committed against them abroad by foreign authorities, such as the recruitment of mercenaries and child soldiers, and their illegal prosecution by foreign courts. It, therefore, urged the State to comply with the provisions in the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.

566. The Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration expressed concern about the alarming impunity existing in the country. It underlined the need to guarantee a fair and independent judicial system ensuring reparation for victims. It, therefore, urged the State to effectively implement the recommendations to protect children, women or vulnerable groups, to create an international mechanism to coordinate the claims regarding missing persons, and to adopt the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

567. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (by video message) underlined the importance of recommendations regarding the reduction of poverty and the provision of social services to citizens. It pointed the critical situation of health, education and food insecurity in the country, and therefore, urged the Syrian Arab Republic to ensure humanitarian access to civilians, to expand social protection programmes, to proceed with reconstruction in response to war damage, and called for an end of unilateral economic sanctions harming the Syrian people.

 4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

568. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 287 recommendations received, 207 had enjoyed the support of the Syrian Arab Republic, and 80 had been noted.

569. The Syrian delegation stated that, during the discussion several issues were raised that were covered during the Working Group review.

570. The Syrian Arab Republic adopted genuine measures on the ground to protect people from enforced disappearance. This was done through a number of laws, including decrees 21 (2012) and 20 (2013) concerning the crime of abduction in all its forms. The Syrian laws sanctioned all those guilty of abduction regardless of the reasons. The Government adopted a mechanism to obtain information on missing persons, and during the war, the national reconciliation committee received information relating to the whereabouts as to establish the crime, the places of detention, and the measures taken.

571. The delegation stated that there were no secret lists, and information was provided to families concerning the whereabouts of those detained. The Government collaborated with the International Committee of the Red Cross and civil society and provided them with access to prisons under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior.

572. The delegation reiterated its gratitude to those countries and non-governmental organizations who have participated in the review and who have submitted recommendations that reflect their interest in cooperating with the Syrian Arab Republic for the promotion and protection of human rights in what have been exceptional circumstances. The delegation stated that the Government is committed to implementing recommendations that it accepted in good faith, in line with its national priorities and in the best interest of the human rights of Syrian citizens, including those relating to the right to development and the provision of essential needs resulting from the ongoing war and the unilateral coercive measures.

 Iceland

573. The review of Iceland was held on 25 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Iceland in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[114]](#footnote-115)

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21;[[115]](#footnote-116)

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21.[[116]](#footnote-117)

574. At its 29th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Iceland (see sect. C below).

575. The outcome of the review of Iceland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,[[117]](#footnote-118) the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group and that were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the Human Rights Council in plenary session.[[118]](#footnote-119)

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

576. The delegation of Iceland stated that the promotion and protection of human rights is a core priority for the Government of Iceland, in both domestic and foreign policies.

577. Iceland considered that the universal periodic review offered an exceptional opportunity to regularly hold oneself to account, take stock, and learn from others.

578. The delegation reported that as central part of the universal periodic review’s core concept of broad stakeholder consultation, the establishment of a Government Steering Committee on Human Rights since 2017 had served as a formal platform for human rights consultation and cooperation across all ministries. Iceland closely involved Icelandic civil society in the review process. The involvement of children and young people, with the *Youth Council for the Sustainable Development Goals,* played an important role.

579. Iceland welcomed the 230 recommendations received during the third universal periodic review, and its overall approach was to accept recommendations where the Government could foresee measures before the next review, or where measures had already been or were being implemented. The Government submitted an addendum to the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Reviewon 4 April 2022 with responses including explanations with regard to all noted recommendations.

580. The delegation declared that the Government had decided to establish a strong, independent and effective national human rights institution fully compliant with the Paris Principles and that a bill will be presented to Parliament in 2023.

581. Iceland announced that the process for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was underway. It reported that, after careful consideration, a decision was made to ratify the third Optional Protocol on the Rights of the Child before the end of 2023. To further strengthen the status of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Government had decided also to incorporate it directly into Icelandic legislation. In parallel, a preparation of the Optional Protocol's ratification was planned.

582. The delegation underlined the Government’s firm commitment to fighting gender-based and sexual violence. Significant efforts had been made to ensure faster and higher quality investigations and prosecutions in gender-based and sexual violence cases, including enhanced financing and additional training for police and prosecutors.

583. Iceland declared that combating human trafficking was a top priority. In 2019, the Government’s policies were outlined in a National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking and Other Forms of Exploitation which since had been the foundation of a strengthened approach to the prevention, protection, and prosecution of human trafficking, as well as enhanced partnership and consultations across the administration and with the police.

584. The delegation reported that significant steps were taken in 2018, when the Icelandic Parliament had adopted two anti-discrimination laws: the Act on Equal Treatment in the Labour Market and the Act on Equal Treatment irrespective of Race and Ethnic Origin. Legislative protection against discrimination had been strengthened, with the broadening of the Act on Equal Treatment outside the Labour Market with a bill passed by the Parliament in June 2022 and which covered equal treatment in all areas of society, irrespective of race, ethnicity, religion, life stance, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics.

585. Iceland declared that in June 2022, the Parliament unanimously passed the first Action Plan on the rights of LGBTQI+ individuals in Iceland with the aim of improving their rights in all areas of society. The Criminal Code had been amended to include a provision on hate crime. The provision on hate speech had also been broadened to include protection for more groups.

586. The delegation reported that the Government had adopted a new and coordinated approach to refugee reception and integration, aimed at ensuring quicker and better inclusion of refugees into the community. This had gone hand in hand with a detailed Action Plan to further facilitate integration of all immigrants and to monitor societal perception of Iceland’s immigrant population. The Government intended also to formulate a comprehensive immigration policy in the coming years, aimed at ensuring that persons who settle in Iceland have the opportunity to integrate and actively participate in society and in the labour market.

587. Iceland declared that the revision of the labour law was planned and needed to be conducted and the ratification of the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families would be taken into consideration after that process.

588. The delegation underlined that the fight against climate change was a core priority for the Government, hence the accepted recommendations on human rights and the environment.

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

589. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iceland, 13 delegations made statements.

590. Libya (by video message) commended the Icelandic Government’s commitment to combating racism and xenophobia and preventing hate speech and its endeavor to amend laws that would guarantee the necessary protection for people on an equal footing in society and without discrimination with others.

591. Maldives commended Iceland for the consistent efforts undertaken to promote and protect human rights, both at the domestic and international levels. It noted with appreciation that Iceland had accepted both the recommendations made by Maldives to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure and to take appropriate measures to reduce the inequalities that exist in the education system to address the challenges faced by children with disabilities and special needs.

592. Namibia (by video message) commended Iceland for accepting close to 95 per cent of the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It noted that Iceland had accepted Namibia’s recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It took note of Iceland’s position regarding the withdrawal of the reservation to Article 20, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and would continue to constructively engage Iceland on this reservation.

593. Nepal thanked Iceland for having accepted most of the recommendations made during the universal periodic review including the recommendations by Nepal. It declared that the efforts made by Iceland to maintain gender parity including the adoption of the action plan for Gender Equality for the period of 2020-2023 and the enactment of the new comprehensive law on gender equality were noteworthy.

594. Nigeria commended the Government of Iceland for its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It took positive note of the initiatives outlined in the National Action Plan to combat human trafficking, as well as polices in place to ensure the protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families.

595. The Philippines (by video message) thanked Iceland for accepting its recommendations on ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families, establishing a national human rights institution fully compliant with the Paris Principles, combating discrimination against persons with disabilities, access to sexual and gender based violence support services for minorities and immigrant women, and several recommendations related to racism and discrimination. It urged Iceland’s commitment to continue to address the problem of racism, discrimination, xenophobia, and hate speech. It acknowledged Iceland’s recognition of climate change as a core priority in the advancement of human rights and encouraged Iceland to advance climate action and climate justice.

596. The Russian Federation noted that Iceland had accepted all the recommendations proposed by the Russian Federation regarding criminal legislation and strengthening punishment for racist statements, human trafficking as well as improving ways to identify victims of human trafficking and providing sufficient funding for combating human trafficking. It hoped that the accepted universal periodic review recommendations will be adequately implemented to enable Iceland to overcome the current lacking areas in human rights in the country.

597. Tunisia (by video message) thanked Iceland for accepting 218 of the 230 recommendations. It expressed appreciation about the continuing efforts to create a national human rights institution, preventing and combating all forms of violence and discrimination against women, supporting gender equality, and combating human trafficking and all other forms of exploitation. It appreciated the Icelandic Government's commitment to strengthening the human rights system and its ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the start of work on ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, with the measures taken to integrate immigrants.

598. Uganda commended the Government of Iceland for the constructive and consultative methods used in determining the acceptance of the recommendations. It considered that the over 95 per cent acceptance by Iceland of the universal periodic review recommendations confirmed its commitment to promotion and protection of human rights which will highly benefit the people of Iceland.

599. Ukraine commended progress made by Iceland in the protection of human rights and continued firmed commitment to human rights promotion at national and international levels. It welcomed efforts made for the establishment of a national strong and independent human rights institution and the realization of child-friendly Iceland policy, particularly the adoption of the action plan and comprehensive implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the adoption of the new Act on the integration of services in the interest of children prosperity.

600. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed Iceland commitment to promoting and protecting human rights, both at home and around the world. It was pleased by Iceland’s acceptance of its recommendation to build upon the 2021 Human Slavery Act by increasing training for police, prosecutors and judges on how to investigate and prosecute modern slavery, and sharing its experiences internationally. It welcomed Iceland’s decision to examine the introduction of a criminal law provision that expressly considers racist motivation of an offence as an aggravating circumstance and recommended that this examination be positively and swiftly concluded and focus be placed on its implementation. It encouraged Iceland to submit an optional mid-term report.

601. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the decision of Iceland to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the legislation and welcomed the Icelandic efforts in the fight against gender based and sexual violence.

602. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (by video message) highlighted the acceptance by Icelandof most of the recommendations it received, including most of those made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, such as the ones referring to the adaptation of the country's legislation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, towards increasing employment rates in favor of this vulnerable group. It wished Iceland positive progress in the implementation of the recommendations it had accepted, especially by strengthening its public policies in favor of migrants, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

603. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iceland, six other stakeholders made statements.

604. The Lutheran World Federation (by video message) welcomed that the Icelandic Government had accepted the bulk of the recommendations in the Working Group report. It regretted that, with the exception of refugees fleeing from Ukraine, the Government of Iceland had been restrictive with the rights of refugees and introduced a bill amending Icelandic immigration law, which prohibits the issuing of residence permits to asylum seekers on the basis that they have received protection in other European countries. It called upon the Government to re-evaluate and improve its policies and legislative framework when implementing the accepted universal periodic review recommendations regarding the protection of the rights of refugees. It welcomed the Government’s declared commitment to improve the human rights situation of persons with disabilities and combat all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities and urged to strengthen its efforts and expedite the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into the Icelandic legislation and increase efforts to improve financial security in Iceland.

605. The Center for Global Nonkilling congratulated Iceland for the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), and the work with training judges, prosecutors, police officers and other professionals about the requirements of the Convention. It considered that it had not yet reached the aimed results and inquired about measures planned to ensure that victims of violence get a better response from professionals, leading to more victims reporting about abuses and getting justice. While being thankful for the improved legislation considering consent and rape stating that only a “yes” is a consent, It declared that the court professionals had still been referring to the old legislation in rape cases and it inquired about plans to improve the implementation of present law about consent. It congratulated Iceland on accepting the recommendations made to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and inquired about the background reason for the delay and the plans for the ratification and implementation of the Convention.

606. The Alliance Defending Freedom declared that Iceland refused to recognize its failure to affirm the dignity of all people with disabilities, including those with down syndrome. Although commending the Iceland Government for its work in progressively incorporating the protections contained in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, it reported that the European Down Syndrome Association estimated that 85 per cent of pregnant women in Iceland chose to undergo pre-natal screening and that, of those pregnancies screened positive with down syndrome, close to 100 per cent had been terminated. The Alliance Defending Freedom declared that, as a result, Iceland nearly eradicated down syndrome in society due to extreme abortion laws.

607. Amnesty International (by video message) welcomed Iceland’s full or partial acceptance of 220 out of 230 recommendations, particularly the commitment to establish a strong, independent and effective national human rights institution. It declared that the institution must be independent from the executive functions of the Government, with experienced, trained and skilled staff and with adequate funding and resources to be able to fully carry out its mandate. It welcomed Iceland’s support for recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and urged the Government to implement these without delay. It regretted that Iceland noted recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and encouraged it to reverse its position. It urged Iceland to adopt already proposed legislative measures to fight gender-based, domestic, and sexual violence and strengthen access to justice for women victims of violence. It also urged Iceland to submit a mid-term progress report.

608. United Nations Watch (by video message) commended Iceland on its solid record on political rights and civil liberties, particularly around gender equality. It welcomed its commitment to establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It noted with concern a rise in racist discourse, particularly targeting Iceland’s Muslim minority population and encouraged Iceland to speedily pass proposed anti-discrimination laws that will recognize racially aggravated crimes and national or ethnic origin as grounds for discrimination. While congratulating Iceland for the recent official recognition of its small Jewish community, it referred to the responsibility of the authorities to ensure the security of its members and their communal infrastructure. It declared that there had been an increase in anti-Semitic abuse online and in mainstream Icelandic media under the false guise of anti-Israel sentiments. It urged Iceland to adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance’s working definition of antisemitism, and commit to a national program of Holocaust education focused on the plight of Jews and Roma as a means to address antisemitism and racism in the wider community.

609. Association pour la défense des droits de l’homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple azerbaidjanais-Iran (by video message) commended Iceland for being the first country in the world that had obtained an equal pay law and certification to secure equal pay for equal work. It inquired on the reason for the non-yet ratification of the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It considered that postponing the acceptance of recommendations 121.4 and 121.12 to 121.16 would most likely require the preparation of a new labour law in accordance with the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It declared that the acceptance of recommendation 121.17 could have provided much needed support to human rights defenders.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

610. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 230 recommendations received, 218 had enjoyed the support of Iceland, and 10 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on another 2recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

611. The delegation thanked the secretariat for its invaluable guidance, and the Troika – Argentina, Finland and Senegal – for their excellent work.

612. Iceland declared that it had implemented a number of strategic initiatives since its last review to promote human rights in Iceland, and the Government remained fully committed to continuing to implement the universal periodic review recommendations. Iceland would continue to involve civil society organizations in Iceland, and other stakeholders, in the follow up process. A strong and engaging dialogue with stakeholders was crucial to ensure that all key areas of concern were addressed. Iceland also confirmed that it would, like last time, submit a voluntary mid-term report in 2024.

613. The delegation underlined that it remained firmly committed to promoting and protecting human rights and would strive to find adequate solutions and responses as new human rights challenges arise. Iceland viewed the Human Rights Council as the key platform for the promotion of human rights and a cornerstone of the multilateral system. Iceland would continue to work actively with the Council to ensure that mechanisms for protecting and advancing human rights globally were strengthened.

 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

614. The review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was held on 25 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 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)

615. At its 30th meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (see sect. C below).

616. The outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela 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

617. The Sectoral Vice-President of Social and Territorial Socialism and Minister of People's Power for Youth and Sports of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela considered the universal periodic review as a great opportunity to put in practice the extraordinary political and institutional mechanisms contained in the constitution of the State to ensure the enjoyment of fundamental rights of its people. The universal periodic review also allowed the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to address the advances and challenges on the promotion and protection of human rights. For this purpose, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela put in place cooperation and technical assistance mechanisms with OHCHR to strengthen the human rights model of the country. He highlighted the presence of staff of OHCHR in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

618. The Sectoral Vice-President indicated that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had extended invitations to several Special Rapporteurs, in particular, on the right to development, on the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, on the right to food, and on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and to the Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights . The visit of the Special Rapporteur on the right to development was pending.

619. The Sectoral Vice-President highlighted two elements that were serious challenges during the third cycle review. Firstly, the negative impact the COVID-19 pandemic had on humanity, exacerbating injustices and inequalities characterized by the uneven access to vaccines and treatments. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela managed to mitigate and control the pandemic and reached high levels of vaccination and recovery despite the unilateral coercive measures imposed against its economy that blocked free access to food, medicines, and medical equipment before and during the pandemic. Secondly, he highlighted the 502 unilateral coercive measures and other dispositions imposed on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela by other countries and that violated the human rights of its people, including the right to development as stressed by the Special Rapporteur on unilateral coercive measures after her visit to the country.

620. The Sectoral Vice-President stated that, within this difficult context, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had made significant efforts to comply with its engagements on the promotion and protection of human rights and the wellbeing of its people, including on the right to development despite external pressure. The government economic and social policies allocated 77 per cent of the nation’s budget to protection and social security of its people. In particular, the Sectoral Vice-President highlighted the 800,000 decent housing provided between 2016 and 2021, the provision of 4,100,000 comfortable and safe housing benefiting more than eleve11 million people and the Local Committees for Supply and Food Distribution (CLAP) benefiting seven million people.

621. The Sectoral Vice-President also underlined the right to education as benefiting from direct public investments and policies. He stated that 84 per cent of educational institutions belonged to the public sector and 93 per cent of them benefited from a special programme of free-of-charge food for students. He also highlighted the technological platform “Sistema patria” where 21 million people received direct and non-discriminatory social attention from the State to guarantee their economic and social rights.

622. The Sectoral Vice-President referred to the irreversible democratisation process occurring in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela that encouraged the participation of the population of the country. He added that social justice within a framework of democratic freedoms is being consolidated. Since 1999, there has been 29 electoral processes in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela with an increasing participation of the people exercising their political rights.

623. The Sectoral Vice-President underlined that the third universal periodic review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela confirmed the engagement of the State with the universal human rights system and the willingness of the country to continue to cooperate with its bodies and mechanisms as well as with OHCHR. This had resulted in the high number of responses and information provided to treaty bodies and the special procedures of the Human Rights Council. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had also accepted more than two-thirds of the comprehensive recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. These recommendations will be consciously implemented, while others were being implemented already in the framework of the National Plan for Human Rights under the supervision of the National Council for Human Rights. With regard to the low number of recommendations that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted, the Sectoral Vice-President reiterated the country’s will to address them in close collaboration with the bodies and mechanism of the universal human rights system of the United Nations.

624. The Sectoral Vice-President emphasized that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela guaranteed the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in conformity with its constitution and laws. In this regard, it is forbidden to restrict the use of the rights and freedoms that are consubstantial with the democratic life such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to information, the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly or the right to freedom of religion or belief. As well, the Sectoral Vice-President stated that political, civil, economic, social and cultural organizations were enjoying their rights without other limitations than those contained in the Constitution and laws.

625. The Sectoral Vice-President indicated that, day after day, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is strengthening its policies in favour of gender equality and equity as well as to protect vulnerable groups, including indigenous and Afro-descent peoples.

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

626. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 13 delegations made statements.

627. Zimbabwe noted that, in an effort to enhance the promotion and protection of human rights, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela continued to pursue public policy objectives to combat inequality and reduce poverty. It underscored the subsidised and free public services and budgetary allocations of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to social protection programmes for vulnerable persons and groups despite the sanctions imposed on the country. Zimbabwe considered the sanctions a human rights violation and called upon their removal.

628. Algeria (by video message) welcomed the support of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the recommendations to further guarantee human rights, in particular those of the most vulnerable persons, combat violence against women and girls through coordinated and comprehensive preventive measures, and ensure access to justice and remedies for victims. Algeria also appreciated the efforts made to overcome the difficult social and economic situation that has affected the country's ability to make the necessary progress in promoting and protecting human rights.

629. Azerbaijan noted with appreciation that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had accepted most of the recommendations. It commended the constructive engagement and commitment of the State to the universal periodic review process and congratulated the country for its continuous efforts for the promotion and protection of all human rights, including the right to development.

630. Belarus (by video message) welcomed the fact that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had accepted most of the recommendations, demonstrating its commitment to its international human rights obligations. This will contribute to further strengthening the national capacity in the field of human rights. Belarus acknowledged the positive experience of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in promoting and protecting various categories of human rights, especially in view of the illegal external sanctions imposed on the country and the political pressure in the Human Rights Council.

631. Belgium noted with appreciation the acceptance by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of the recommendations to investigate all instances of extrajudicial killing and excessive use of force by security forces, including in the context of protests. Belgium noted that other recommendations to refrain from attacks and arbitrary arrests of people exercising their right to freedom of expression and to end impunity in the case of violations of this right were not accepted. Belgium invited the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to reconsider its position and accept the recommendations to take effective measures to restore the independence of the judiciary and ensure the impartiality of the Office of the Attorney General and the Ombudsperson.

632. The Plurinational State of Bolivia (by video message) highlighted the engagement and cooperation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela with the universal periodic review. It acknowledged the efforts of the Government to promote, respect and guarantee the human rights of the population despite the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures. It underscored the twelve voluntary commitments made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

633. Botswana (by video message) recalled its concerns about cases reported by OHCHR regarding the killings in the context of security operations or protests and cases of disproportionate use of force to repress protests. Botswana called on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to undertake impartial investigations into these allegations with a view to ensuring full accountability for perpetrators and justice for victims. It reiterated its recommendation for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to ensure due process for persons arbitrarily detained in government facilities.

634. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of the majority of the recommendations, including those referring to the harmonisation of the national human rights institution with the Paris Principles. Burkina Faso encouraged the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to pursue its efforts to ensure the respect, protection, implementation and promotion of human rights in the country as well as to implement the accepted recommendations.

635. Burundi welcomed the measures taken to ensure peaceful coexistence and the establishment of a constitutional law against hatred and any other motive constituting incitement to discrimination, intolerance or violence. It noted the efforts made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to follow up on most of the recommendations made.

636. Cambodia appreciated the acceptance by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of the majority of recommendations offered during its third cycle review. Cambodia recognized the commitment of the State to maintain and consolidate the right to peace, to strengthen suffrage to settle differences and to strengthen coordination among the various institutions responsible for promoting and protecting human rights and improving the channels of dialogue with the Venezuelan society.

637. Chile hoped the constructive spirit of the universal periodic review would contribute to finding a peaceful and sustainable solution to the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, including in the areas that the State had considered as a challenge as well as those contained in the successive reports of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Chile highlighted the voluntary commitments made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. Chile also considered important those commitments made to strengthen the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression and opinion as well as the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association that constituted the basis for strengthening a State that is respectful of human rights and committed to transparency and dialogue. Chile considered positive the possibility for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to adhere to and ratify international human rights instruments, in particular, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Chile appreciated the acceptance of the recommendation to protect the rights of women and girls.

638. China (by video message) appreciated the efforts made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in promoting and promoting human rights. It underlined the promotion of sustainable economic and social development, the containment of the COVID-19 pandemic and the promotion of education and health with positive achievements in poverty eradication, protection of the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. It highlighted that the unilateral coercive measures imposed on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela by another country had seriously violated the human rights of the Venezuelan people. China urged the State to immediately lift these measures.

639. Cuba congratulated the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for its engagement with the universal periodic review and welcomed the large number of recommendations that were accepted. Cuba reiterated that the universal periodic review is the ideal mechanism to analyse the human rights situation in all States on equal grounds. It recognized the commitment of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the human rights and wellbeing of its people despite the multiple challenges imposed by the aggression campaigns and unilateral coercive measures against the country. It requested the immediate end of these illegitimate and illegal measures.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

640. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

641. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the International Bar Association (by video message), indicated that lawyers were often faced with improper interference by the authorities and were subjected to or threatened with prosecution when working on politically sensitive cases. For that reason, several lawyers or their family members have had to leave the country. Lawyers reported being hindered in their ability to prepare an adequate defence for their clients. The possible criminalization of the legitimate professional activities of lawyers increased after the International Cooperation Law bill. The organizations urged the Government to take immediate measures to safeguard lawyers’ independence and to provide them with protection.

642. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL) welcomed the acceptance of 221 recommendations and the presentation of 12 voluntary commitments, including the strengthening of government institutions in charge of the justice system to improve access to free, accessible and impartial justice. Despite the unilateral coercive measures imposed on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, the Government had been exemplary in the management of the pandemic. It requested the Government to continue the reform of the justice system and to implement legislative and legal reforms with a human rights-based approach.

643. Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message) welcomed the recommendations requesting the implementation of public policies to guarantee gender equality and the rights of LGBTIQ communities and the modification of the Constitution, the Civil Code and the organic law on civil registration to allow same-sex marriage. It reiterated that the current legislation provided a discriminatory context affecting LGBTIQ people and their families. It regretted that the Government did not accept recommendations addressing restrictions of the activities of human right defenders. It requested the Government to work jointly with civil society movements and organizations to implement the accepted recommendations.

644. Instituto Internazionale María Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES (by video message), expressed concern regarding the continuing denial of the rights of indigenous people to their ancestral territories. This exposed them to the invasion by persons with the intention to extract natural resources and minerals, negatively impacting the environment and jeopardizing access to food and safe water. The organizations recommended the State to protect territories occupied by indigenous people and to recognize the collective property of the lands, ensure sustainable management of natural resources and to adopt efficient measures to ensure access and the quality of education to indigenous and peasant children.

645. Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities) (by video message) indicated that, despite some significant advances on the right to food, there was no impact on the people due to the economic inequalities. The organization recommended the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to support measures to facilitate humanitarian aid, adopt measures to reestablish economic balance in the country, improve social programmes of food security and access to food. It further recommended the State to derogate legislation and regulation that negatively affected the food system; implement security measures to protect farmers and their goods; provide resources to satisfy food necessities of the dependent population; resume the publication of updated data of the food system; and accept the visit of Special Rapporteur on the right to food.

646. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message) regretted that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela did not accept the recommendations to guarantee the independence of the justice system, the State Prosecutor’s Office and the Ombuds person’s Office, as well as to release political prisoners, respect the right to freedom of expression, guarantee human rights in the *Arco Minero del Orinoco,* foster free and transparent elections and to recognize and address the complex humanitarian emergency. It recommended the State to adopt concrete and immediate measures to ensure access to basic needs. It called on other States to support the mechanisms for protection and investigation such as the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission and the permanent presence of OHCHR in the country.

647. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation denounced the unjustified restrictions of the civic space, including restrictions to the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression. Despite the commitment to protect the rights of journalists, human rights defenders and humanitarian personnel, judicial persecution continued and some authorities adopted disqualifying speeches that justified the attacks on the enjoyment of freedom of association and of expression. While the universal periodic review was unfolding, a draft law to control the funds from international cooperation was announced. It called on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to address the above-mentioned issues, including the derogation of illegal and undue restrictions, restitution of media, and censorship as well as to provide freedom to all people detained for expressing themselves and defending rights.

648. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the acceptance of recommendations by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It regretted that only the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights was able to visit the country. It urged the Government to respond positively to the requests for visit by other Special Rapporteurs, in particular, those on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and on the independence of judges and lawyers. It also urged the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to expand its cooperation with OHCHR and comply with the recommendations from treaty bodies. The organization regretted that the State did not accept recommendations on the independence of judiciary and on the lack of cooperation with the International Independent Fact-Finding Mission. It recommended the State to fully cooperate with the International Fact-Finding Mission whose mandate must be renewed.

649. Human Rights Watch stated that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had not implemented the recommendations regarding expression of dissent, release of people arbitrarily detained, abuses by security forces and on strengthening of judicial independence. It stressed that the crackdown on dissent continued. The harassment and prosecution on independent journalists and civil society organizations left millions of Venezuelans unable to access basic health care and adequate nutrition and generated the largest migration crisis in Latin America. It indicated that the outcome of the universal periodic review should establish a human rights agenda, a benchmark for the negotiations with the opposition to restore the rule of law and the exercise of fundamental rights, including by ending censorship and repression, freeing all political prisoners, reforming the police and dissolving the Special Actions Force of Venezuela, overhauling the judiciary, investigating human rights violations, allowing apolitical humanitarian aid in the country and ensuring conditions for free and fair elections.

650. The Women’s International Democratic Federation welcomed the creation of plans and programmes to address the healthcare of women. It recognized the relevance of social programmes to finance the inclusion for women, particularly of those with disabilities or caring responsibilities for persons with disabilities. It commended the implementation of a training programme on gender for public prosecutors and agents in charge of receiving gender violence complaints. It also welcomed the increase of women’s participation in decision-making positions in the national assembly and the institutions of citizen security.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

651. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 328 recommendations received, 221 had enjoyed the support of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and 107 had been noted.

652. In closing, the Sectoral Vice-President confirmed that the universal periodic review is the main tool of the Human Rights Council to advance towards the effective promotion and protection of human rights, through genuine dialogue and cooperation and on an equal footing among all States. He regretted that a very limited number of recommendations were formulated in a politicized manner and without any constructive spirit, in matters such as the administration of justice, the exercise of civil and political liberties, or the exercise of some social rights such as the right to health or to food. The Sectoral Vice-President considered that, for the most part, these recommendations evidenced a clear political background.

653. The Sectoral Vice-President highlighted with satisfaction that, in addition to implementing the 221 accepted universal periodic review recommendations, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela assumed 12 voluntary commitments covering a wide range of areas. Such voluntary commitments and all the accepted recommendations will be incorporated into the next National Human Rights Plan of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. He ratified the candidacy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for re-election to the Human Rights Council.

 Zimbabwe

654. The review of Zimbabwe was held on 26 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Zimbabwe 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)

655. At its 30th meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe (see sect. C below).

656. The outcome of the review of Zimbabwe 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

657. The delegation of Zimbabwe, headed by the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Honourable Mr. Ziyambi Ziyambi, (in-person statement), stated that it was a great honour and privilege to address the Human Rights Council on the occasion of the consideration of the report of the universal periodic review of Zimbabwe. The delegation expressed its gratitude to the Vice-President and the rapporteurs: Armenia, Luxembourg and Namibia. It also paid tribute to the member and observer states for their constructive participation in the review and thanked the secretariat for its timely support and guidance.

658. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Zimbabwe to the universal periodic review mechanism and stated that the country was determined to continue effectively contributing to the success of this mechanism. To this end, Zimbabwe stood ready to engage with all States and stakeholders.

659. During the review, Zimbabwe received 264 recommendations and immediately supported 127 recommendations, noted 39 recommendations and deferred 98 recommendations for further consideration.

660. The delegation reported that of the 98 deferred recommendations, 41 recommendations had since enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe and 57 recommendations had been noted. Consequently, a total number of 168 had enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe and 96 recommendations had been noted. In identifying those recommendations that had enjoy the support of Zimbabwe, the Government had taken into consideration its constitutional mandate, the need to support social cohesion and the capacity to implement the recommendations within the four-and-a-half-year cycle, leading up to the next review.

661. A UPR National Steering Committee had been established comprising of Government representatives, cooperating partners, the national human rights institution, and civil society organisations. The National Steering Committee had been tasked to draft a national plan of action for the implementation of the supported recommendations.

662. With a view to further strengthening the legal and policy framework, the Government had continued with legislative reforms and the alignment of laws with the Constitution, which had included the enactment of the Marriages Act, prohibiting child marriage and the Guardianship of Minors Act, further enhancing the promotion and protection of children’s rights.

663. Significant progress had been made in the amendment of the Private Voluntary Organisations Act. The Private Voluntary Organisations Act Amendment Bill had undergone an inclusive consultation process and was before Parliament. The Bill sought to address the deficiencies relating to the anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing, which had been identified in the 2016 Mutual Evaluation Report and which had led to Zimbabwe being grey-listed by the Financial Action Taskforce. Following internal reforms, Zimbabwe had since been delisted.

664. Some noted recommendations were inconsistent with national principles, programmes, policies and values, while others were already sufficiently provided for in the legal framework.

665. Zimbabwe had continued to face a number of challenges such as the COVIC-19 pandemic, climate change induced phenomena and the imposition of unilateral cohesive measures. The cyclical droughts and devastating cyclones had threatened food security and livelihoods of our people, despite Government initiatives and agricultural input schemes to support communal and commercial farmers.

666. The imposition of economic sanctions by some countries in the west had a severe impact on economic performance, inclusive growth and development in Zimbabwe for more than two decades. The country’s fiscal space had continued to shrink, which consequently had limited resource mobilisation for the domestic market. The delegation reiterated the call of the Government for the removal of the economic sanctions to enable the full realisation of human rights and economic growth in the country.

667. Over compliance by international financial institutions had compounded the difficulties faced by Zimbabwe in its efforts to mobilise resources for the provision of social services, including education and health provision. Zimbabwe appreciated the cooperation, assistance and partnership of its development partners and the international community in promoting and protecting human rights. It undertook to implement all supported recommendations.

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

668. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe, 13 delegations made statements.

669. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Zimbabwe had supported a vast majority of the recommendations that it had received, including those made by the Russian Federation. This demonstrated the responsible attitude of the Government towards strengthening national capacity to promote and protect human rights. It stated that the sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe more than 20 years ago violated fundamental human rights and called for the unconditional and immediate lifting of these coercive measures.

670. Senegal welcomed the steps taken by Zimbabwe to strengthen measures to promote and protect human rights, inter alia, the strengthening of participation of women in political life as well as the adoption of a national policy for persons with disabilities. It wished Zimbabwe success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

671. Sierra Leone thanked Zimbabwe for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism. It was pleased to note that the recommendation made by Sierra Leone to amend the Marriage Act which permitted child marriage, enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe. However, other recommendations relating to the ratification of certain international human rights instruments have been noted. It encouraged Zimbabwe to ratify the international human rights instruments concerned and to work towards abolishing the death penalty.

672. South Africa commended Zimbabwe for supporting 168 of the 264 recommendations it had received. It noted that the recommendation made by South Africa, to ensure the alignment of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission Act with the Paris Principles and the Constitution of Zimbabwe and to provide funding for the protection and promotion of human rights, enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe. It wished Zimbabwe success in implementing the supported recommendations.

673. South Sudan commended Zimbabwe for the efforts made to promote and protect human rights in the country. It commended Zimbabwe for the decision taken to support some of the recommendation received, which reflected the Government’s commitment to implement them.

674. Sri Lanka (by video message) noted that all three recommendations it had made during the review enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe. It also noted the progress made in the health sector and welcomed the steps taken by Zimbabwe to amend the Education Act. It further noted that the grants-in-aid-of-tuition programme had continued to support the most disadvantaged primary and secondary school learners.

675. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the positive and transparent engagement of Zimbabwe with the universal periodic review mechanism during its review and thanked Zimbabwe for supporting the recommendations made by the Syrian Arab Republic. It commended Zimbabwe for supporting a large number of recommendations. Despite significant challenges, including those related to unilateral coercive measures and the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, Zimbabwe had continued to make commendable efforts to realize economic and social development, and to update the national institutional and legislative frameworks for the promotion and protection of human rights.

676. Tunisia (by video message) thanked Zimbabwe for supporting most of the recommendations it had received during the review, including all of the recommendations made by Tunisia. It expressed appreciation for the commitment of Zimbabwe to strengthen the human rights system and for the harmonization of national legislation with the Constitution of Zimbabwe and with relevant international obligations. It wished Zimbabwe success in implementing the supported recommendations.

677. Uganda commended Zimbabwe for meticulously considering all the recommendations that had been received and for supporting those that spoke to the truth and the reality of the country as an African nation. It expressed confidence that Zimbabwe will continue to champion the human rights of its people and commended the Government for positive human rights developments in the country.

678. UN-Habitat (by video message) welcomed recommendations by participating States on achieving an adequate standard of living for all within the scope of the Zimbabwe National Development Strategy. It appreciated recommendations on providing access to housing and basic services, including safe drinking water. It provided technical assistance for the development of the Zimbabwe Human Settlement Policy and remained available to support the Government and stakeholders by providing guides and tools geared towards ensuring a human rights-based approach to sustainable urban development. It was important for Zimbabwe to ensure the prohibition of forced evictions and demolitions in line with international law and in furtherance of the national Informal Settlements Regularization Programme.

679. UNFPA (by video message) commended Zimbabwe for its efforts in addressing the needs of women and young people. It stated that it had continued to be instrumental in addressing gender-based violence through innovations such as the “Mobile one-stop sentence”, and through the strengthening of the health system. It looked forward to receiving the continued political and financial support from the government of Zimbabwe and from the friends of Zimbabwe in its ongoing initiatives to respond to the needs of adolescents and women.

680. The United Republic of Tanzania expressed appreciation to Zimbabwe for its meaningful engagement with the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council. It noted that some of the recommendations made during the review enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe. It was encouraged by the efforts made by the Government to align legislation with the Constitution of Zimbabwe and commended the Government for amending the Education Act, inter alia, to incorporate human rights norms. It noted with concern the continuation of unilateral coercive measures imposed by some countries that threatened the enjoyment of socioeconomic rights of the people of Zimbabwe.

681. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (by video message) welcomed the cooperation of Zimbabwe with the universal periodic review mechanism and welcomed the frank responses provided by the Zimbabwean delegation during the review of the country's human rights achievements and challenges. It took positive note of the National Health Strategy and the strong response in the fight against HIV. It encouraged Zimbabwe to continue to consolidate its social protection programmes in order to provide the highest quality of life to its people, with emphasis on the most vulnerable. It wished Zimbabwe every success in the implementation of the supported recommendations.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

682. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

683. SOS Kinderdorf International (by video message) appreciated efforts made by Zimbabwe in improving the situation of children in the country. It noted the necessity to strengthen efforts, including by enacting the Children’s Amendment Bill and the Child Justice Bill, ratifying the Birth and Deaths Registration Act, ensuring 12 years of free primary and secondary education for girls and boys improving access to education in marginalised communities, ending child marriage, and strengthening measures aimed at supporting children’s participation in decision-making at all levels, targeting children from marginalised communities, including children with disabilities and in alternative care.

684. The Lutheran World Federation (by video message) commended Zimbabwe for its constructive engagement with the universal periodic review mechanism. It called upon Zimbabwe to continue working closely with all national and local stakeholders in the implementation of all supported recommendations. It urged Zimbabwe to prioritize the implementation of those recommendations relating to the rights to quality education and health, sexual and gender-based and domestic violence against women, social protection, the rights of persons with disabilities, the right to water and sanitation; and to human rights and the environment.

685. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the International Bar Association (by video message), welcomed the decision of Zimbabwe to support some of the recommendations relating to the protection of human rights defenders, including lawyers. The organizations noted that lawyers had often been targeted with intimidation and harassment by law enforcement, some of whom had been subjected to physical attacks, judicial harassment, detention, and prosecution. They urged Zimbabwe to implement all supported recommendations, to take measures to safeguard the independence of lawyers, providing them with protection against undue interference, and to take effective measures to protect the rights to freedoms of expression and assembly.

686. The International Lesbian and Gay Association welcomed the decision of Zimbabwe to support the recommendations ​​relating to the protection of intersex minors from non-consensual surgeries and to addressing violence against women, children, and all persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity. It also welcomed the Parliament’s recent repeal of section 73 of the Penal Code broadly criminalising HIV transmission, exposure and non-disclosure and urged the President to sign and enact the law immediately. It urged Zimbabwe to decriminalize same-sex acts between consenting adults.

687. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (by video message) noted that, since the second cycle of the universal periodic review, Zimbabwe had made huge strides in improving the human rights situation of LGBTI people. It encouraged Zimbabwe to fulfil its human rights obligations relating to equality and non-discrimination. It urged Zimbabwe to decriminalise same-sex relations between consenting adults by repealing sodomy as a crime under section 73 of the Criminal Code and the Reform Act of 2006 and by adopting measures to eliminate discrimination, stigmatization, and violence against persons based on their real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity.

688. Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques – Centre CCPR commended Zimbabwe for supporting two recommendations on addressing violence against women, children, and all persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity, and for protecting intersex minors from non-consensual surgeries and violations of bodily integrity. It expressed its commitment to work with the authorities to implement these recommendations. It urged the Government to adopt measures to alleviate the challenges that trans and gender diverse persons faced in public life with documents that did not match their appearance, and to eliminate all forms of discrimination and stigmatization against LGBTI persons.

689. The International Service for Human Rights was concerned by the shrinking civic and democratic space, as Zimbabwe prepared for general elections in 2023. It noted an alarming increase in political violence leading up to and during the 2022 by-elections. It stated that non-governmental organizations were facing increasing crackdowns by the authorities. The Private Voluntary Organisations Amendment Bill, 2021 posed a grave threat to the operations of non-governmental organizations. It called on Zimbabwe to cease restrictions on peaceful protests and assemblies, repeal restrictive criminal provisions violating free expression and association, cease issuing denigrating statements against human rights defenders and abandon or amend the Private Voluntary Organisations Bill.

690. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message) applauded the efforts made by Zimbabwe to participate in the universal periodic review process. It was pleased that Zimbabwe had supported 41 of the deferred recommendations, but it was concerned that the country had noted the remaining 57 deferred recommendations. It called upon Zimbabwe to expedite the implementation of all supported recommendations and to reconsider the noted recommendations. Zimbabwe should also align its conduct with the supported recommendations by stopping the ongoing persecution of activists and by refraining from using the law to close civic space ahead of the 2023 elections.

691. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed Zimbabwe’s support of the recommendation made by Australia to ensure free and fair presidential and parliamentary elections in 2023 and also welcomed Zimbabwe’s support of the recommendation made by Uruguay regarding journalists and human rights defenders. To implement these recommendations, the authorities must immediately stop the attacks and recriminations on journalists and human rights defenders. It called on Zimbabwe to ensure that human rights organizations, journalists can operate without fears, to ensure that the Private Voluntary Organisations Act did not infringe on civic space, and to guarantee free, credible, transparent, and fair elections in 2023.

692. Amnesty International (by video message) was concerned about the lack of progress in the implementation of supported recommendations from previous reviews, which demonstrated a lack of political will to address entrenched human rights violations. It stated that many Zimbabweans were living in fear of being abducted, forcibly disappeared, or tortured by state security forces for expressing themselves and that the civic space was further threatened by the introduction of the Private Voluntary Organisations Amendment Bill before the General Election in July 2023. It called on Zimbabwe to establish an independent, impartial, transparent, and effective investigation into the disappearance of Joanah Mamombe, Cecellia Chimbiri and Netsai Marova.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

693. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 264 recommendations received, 168 had enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe, and 96 had been noted.

694. In response to questions and comments, the delegation stated that the issue of gender diversity had been put to the electorate in a referendum in 2013 at the time of the presentation of the draft constitution. Opinions on this issue had been canvassed through a country-wide consultation process. The people had communicated their preferred stance on this issue which had been reflected in the Constitution and which had naturally guided the enactment of legislation. Same-sex liaison and same-sex marriage were prohibited in law.

695. The constitutional and legislative framework adequately protected the rights and freedoms of human rights defenders. During the COVID-19 pandemic when a lock-down was implemented, some human rights defenders had arranged and held demonstrations without the requisite clearances and in violation of the COVID-19 regulations. This had naturally attracted the reaction of law enforcement authorities which resulted in arrests with a view to enforcing COVID-19 regulations and maintaining public order.

696. There had been numerous reports of abductions by political activists from opposition parties. While these reports had been widely circulated in the county, the targeted audience for them had been selected foreign missions in the country with the intention of influencing the attitude of foreign governments towards Zimbabwe. In the cases of four identified alleged prominent opposition activists, the allegations had been found to have been fictitious and had contradicted tangible, solid and verifiable evidence.

697. The Private Voluntary Organisation Bill had been undergoing the relevant legislative processes and all the non-governmental organizations had been invited to make submissions on this bill.

698. The Constitution provided for freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, as well as freedom of the media. As a result, the Government had repealed the Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act and replaced it with the Freedom of Information Act. The Public Order and Security Act had also been repealed and replaced with the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act. The enactment of the Personal Information Bill and the Zimbabwe Media Commission Bill were at an advanced stage, with a view to repealing the Broadcasting Services Act. Freedoms of expression and the media have been enhanced through the opening of the airwaves with the issuing of broadcasting licences for those who sought such licences. Some journalists had abused these freedoms by mobilizing and addressing illegal gatherings, which had been in violation of the laws, including COVID-19 regulations, which had led to their arrest and prosecution.

The Constitution, which received a favourable endorsement by over 90 per cent of the eligible voting population, did not provide for those in the diaspora to vote.

 Lithuania

699. The review of Lithuania was held on 26 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Lithuania 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)

700. At its 30th meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Lithuania (see sect. C below).

701. The outcome of the review of Lithuania 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

702. Ms. Jurga Greičienė, Vice Minister, Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania (by video message) introduced Lithuania’s position on the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council.

703. Lithuania indicated that it was ready to actively engage in the follow-up process to the universal periodic review. It noted, however, that the world was witnessing an unprovoked and unjustified military aggression by the Russian Federation against Ukraine and its people, which constituted the biggest threat to human rights, freedoms and international peace and security since the Second World War. A determined response, as well as ensuring that there was accountability for severe human rights violations would serve as evidence that peaceful United Nations member states were firmly committed to defending human rights in the 21st century.

704. Lithuania recalled that, during the Working Group in January 2022, it had received a total of 232 recommendations and that, on that occasion, it had supported 138 recommendations and noted 6 others, which were considered by Lithuania to be impertinent to the content of the review and relevant Human Rights Council resolutions. Lithuania had postponed taking a position on the remaining 88 recommendations pending further examination.

705. The delegation indicated that, as a result of intergovernmental consultations, 76 of the 88 pending recommendations had been supported and 12 had been noted. In total, Lithuania had accepted 214 recommendations and noted 18, which meant that 92 per cent of the recommendations received had been supported by the state.

706. Lithuania indicated that the recommendations received had been comprehensively discussed amongst state authorities. Moreover, a special information collection form had been uploaded on the Ministry of Justice webpage allowing for the submission of views and from the national human rights institution, ombudspersons, non-governmental organisations, and other stakeholders.

707. Regarding recommendations calling for the ratification of certain international treaties, Lithuania was determined to ratify important conventions, namely, the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. The latter had been submitted to the Parliament in May 2022 and the ratification procedure had started and was expected to be finalized shortly.

708. With regard to the fight against hate speech and hate crimes, the delegation noted that, in April 2022, the Parliament had passed an amendment to the Criminal Code, which revised provisions relating to the regulation of criminal liability for hate speech and hate crimes, by adding “skin colour” and “ethnic origin” to the list of grounds of discrimination. Moreover, to strengthen the fight against hate speech and hate crimes, Lithuania had established an inclusive working group at the national level, aimed at monitoring the implementation of anti-hate crime policies.

709. Lithuania shared the concerns expressed by several member states regarding the protection of women’s rights and combatting domestic violence. The delegation highlighted that, in March 2022, the Parliament had adopted amendments to the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, introducing a “warrant of protection from domestic violence”. Once these provisions enter into force in 2023, this warrant will oblige perpetrators of domestic violence to move out of the residence of the victim and refrain from visiting, approaching, or communicating with the victim of domestic violence and children.

710. Regarding the rights of national minorities, the drafting process of the new Law on National Minorities was ongoing by the relevant institutions. Funding for national minority schools had been increased and topics on national minorities had been included in general education programmes. Furthermore, the 2022-2023 plan for Roma inclusion into the Lithuanian society had been adopted. Additionally, in January 2022, the Parliament had adopted a new law, providing that the names and surnames of Lithuanian citizens belonging to national minorities could be written in personal documents using characters of the Latin alphabet.

711. The delegation highlighted that Lithuania had already introduced a complete prohibition of corporal punishment of children, including within the family. Some of the numerous initiatives that were being implemented in the area of children’s rights included changes to legislation and the implementation of a reform of the children’s rights protection system.

712. The necessary legal amendments and measures to promote and foster the independent living of persons with disabilities either in the community or at home, had been introduced. Additionally, by implementing a new model of employment, Lithuania aimed at increasing access for persons with disabilities to quality and sustainable jobs. Furthermore, the amendments to the Law on Education, which would come into force in September 2024, were focused on ensuring the full integration of pupils with special needs into the general education system.

713. A decision by the Constitutional Court of Lithuania, adopted in 2019, had indisputably established that the constitutional concept of the family was neutral in terms of gender. Recently, in May 2022, the draft Law on the Civil Union had been submitted to the Parliament and had already successfully passed the initial stage of the legislative process.

714. Lithuania was fully committed to further modernising its penitentiary institutions. The changes made to the management process of the Probation Service aimed at achieving a more efficient resocialisation of persons on probation and implementing good practices and working models. Moreover, a new prison with the capacity for 400 persons was scheduled to start functioning in 2026.

715. In conclusion, the delegation stated that the Government of the Republic of Lithuania was committed to fostering an open and constructive dialogue with different stakeholders with the aim of implementing all of the recommendations that had been supported.

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

716. The Seimas Ombudsmen’s Office of the Republic of Lithuania (by video message) commended Lithuania for supporting the great majority of the recommendations received. It indicated that the implementation of repeated recommendations, aimed at the prevention of violence against women, ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities, eliminating discrimination on different grounds, and granting legal protection to same-sex couples should be given special attention. It stated additionally that cross-cutting systemic problems, leading to gaps between legal regulation and real practice, such as lack of interinstitutional cooperation and absence of accessible information should be addressed. Finally, it observed that a national mechanism to coordinate and review the implementation of recommendations should be established, as implementation should become a planned and structured activity, with the participation of civil society and other stakeholders.

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

717. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania, 13 delegations made statements.

718. Maldives commended Lithuania for accepting most of the recommendations it had received during the universal periodic review process. It noted with appreciation the significant progress made by Lithuania to protect the rights of the child, and commended the work undertaken by the Government to adopt a cross-sectoral plan to manage the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health. It requested that the Human Rights Council adopt the Working Group report of Lithuania by consensus.

719. Morocco (by video message) welcomed the many measures adopted by Lithuania to consolidate the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted the efforts made by the Government for the protection of the rights of the child, and welcomed the measures taken to prohibit all violence, including corporal punishment against children. It supported the adoption of Lithuania’s universal periodic review outcome document.

720. Nepal thanked Lithuania for accepting the majority of the recommendations it had received during the review, including both recommendations it had made. Nepal noted with appreciation the implementation of the fourth National Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men and of the 2021-2023 Action Plan for the Social Integration of Persons with Disabilities. It wished Lithuania success in the implementation of accepted recommendations.

721. The Philippines (by video message) thanked Lithuania for accepting its recommendations on strengthening measures to prevent gender-based violence and conducting gender-sensitivity training. It acknowledged initiatives undertaken by Lithuania to protect children’s rights, improve gender equality, and combat trafficking in persons. It supported the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Lithuania.

722. Poland welcomed the international accreditation of the Ombudsperson's Office as a national human rights institution with A status under the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). Poland commended Lithuania on the implementation of its international voluntary commitments, including through its active membership in the Human Rights Council. It welcomed the country’s attention to the protection of human rights defenders, human rights during armed conflicts and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of opinion and expression as well as freedom of religion and belief, in the relevant international human rights fora.

723. The Russian Federation expressed serious concern about Lithuania’s unwillingness to eliminate discrimination based on language in education and employment and at the policy to make the so-called Lithuanian partisans, who were infamous for their cooperation with Nazi Germany, into heroes, as well as the concealment of war crimes committed by ethnic Lithuanians. It stated that Lithuania had introduced a blockade on the railroad connections to Kaliningrad, which constituted a collective punishment of the residents of that region of the Russian Federation, violating their freedoms. It expressed the hope that the implementation of the recommendations received would serve to overcome the human rights issues faced by Lithuania.

724. Tunisia (by video message) expressed satisfaction at Lithuania’s acceptance of the recommendations it had made related to combating violence against women and supporting gender equality, protecting and integrating minorities, and strengthening the framework for the protection of migrants and refugees and services related to their reception. It expressed appreciation for the Government’s commitment to strengthening the normative and institutional framework for human rights and the adoption of several legislative amendments and national programmes to support equal opportunities for women, the protection of children, persons with disabilities, minorities, migrants and refugees, and combating hate speech.

725. Ukraine expressed appreciation for the acceptance by Lithuania of the three recommendations it had made. It commended Lithuania’s strong record of protection of human rights in line with the highest international standards and highlighted the country’s strong position on human rights issues globally, including as a member of the Human Rights Council. It wished Lithuania success in the implementation of the accepted recommendations and recommended the adoption of the report of Lithuania by the Human Rights Council.

726. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the importance of considering the recommendations that it had made to the country during the universal periodic review in a constructive manner and expressed satisfaction with the acceptance by Lithuania of most of the recommendations it had made, including that of putting an end to the existing gender pay gap. It expressed the hope that Lithuania could advance in the implementation of the recommendations that it accepted in the third cycle of the universal periodic review, especially by strengthening its public policies in favour of the human rights of migrants, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups.

727. Algeria (by video message) expressed appreciation for Lithuania’s firm commitment to making progress in the area of human rights on the ground and its continued engagement in the universal periodic review process. Algeria thanked Lithuania for accepting the recommendations it had made. It supported the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Lithuania.

728. Belarus (by video message) stated that the human rights situation in Lithuania continued to deteriorate, especially in the area of social and economic rights. Belarus added that there were systemic problems in the country, including ill-treatment of migrants, suppression of dissent, censorship and the prohibition of Russian-language media and glorification of Nazi accomplices. Belarus stated that the sanctions war, which officials in Vilnius had unleashed with Brussels and Washington, violated the human rights of people in different countries and threatened global food security. Despite Lithuania’s rejection of the recommendations it had made, Belarus underscored their relevance and called on Lithuania to implement them in full.

729. China expressed concern about serious human rights violations in Lithuania. It stated that racism and xenophobia were prominent problems and that minority rights were violated. China stated that migrants and refugees faced abuse and that domestic violence, human trafficking and sexual exploitation were widespread problems. China noted that Lithuania had hosted CIA secret detention centres where arbitrary detention and torture were practiced. It urged Lithuania to seize the opportunity of the universal periodic review to cease human rights violations and prevent further deterioration of the human rights situation in the country.

730. Cuba (by video message) expressed satisfaction with the acceptance by Lithuania of the recommendation it had made, regarding the prohibition of all advocacy of national, racial, religious or gender-based hatred. It expressed the hope that the implementation of the rest of the recommendations made by Cuba, on the rights of minorities and vulnerable groups, would contribute to achieving concrete progress in these important areas. Cuba wished Lithuania success in implementing universal periodic review recommendations and supported the adoption of its report.

 4. General comments made by other stakeholders

731. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania, six other stakeholders made statements.

732. The World Jewish Congress (by video message) expressed concern about antisemitism and Holocaust distortion in the media and social networking platforms, sometimes unnoticed or unsanctioned. It urged the Government to redouble its efforts to promote Holocaust remembrance, prioritizing education. It expressed the hope that issues related to restitution would be resolved soon, including restitution for those who could not obtain citizenship until 2006, or restitution of heirless property. It expressed appreciation for existing measures taken by Lithuania and reiterated the commitment of the Jewish community of Lithuania to work with the Government to address these issues.

733. The International Lesbian and Gay Association commended Lithuania on accepting recommendations related to sexual orientation and gender identify issues, which included same-sex family rights recognition, protection for transgender people, and strengthening anti-discrimination and anti-hate crime measures. It stressed the importance of persevering in the promotion of human rights standards in a context of multiple threats from hostile neighbouring countries. It encouraged Lithuania to seize the opportunity to show political leadership as a member of the Human Rights Council and expressed its readiness to collaborate to guarantee protection and advancement of equality for LGBTI people in Lithuania.

734. The Center for Global Non-killing in a joint statement with Conscience and Peace Tax International (in-person statement), recalled that conscientious objection to military service was a recognized right. The organizations highlighted that Lithuania had reinstated obligatory military service and noted that the issue had not been raised during the Working Group. They stated that persons who objected to violence and conscientious objectors were entitled to dignity and protection and called on Lithuania to become a peace-making country in all its realms of influence.

735. United Nations Watch (by video message) commended the accreditation of the ombudspersons’ office as a national human rights institution with A status under the Paris Principles. It called for the Government to fully comply with international procedures and to cooperate with UNHCR to address the influx of asylum seekers of the past few years. It noted that Lithuania’s remaining Jewish community consisted of only 4,000 persons and expressed alarm by recent reports of hate-speech and antisemitic vandalism. It urged Lithuania to reinstate individual private property restitution claims for Holocaust victims. It also expressed concern for the country’s Roma population who continued to face discrimination.

736. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation welcomed the ratification of relevant human rights instruments by Lithuania, as well as the harmonisation of national legislation in line with international standards and norms. It noted the extension of the responsibility of the Ombudsperson to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which it considered to be instrumental.

737. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) stated that, though Lithuania claimed to recognize the right to conscientious objection to military service, the available un-armed alternative to military service was not only under military control, but also distinctly military in nature and recalled the judgement of the European Court of Human Rights in the Teliatnikov case. Additionally, from Lithuania’s input to the report on conscientious objection to military service presented by the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council, the situation had not yet changed. It urged Lithuania to swiftly institute a truly civilian alternative to military service of a non-punitive and non-discriminatory nature in accordance with its international law obligations.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

738. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 232 recommendations received, 214 had enjoyed the support of Lithuania, and 18 had been noted.

739. The delegation noted that the universal periodic review served as an important platform to evaluate the national achievements and challenges in the field of human rights in a constructive manner and based on a dialogue between member states. The views and comments submitted by the national human rights institution, non-governmental organisations and other members of civil society had enriched this dialogue.

740. With regard to comments made on migration, the delegation stated that Lithuania had always adhered to common principles and values on migration and was committed to making the necessary improvements. However, it could not be ignored that, in early June 2021, asylum and reception systems had been intentionally overwhelmed by means of an artificially facilitated large scale hybrid attack created by the Belarussian authorities. This attack had resulted in a huge burden on the relevant national institutions, which were forced to adapt their processes and capabilities within a very short period in order to deal with the enormous increase in the numbers of cases they had to manage, which in 2021 increased 56 times in comparison with 2020.

741. The delegation commented on certain historical issues raised during the adoption process. The end of the Second World War had not brought peace to Lithuania, but rather hard years of occupation. Lithuanian freedom fighters were the real partisans who had upheld hope for an independent country fighting the brutal communist occupation. Only by recognizing crimes committed by all totalitarian regimes and respecting fallen victims could it be ensured that such crimes were never repeated in the future. The horrors of the Holocaust and the Gulag would remain black pages in history.

742. In conclusion, the delegation welcomed the spirit of cooperation demonstrated during the review of Lithuania and reiterated Lithuania’s commitment to the universal periodic review and to human rights in general. It added that Lithuania would ensure an efficient monitoring process of the implementation of the recommendations.

 Uganda

743. The review of Uganda was held on 27 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Uganda 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)

744. At its 32nd meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Uganda (see sect. C below).

745. The outcome of the review of Uganda 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

746. The delegation stated that Uganda carefully considered for implementation the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review, in accordance with its economic, social, cultural, and historical realities. They specifically paid attention to their truths, bearing in mind that their participation in the universal periodic review process was informed by Uganda’s historical, constitutional, and economic background. In consideration of the recommendations received, they were guided by the national and international laws that are the bedrock of their constitutional democracy.

747. Cognizant of their history which was largely militaristic and dictatorial, the Government supported the recommendations that it is committed to implement and report on, in line with their realities as a developing State, striding for human rights for all their people.

748. Uganda remained committed to uphold the rights and freedoms enshrined in the bill of rights under chapter four of the 1995 Constitution. At the centre of development, the Uganda’s Government adopted a human rights-based approach, and specific legislation giving effect to provisions of the Constitution and policies that promote and protect human rights.

749. Uganda had actively participated in, and support, initiatives and processes that promote peace and dialogue within its region and beyond. Uganda was exemplary in United Nations-mandated peace keeping missions to which it had been party. Furthermore, Uganda valued the universal periodic review process as an important engagement and dialogue on the shared goal of the advancement of human rights. Through the universal periodic review process, they had been able to elaborate on their history and our struggles toward the full enjoyment and realization of human rights for our people.

750. The universal periodic review process had also enlightened Uganda about the importance to understand the human rights history of a country, in order to enable constructive dialogue, especially regarding the African countries, most of whom were still dealing with colonial injustices which continued to affect the full enjoyment of human rights for their people.

751. Thus, due to historical reasons, the Ugandan Government prioritized the observance of human rights in all spheres of work and development; not because of any external pressure but because they believe that it is positive for their people.

752. Uganda’s cultural values, norms, and practices continued to inform their daily life, guided by the recommendations supported and also the ones noted. In this regard, the delegation equally appreciated the recommendations noted. Uganda was committed to working towards a future conductive to growth economy and social space.

753. Uganda’s report detailed the progress made since the last review in 2016, and major progress focused on the enactment and implementation of laws and policies in line with international human rights standards. Progress had also been focused on ensuring inclusive economic growth; promoting equality and accountability; and strengthening the monitoring mechanisms such as the Uganda Human Rights Commission, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Parliamentary Committee on Human Rights.

754. The report also details policies and the institutional and legal framework in place. It provides also information on progress to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights.Key areas included the progress registered in the economic, social, civil, and political rights, in particular the rights to education, health, food, the right to vote and participation in political space.

755. Regarding civil and political rights, it is key to note that the democratic process in Uganda had been informed by democratic values, which are entrenched in the Constitution. Free and fair elections continued to be held in the country under the legal framework in place since the promulgation of the Constitution. The most recent presidential, parliamentary, and local elections were successfully conducted amidst the COVID-19 pandemic in January 2021.

756. Whereas they may have been undermined by incidents of impunity and disregard for the rule of law by some unruly parties to the election, investigations were carried out into the abuse of human rights by either security forces or unruly civilians.

757. On the economic and social front, the delegation informed that the Government had fully embarked on the recovery from the negative impact of COVID-19 by lifting the restrictions in place. This status quo had allowed continuing enjoying the rights to education, freedoms of religion, movement, and association, that had been partly affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020.

758. Finally, the delegation reiterated Uganda’s appreciation for the universal periodic review process and considered the constructive dialogue towards the adoption of the Working Group report paramount for the advancement of human rights. Uganda remained committed to the promotion and protection of human rights for its people.

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

759. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uganda, 13 delegations made statements.

760. UNFPA (by video message) positively noted that Uganda implemented most of the previous recommendations regarding sexual reproductive health, women’s empowerment and addressing gender-based violence. It commended the State’s legislative efforts to address female genital mutilation, gender inequalities and reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy. It encouraged measures to prevent infant and maternal mortality as well as to implement ICPD+25 Nairobi Summit commitments. It finally expressed support towards progress in responding to family planning needs and mainstreaming HIV/AIDS response.

761. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed Uganda’s commitment for the promotion and protection of human rights for its people. It applauded the State’s humanitarian efforts in the Eastern African region in hosting refugees. It also appreciated Ugandan initiatives for the promotion of peace and dialogue in the region.

762. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated that Uganda accepted most of the recommendations received during this cycle. It particularly commended the success of the Youth Livelihoods Programme, benefiting Ugandan young people and women, and took positive note of the State’s efforts to ensure access to quality and equal education.

763. Algeria (by video message) commended Uganda for mainstreaming international human rights standards through its Human Rights Commission and Equal Opportunities Commission. It also thanked the State for accepting its three recommendations.

764. Burkina Faso welcomed Uganda's acceptance of most of the recommendations received, including regarding the intensification of awareness-raising campaigns to combat the socio-economic and cultural factors leading to female genital mutilation. Burkina Faso also commended Uganda's commitment to the fight against child marriage and encouraged its efforts to strengthen its social protection and human rights mechanisms.

765. Burundi commended Uganda’s efforts in the effective implementation of most of the recommendations made during its last review, showing significant progress in the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the State’s efforts to combat corruption and to protect the freedoms of persons with disabilities.

766. China applauded Uganda’s achievements in promoting and protecting human rights and thanked the State for accepting its recommendations. It welcomed the the efforts of Uganda towards sustainable development, the reduction of poverty, equality in education, and commended the State’s addressing of the COVID-19 pandemic by protecting the right to health and life, in particular, for vulnerable groups, women, children and persons with disabilities.

767. Côte d'Ivoire commended Uganda’s efforts to strengthen the promotion of human rights in the country. It further encouraged the State to implement the recommendations received, in particular, towards a better protection of human rights defenders.

768. Cuba (by video message) commended the active participation of Uganda in the universal periodic review. It appreciated that Uganda accepted its recommendations to ensure drinking water supply, particularly, in rural and remote regions and to continue the implementation of national policies towards gender equality, girls' education and the reduction of teenage pregnancies.

769. Djibouti congratulated Uganda for the constructive dialogue as well as for the acceptance of a large part of the recommendations received during the third universal periodic review cycle. It particularly welcomed Uganda's acceptance of the two recommendations made by Djibouti.

770. Egypt (by video message) commended Uganda's cooperation with the Human Rights Council’s mechanisms, including the universal periodic review. It positively took note of the State’s efforts to improve the human rights situation in the country, including towards the implementation of the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030, the elimination of AIDS, the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the hosting of refugees.

771. Ethiopia commended Uganda for accepting its recommendations, encouraging efforts in the mainstreaming of human rights into national policies, laws and budgets. It also called on the State to expedite the adoption of the national action plan for human rights and encouraged any other measures to fully implement the accepted recommendations.

772. Libya (by video message) commended Uganda's actions to promote and protect human rights through its national plan to that end and the establishment of a national institution to guarantee and uphold those rights. It also welcomed the enactment of legislation promoting the rights of persons with disabilities in 2020.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

773. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uganda, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

774. Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (by video message) appreciated Uganda’s collaboration in the universal periodic review process and acceptance of most recommendations. However, it expressed concerns about the existing gender inequalities exacerbated during COVID-19, in particular, regarding access to sexual reproductive health services, teenage pregnancy and maternal mortality among young women. It, therefore, called on the State to accelerate progress towards health, gender equality and sexuality education, as committed during the ICPD+25 Nairobi Summit. It further encouraged national initiatives to ensure gender equality and education for girls and to reduce teenage pregnancy, with the active participation of young people as key allies for change.

775. The Right Livelihood Award Foundation (by video message) remained concerned about the deterioration of LGBTQIA+ rights during the last five years under review. It underlined the existence of legislation targeting the LGBTQIA+ community and activists sharing sexual orientation and gender-identity based information. It alarmed on the persistence of anti-LGBTQIA+ discrimination in schools, workplace, and on the use of violence and torture by the State and non-State actors on the occasion of conversion therapies or raids on shelters. It therefore welcomed all recommendations that sought to improve the situation of the LGBTQIA+ community. However, it regretted that the Ugandan Government took note of all of them. It finally urged the Human Rights Council and its Member States to keep Uganda under scrutiny and to take measures to address homophobia and transphobia in the society.

776. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (by video message) welcomed Uganda’s participation in the universal periodic review process and its engagement towards civil society. It underlined that a national civil society stakeholders forum was held for the third cycle, in order to enhance their participation in the process. It called on the State to reconsider the recommendation it has received towards the adoption of an action plan for the systematic implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations. It also regretted that Uganda did not commit to ratify additional instruments such as the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, or that it noted recommendations on the excessive use of force, the combat against impunity, the freedoms of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and the protection of human rights defenders.

777. Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message) regretted that Uganda noted some recommendations towards the right to health and addressing HIV/AIDS. It pointed out the existing criminalization of HIV transmission in Uganda, dissuading people from seeking healthcare, or creating stigma against them. It, therefore, urged the State to repeal such legislation, to implement programmes protecting people with HIV and tackling HIV-related stigma. It further alarmed on the impossibility to access to abortion in the country, in disregard of international standards, and therefore, called on the State to guarantee access to sexual reproductive and abortion health services. It finally urged the implementation of sexual education programmes in line with international technical guidance.

778. The Federation for Women and Family Planning (by video message) regretted that Uganda noted recommendations regarding the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons. It underlined the existence of criminal laws against them, leading to their discrimination and violence towards them from State and non-State actors. It pointed out that harassment and violence against LGBTQIA+ persons had highly raised during the COVIC-19 pandemic, notably in LGBTQIA+ shelters, or in workplaces. It, therefore, urged Uganda to decriminalize same-sex relations, to review all discriminative legislation based on sexual orientation or gender identity and to ensure legal protection against sexual harassment, while engaging the LGBTQIA+ community in the policymaking process.

779. Lawyers for Lawyers (by video message) welcomed Uganda’s commitment to the protection of human rights and recognition of the important role of NGOs in advancing democracy. It, however, remained concerned that Uganda has refrained from accepting recommendations to protect human rights defenders, including lawyers. It pointed out the harassment and persecution of lawyers involved in human rights, LGBTQIA+, environmental and politically sensitive cases, as well as the lack of confidentiality and access to clients. It, therefore, urged the State to implement the recommendations aiming to protect human rights defenders, to take effective and immediate measures to combat the harassment and persecution of lawyers due to their work, and also to guarantee lawyers’ confidentiality and access to their clients.

780. Minority Rights Group (by video message) welcomed Uganda’s support for the recommendation aiming to ‘build schools closer to indigenous communities in order to eliminate barriers for children travelling long distances to access education’ and called for its full implementation. It urged the State to adopt affirmative action addressing historical inequalities for indigenous children, so to ensure their access to equal, quality education as well as health care services. It also called for the full consultation of the indigenous communities concerned and other relevant stakeholders while implementing this recommendation.

781. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit - COC Nederland (by video message) thanked the Member States for addressing Uganda recommendations regarding the protection of LGBTQIA+ persons. It, however, regretted that the State did not accept them. It underlined the persistence of Ugandan anti-LGBTQIA+ legislation and discrimination in access to health services, arbitrary arrests and NGO status recognition. It, therefore, urged Uganda to comply with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provisions and the Constitution, in order to prevent human rights violations and discrimination before the law based on sexual orientation, gender identity, expression or sex characteristics.

782. The International Service for Human Rights was satisfied with Uganda’s acceptance of recommendations ensuring that human rights defenders work in safe environment and combatting intimidation and threats they fear. It, however, expressed concerns that women human rights defenders still face danger due to their gender and the nature of their work, in particular for the causes of LGBTQIA+ persons. It also noted that human rights defenders opposing to resource extraction were systematically threatened or intimidated by State actors. It, therefore, urged Uganda to adopt the human rights defenders’ protection Bill, to give full effect to the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee resolution on the protection of women human rights defenders and the Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. It finally called on the State to refrain from adopting and repeal laws criminalizing or restricting their work.

783. The Lutheran World Federation commended Uganda’s constructive commitment in the universal periodic review process. It welcomed the State for its progressive refugee policies, allowing refugees access to national services, including education. It, however, noted that the COVID-19 had accelerated teenage pregnancy among refugee girls, leading to school drops and early marriage, had increased the vulnerability of women and girls to sexual and gender-based violence and had led to the interruption of crucial health services. It, therefore, urged the State to take proactive measures to prevent teenage pregnancy and encourage them to go back to school, and to enhance access to justice for sexual and gender-based violence cases.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

784. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 273 recommendations received, 139 had enjoyed the support of Uganda, and 134 had been noted.

785. The delegation reiterated its gratitude to the Human Rights Council and the secretariat of the universal periodic review for enabling the successful completion of Uganda’s third universal periodic review. It appreciated the constructive engagement and dialogue with Member States. It added that the recommendations supported will be implemented and that it will report on related progress of implementation at the fourth cycle. The constructive dialogue demonstrated that Uganda had valuable partnerships with fellow Member States and can count on them in future engagements.

786. Finally, the delegation appreciated the Member States’ interest in the development of the human rights in its country. Uganda pledged to continue promoting and protecting the rights of their people.

 Timor-Leste

787. The review of Timor-Leste was held on 27 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Timor-Leste 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)

788. At its 32nd meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste (see sect. C below).

789. The outcome of the review of Timor-Leste 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

790. Timor-Leste expressed appreciation to the troika and the OHCHR universal periodic review secretariat for their valuable support and guidance throughout the course of its review. It also thanked many States and representatives of civil society for their constructive participation in the review.

791. Timor-Leste carefully reviewed the 194 recommendations received during the review and supported 186 recommendations (around 95.8 per cent), which illustrated Timor-Leste’s commitment to cooperating with human rights mechanisms aiming to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in the country reflecting its national context and realities.

792. Timor-Leste stated that it was committed to taking additional steps towards the promotion and protection of human rights, and that it recognized the importance of its participation in the universal periodic review mechanism.

793. Timor-Leste also stated that it appreciated the recommendations received and it was aware of the positive impact they would have on the enjoyment of human rights in the country.

794. Timor-Leste highlighted that, in order to comply with its international human rights obligations, it had made efforts to strengthen the protection of human rights, including the adoption of national action plans on gender-based violence; the fight against hunger; children's rights; as well as the rights of people with disabilities. The approval of these plans served the special purpose of safeguarding the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and people with disabilities, reflecting the country that was guided by democratic values and respect for human rights.

795. Timor-Leste also stressed that it was committed to taking measures that allowed it to respond to the growing challenges related to the promotion and protection of human rights. Those successful examples included the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative Programme; the creation of shelters for victims of gender-based violence; and the preparation of a legislative proposal on domestic work.

796. Timor-Leste stated that it had recently been preparing a national plan against trafficking in persons and had carried out a series of initiatives. Particular mention was made to the strengthening of institutional capacity and border management with training and awareness actions; the creation of the National Police Development Programme, as well as the preparation of an Integrated Criminal Information Management System.

797. With respect to the eight noted recommendations, Timor-Leste stressed that the underlying objectives of some recommendations were already protected in the country. For example, article 16 of the Constitution set out a general rule that all citizens are equal before the law, shall exercise the same rights and shall be subject to the same duties. Timor-Leste emphasized that this provision of the Constitution protected people from any kind of discrimination.

798. With regard to the recommendations relating to amendment of the Penal Code, decriminalization of abortion, and the legal age for marriage, Timor-Leste stated that it was not yet in a position to implement those recommendations that were not in line with its national context.

799. Timor-Leste stated that it would continue to undertake efforts and engage with relevant stakeholders to ensure the full enjoyment of human rights by all.

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

800. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste, 13 delegations made statements.

801. UNHCR (by video message) encouraged Timor-Leste to: remove the 72-hour deadline for requesting asylum, as currently stipulated in the 2017 Immigration and Asylum Act and enhance cooperation with UNHCR to improve the fairness of asylum procedures; ensure all individuals seeking asylum upon arrival in Timor-Leste are given access to fair and efficient asylum procedures, relevant information, interpretation services and legal assistance; and publish statistics on asylum-seekers and refugees to demonstrate the implementation of the national asylum legislation.

802. The Philippines (by video message) thanked Timor-Leste for supporting its all three recommendations on child nutrition and food security, social protection programmes for vulnerable groups, and preventing and addressing all forms of violence against women and children. It acknowledged Timor Leste’s commitment to human rights, which had been demonstrated through efforts to ratify human rights treaties and put into place institutions safeguarding and promoting human rights.

803. UN Women (by video message) recommended that Timor-Leste sustain efforts to dismantle institutional barriers and discriminatory social practices; and promote meaningful participation and representation of women in all areas of private and public life, including education, health, social and economic affairs, peacebuilding, security, and justice. It also reiterated the importance of strengthening coordination of referral service networks and ensuring quality support to gender-based violence survivors, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic and disasters that exacerbated inequalities and aggravated cases of violence. It further recommended that Timor-Leste monitor and review measures to address the gender pay gap and promote equal opportunities in sustained economic diversification. It pledged to jointly work with the Government and other stakeholders to advance gender equality in Timor-Leste.

804. UN-Habitat (by video message) encouraged the national and subnational governments to ensure the maintenance of adequate land and property in the public domain to ensure the capacity to address the needs of those facing the greatest vulnerability. Further, they encouraged the Government to ensure that legal and administrative reforms in the land sector reflect pluralistic approaches to ownership, access and tenure security that encourage access for all. This included detailed consideration of how to achieve equality between men and women in perceptions and outcomes in tenure security, as well as in narrower concepts of ownership and access. In general, UN-Habitat noted the need for land policy and law to reflect the principles of fit for purpose administration, gender responsiveness and a pro-poor approach.

805. UNFPA (by video message) welcomed Timor-Leste’s acceptance of recommendations calling for the promotion of the rights of LGBTI persons, protection from violence and discrimination, and participation in decision making mechanisms. It pledged its continued support for the Government regarding, inter alia, age-appropriate Comprehensive Sexuality Education for young people, in and out of school.

806. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed Timor-Leste’s engagement with the universal periodic review and commended the Government of Timor-Leste for its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. It also welcomed Timor-Leste’s efforts in developing and implementing the national action plans on gender-based violence, on the rights of the child and persons with disabilities, on zero hunger, on women, and peace and security.

807. Vanuatu (by video message) commended Timor-Leste for its acceptance of a large number of recommendations, including the three recommendations made by Vanuatu to: ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; to increase access to drinking water and sanitation, particularly in rural areas; to integrate women’s rights into the legislation comprehensively and pay particular attention to the protection of the rights of women and girls living with disabilities and to implement policies to prevent and combat climate change and natural disaster risk reduction, as well as continue advocating for global action to conserve the environment.

808. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended Timor-Leste for the implementation of the National Action Plan to eradicate hunger and malnutrition through programmes such as the feeding of primary schools throughout the country in support of the enjoyment of the right to food security. It also positively highlighted the efforts made by Timor-Leste to guarantee a universal and free health system, which had made notable progress with the creation of more than three hundred health posts.

809. Algeria (by video message) commended Timor-Leste for adopting, in 2021, the second phase of the National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities (2021-2030). It also welcomed Timor-Leste's efforts to increase employment opportunities in the country, including by providing skills training and strengthening partnerships with the private sector.

810. Botswana (by video message) encouraged Timor-Leste to expedite implementation of the recommendations of some human rights mechanisms and treaty bodies such as the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. It also welcomed Timor-Leste’s support of both recommendations made by Botswana. It further welcomed steps taken by Timor-Leste to implement 186 supported recommendations.

811. Brazil noted Timor-Leste’s progress, including in the guaranteeing of strengthening the freedom of expression, assembly, and information; a firm fight against discrimination and trafficking in people; and the work on achieving justice for all. It particularly commended Timor-Leste for its commitment to human rights while encouraging the Government to continue with the ratification and implementation of human rights conventions.

812. Brunei Darussalam (by video message) welcomed, in particular, Timor-Leste’s continued progress in improving services to access health care facilities for all its citizens. It also commended Timor-Leste for its commitment to investing in human resources for education towards further developing basic school infrastructures. It further noted that Timor-Leste had supported 186 out of 194 recommendations, including those made by Brunei Darussalam.

813. China highly appreciated the accomplishments achieved by Timor-Leste concerning the protection and promotion of human rights; reducing poverty; developing healthcare and education; protecting children, women and vulnerable groups during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as its hard work to fight against human trafficking and to protect and improve the living standards of the population in the country.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

814. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste, eight other stakeholders made statements.

815. Stitching CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (by video message) noted that, while Timor-Leste had made strong policy and political commitments to addressing gender-based violence, there was still a gap between policy and practice. It welcomed Timor-Leste’s support for recommendations related to the full implementation of the National Action Plan on gender-based violence, including allocating sufficient financial resources to prosecute perpetrators and guarantee the rights of survivors. It called on Timor-Leste to intensify efforts to provide survivor-centred support, including access to legal services, as well as to strengthen mechanisms for reporting, investigation, prosecution, sentencing and convictions. It also encouraged Timor-Leste to raise the legal age of marriage to 18 years old and abolish child marriage to fully realize the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women, adolescents and young people. It further urged Timor-Leste to accelerate the approval process of the re-entry policy, which advocated for adolescent girls’ and young women’s right to education and return to school after giving birth.

816. Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message) noted that adolescents and young people in Timor-Leste still lacked basic information to make informed decisions about their bodies and their lives. It called on Timor-Leste to fulfil the commitments it had made at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 to ensure young people access to age-appropriate, culturally relevant and evidence-based information on sexual and reproductive health and rights through the effective introduction and expansion of comprehensive sexuality education programmes. It also called for increased availability of youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services and information, including on HIV, sexually transmitted infections and access to family planning services. It also stated that adolescent girls and young women continued to bear the brunt of gender inequality in Timor-Leste with adolescent pregnancy and early marriage impeding them from accessing or continuing education. It welcomed Timor-Leste’s support for several recommendations calling for intensified efforts to address gender-based violence against women and girls and to provide care and protection to the survivors. However, it regretted that Timor-Leste did not support recommendations related to ending child marriage.

817. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (by video message) noted that efforts to prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted infections in Timor-Leste were still obstructed by lack of access to condoms and other prevention methods, and evidenced-based information on HIV, especially for young key populations. It welcomed Timor-Leste’s support for the recommendation to enact HIV programming and prevention policies that encompass promotion of condom use for all and awareness-raising on evidence-based HIV-prevention information. It stressed that stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV acted as a barrier to access services, particularly sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV treatment services. It encouraged Timor-Leste to implement policies to address stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV and to implement the recommendation to increase availability of non-discriminatory sexual and reproductive information and services, as well as access to modern methods of family planning for all.

818. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development – VIDES, in a joint statement with Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (by video message), expressed concern about the sharp decline in the attendance of secondary education with only 36.39 per cent of boys attending school and 42.83 per cent for girls. The organizations noted that indirect costs such as school books, uniforms and transportation costs prevented children from low-income families from attending formal schooling, despite the free primary and secondary education. They also noted that most of the out-of-school children came from low-income families and were living in rural and remote areas with difficulty of accessing schools, due to distance from their homes. They further expressed deep concerns about a high degree of inefficiency in the education system; students’ remaining in it for long periods; and high repetition and dropout rates. They called on Timor-Leste to promptly and effectively implement relevant universal periodic review recommendations with a view to increasing the retention rate of children at all levels and the transition rate as the children progress in the educational ladder.

819. CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, in a joint statement with the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (by video message), expressed concern that journalists faced threats and practised self-censorship to deal with such intimidation. The organizations were also alarmed by restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly and the arbitrary arrests of protesters. They urged Timor-Leste to: revise the Media Law to ensure it is in line with international standards, and to refrain from introducing new laws or provisions limiting either offline or online expression; ensure that journalists and civil society organizations can work freely and without fear of retribution for expressing critical opinions or covering topics that the Government may deem sensitive; guarantee that human rights defenders are able to carry out their legitimate activities without fear, obstruction or harassment and adopt a specific law to ensure the protection of human rights defenders; and amend the Law on Freedom of Assembly and Demonstration to guarantee fully the right to the freedom of peaceful assembly in line with international law and standards.

820. The Center for Global Nonkilling regretted Timor-Leste’s failure to support the recommendation to ban child marriage. It also expressed concern that the age of consent to sexual activity was set as low as 14 years old. It welcomed Timor-Leste’s national action plan to combat gender-based violence, while noting that its implementation had not been sufficient. In this regard, it highlighted that women faced not only high numbers of sexual and intimate-partner violence but also violence by the police and military. It further noted that court officials did not recognize gender-based violence sufficiently enough, far too often leaving women without justice and protection.

821. Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc. (by video message) noted that, in the area of eradicating gender-based violence, especially, in the context of families and communities, there were still cases of physical violence, humiliation and its associated traumas. It also noted that Timor-Leste still remained a conservative society that hindered LGBTI persons to live freely and with dignity. It urged Timor-Leste to invest in creating an inclusive human rights culture by educating frontline workers such as the police, health practitioners, and teachers. It also proposed that Timor-Leste introduce national legislations prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; improve redress mechanisms by building the capacity of law enforcement officials in handling cases of discrimination and violence against LGBTI persons; include the rights of LGBTI persons in the National Education Policy, including social protection, and humanitarian programmes; and empower and engage LGBTI persons in the formulation and implementation of national development plans and agenda.

822. Amnesty International (by video message) urged Timor-Leste to do more towards ending gender-based violence, including by ensuring that journalists and survivors were free to speak out without reprisals, and that the survivors in all cases of violence against women and girls had complaints duly investigated, and had access to justice and the right to a remedy. It also called on the Government of Timor-Leste to: repeal laws that hindered access to safe and legal abortion, as well as develop anti-discrimination laws to ensure equality for people of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity; and recognize legally same sex relationships to ensure that people are not left behind in household relief as a result of the COVIC-19 pandemic or natural disasters. It further urged Timor-Leste to submit a mid-term report on progress towards implementation of recommendations to the Human Rights Council and to use a General Debate under item 6 to draw it to the attention of Member States.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

823. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 194 recommendations received, 186 had enjoyed the support of Timor-Leste, and 8 had been noted.

824. Timor-Leste reiterated that it attached great importance to the universal periodic review, and was fully committed to the process.

825. Timor-Leste deeply valued the comments and recommendations made throughout its review and appreciated the participation of all countries and other stakeholders in it. It also thanked robust civil society organizations for their meaningful contribution. Timor-Leste welcomed their recognition of the progress made in the area of human rights, as well as that of the areas that needed further improvement.

826. With respect to the specific concerns about the human rights of the LGBTIQ community in the country, Timor-Leste stressed that it was committed to continually improving the human rights environment with a view to ensuring the full enjoyment of human rights by all, including the LGBTIQ community. For example, the Police training curriculum and the Judicial Training Centre for Judges, Prosecutors and Public Defenders included specific guidance on how to respond to cases involving members of the LGBTIQ community.

827. Timor-Leste thanked those who had participated in the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Timor-Leste. In this regard, Timor-Leste emphasized that it would carefully consider their comments and advice as it would remain deeply committed to promoting and protecting human rights in the country and internationally.

828. In concluding, Timor-Leste reiterated its thanks to the OHCHR universal periodic review secretariat and the troika members (Brazil, Malaysia and Malawi) for their immeasurable support.

 Republic of Moldova

829. The review of the Republic of Moldova was held on 28 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Republic of Moldova 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)

830. At its 33rd meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova (see sect. C below).

831. The outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova 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

832. The Republic of Moldova stated that, since its review in January 2022, a lot had changed in the region. The war inflicted upon Ukraine had led to a humanitarian crisis with hundreds of thousands of refugees seeking shelter in the country. Economic and social hardships needed to be immediately addressed, but also medium- and long-term impact, risks and challenges. At the same time, the Government would continue to keep borders open for those who sought refuge in the country, and it would do everything necessary to protect and promote human rights of all in the Republic of Moldova.

833. Following a thorough examination of all recommendations received while also reviewing the implementation of the third National Human Rights Action Plan, the Government had initiated the process of developing a new general human rights policy document for the next five years. The Working Group set up for drafting the policy document included representatives of all relevant national stakeholders, civil society and international organizations in the country. The draft of the Action Plan was expected to undergo a consultation process in the next months and would be submitted afterwards to the Government for formal approval.

834. In May 2022, Parliament had adopted the Law on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. The Government would continue to accede to and ratify various international instruments with a view to improving its national legislation and would fully cooperate with international human rights mechanisms, including the special procedures of the Human Rights Council.

835. A draft law amending the Law on the People’s Advocate for children’s rights had been finalized and was pending approval by the Government. Increasing the functionality of the Children’s Advocate, improving the procedure for selecting, appointing and dismissing the ombudsman while strengthening functional independence and independence from other institutions were the main purpose of the amendments.

836. Another draft law pending approval aimed to eliminate the deficiencies of the regulatory framework and improve the protection mechanisms against discrimination of the Council on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and Ensuring Equality.

837. The new Strategy for ensuring the independence and integrity of justice sector aimed to ensure the trust of society in the justice system. The Strategy would address the integrity of justice sector stakeholders and their accountability, defective enforcement of the regulatory framework, the underdeveloped legal culture, and corruption.

838. A commission was set up to verify and assess the integrity of potential candidates for the Supreme Council of Magistracy and the Superior Council of Prosecutors.

839. Projects were being implemented in five penitentiary institutions with a view to improving conditions in five penitentiary institutions and to better secure the perimeters.

840. Actions to promote anti-discrimination were reflected in policy documents and practical measures, and included capacity-building of civil servants, police officers, prosecutors and judges in the field of equality and non-discrimination.

841. The participation of women in the decision-making process had been strengthened over the years, given the minimum quota of 40 per cent women representation in parliament and political parties.

842. Preventing and fighting domestic violence was one of the main focuses of public policy, as reflected in the National Strategy on the prevention and fight against violence on women and domestic violence for 2018-2023 and the corresponding Action Plan.

843. Comprehensive legislation was developed on the establishment of the National Reference Mechanism for the protection and assistance of victims of crime as well as a cross-ministerial decision on the mechanism of intersectoral cooperation in cases of domestic violence.

844. Much remained to be done regarding the rights of persons with disabilities. All pertinent measures to be promoted had been included in the National Program for Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and the National Program for de-institutionalization of persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities in residential institutions. Legislation had been adopted on the establishment and payment of compensation for transportation services for persons with disabilities.

845. The Government was committed to ensure the protection and respect for human rights in the entire territory of the country, including in the Transnistrian region. The human rights situation in the Transnistrian region was constantly brought to the attention of external partners, relevant international organizations, civil society and others with the call to contribute to improving it. The security concerns with regards to the war were equally imminent. The Government was constantly monitoring the situation and was undertaking all necessary actions in order to maintain peace and stability in the country.

846. Ukrainian refugees were offered shelter, transport, medical screening, food and water, psychological, social and legal assistance, educational and cognitive services. Free full health packages were provided to refugees, including in the case of medical-surgical emergencies and of continuity of treatment of chronic or severe diseases.

847. With respect to the right to education, children from refugee families had been enrolled in schools. Students had been offered the possibility to enrol in universities before the end of the current academic year.

848. Organized transport from the state border crossing points to placement facilities, transit to Romania and relocation to other countries in the European Union by air had been put in place. All transport routes of refugees were monitored to prevent exposure to the risk of trafficking in human beings and ensure their safety.

849. A simplified procedure had been adopted granting Ukrainian citizens the right to work without the obligation to obtain temporary residence. A helpline had been created within the National Agency for Employment to provide help and guidance to those in need.

850. The Minister of Labour and Social Protection had ensured priority placement in specialized facilities for refugees with disabilities or special needs.

851. The Republic of Moldova had taken measures to ensure a human rights-based response to the COVIC-19 pandemic and continued to improve its mechanisms to respond as effectively as possible to emerging challenges.

852. The Government counted on the future support of civil society as well as of the international community in successfully realizing its human rights commitments.

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

853. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova, 13 delegations made statements.

854. Tunisia (by video message) commended the progress made in strengthening the normative and institutional framework for human rights. It welcomed the establishment of the human rights council and the adoption of the national human rights action plan.

855. UN Women (by video message) noted, as a significant achievement, the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention), which would strengthen legislation and ensure a functional intersectoral mechanism to tackle all forms of violence against women and improved access to and availability of survivor-centred specialist support services, including in crisis situations. It stated that the national gender equality machinery continued to be weak and under-resourced. It strongly recommended that the Government resume the activities of the Commission for Equality, amend its Regulation to grant the Commission more power in decision-making processes and enact procedures to hold ministries and responsible entities accountable for gender mainstreaming in policies and budgets.

856. UNFPA (by video message) acknowledged that the Republic of Moldova was one of the first countries in the European region to adopt a National Programme on Reproductive Health and Rights. It noted remarkable progress achieved at the national level in cervical cancer prevention, early diagnostic and treatment. It indicated that more focus was needed on the most vulnerable groups, such as displaced women and adolescent girls, young people, women with disabilities and older persons, ensuring access to sexual and reproductive health services and gender-based violence services, including clinical management of rape.

857. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the Government for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and for having increased the representation of women in decision-making.

858. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed measures taken to reduce poverty and promote the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups, with the creation of multifunctional social service networks to cover the essential needs of those persons.

859. Viet Nam (by video message) commended the Republic of Moldova on its determination to tackle trafficking through the approval of the National Strategy for Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for 2018-2023. Viet Nam welcomed the measures taken by the Government in its work to protect and promote the rights of its ethnic minority population, along with the efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination.

860. China commended the Republic of Moldova for its achievement in promoting and protecting human rights. It noted the implementation of the national strategy for development, promotion of social and economic development, combating the COVID-19 pandemic, promotion of gender equality, protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, and the combating of human trafficking.

861. India (by video message) noted that the legislative, institutional and policy measures outlined in the national report amply reflected the commitment of the Republic of Moldova to the promotion and protection of human rights. India appreciated steps taken during the pandemic to protect the most vulnerable members of the population by ensuring necessary health facilities and by fulfilling their basic needs.

862. The Islamic Republic of Iran continued to urge the Government to fulfil its international human rights obligations by ceasing its compliance with unlawful unilateral coercive measures against developing countries, including the Islamic Republic of Iran. It also urged the Government to ensure the effective investigation of all complaints of domestic and sexual violence as well as to combat against hate crimes towards minorities.

863. Kazakhstan noted that the Government had paid particular attention to the social inclusion of persons with disabilities, which remained a cross-cutting priority among all national policies, pursued with the direct involvement of persons with disabilities and civil society organizations representing them.

864. Maldives commended the Government of the Republic of Moldova for accepting most of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review process, including the two recommendations made by Maldives.

865. Morocco (by video message) welcomed the efforts of the Republic of Moldova in the promotion and protection of human rights through the strengthening of the national human rights institutions. Morocco noted with appreciation the efforts by the Government in fulfilling its international commitments, illustrated by the ratification of numerous conventions for the promotion and protection of human rights.

866. Nepal congratulated the Office of the People’s Advocate for having been accredited with A status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

867. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova, eight other stakeholders made statements.

868. The World Jewish Congress (by video message) stated that the Jewish community of the Republic of Moldova considered that antisemitic incidents had to be strongly condemned at the highest political levels. It stated that the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance definition of antisemitism endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the National Action Plan on Holocaust remembrance and combating antisemitism should be implemented in practice. It stated that an efficient first step towards ensuring the due implementation would be the appointment of a state coordinator on combating antisemitism, who would work in cooperation with the Jewish community. It stated that Holocaust denial and distortion as well as glorification of Nazi criminals had to be prohibited and sanctioned. More needed to be done to make Holocaust commemoration part of the educational system through a comprehensive approach. It also stated that the museum of the Jewish History of Moldova had to be established.

869. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (by video message) called upon States to formulate action-oriented and more precise recommendations to support the effective implementation by the State. It stated that prisons remained overcrowded and access to medical assistance was limited because of inadequate infrastructure, insufficient human and financial resources, and the Government's failure to comply with the principle of equivalence of treatment in and outside of prisons. It also encouraged the Government to implement thorough reforms to promote the decriminalization of drug possession for personal use.

870. The International Commission of Jurists commended the Government for reforms carried out, including those regarding the Supreme Council of the Judiciary and the judicial disciplinary system. It stated that more efforts were needed to ensure that the reforms were effectively implemented in light of the international standards of independence of the judiciary. It regretted that the Republic of Moldova had only noted the recommendations to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

871. Advocates for Human Rights (by video message) remained concerned about violence against women in the Republic of Moldova, including sexual and domestic violence. It stated that authorities did not appropriately address cases of domestic violence and often did not investigate psychological violence. It was concerned that victims of sexual and domestic violence had limited access to services, including forensic examinations required to prove violence. It urged the Government to ensure effective investigation of all complaints of domestic and sexual violence, prosecution of perpetrators and delivery of sentences proportionate to the seriousness of the violence committed. It urged the Government to conduct awareness-raising campaigns to combat harmful stereotypes about victims of rape or other forms of abuse and to train police and other officials in the laws governing gender-based violence against women to provide more effective utilization of currently existing laws and policies. It urged the Government to create a robust network of specialized centres or housing for victims of sexual violence with adequate resources to meet the needs of victims.

872. Amnesty International (by video message) stated that the Government should speed up the long-overdue construction of new prison and detention facilities and ensure that they are in full compliance with international standards. It urged the Government to resubordinate medical units from the National Administration of Penitentiaries to the Ministry of Health and bring these facilities in line with international health standards. It stated that child human rights defenders faced many of the same challenges as adult human rights defenders, such as threats and intimidations. It called on the Government to ensure that all children in school, as part of the compulsory national curriculum, and out of school received human rights education.

873. United Nations Watch urged the Government to take further action on several of the human rights issues which had comprised the focus of its national report, such as the need for judicial reform, due process, and improved detention conditions. It stated that widespread breaches in the legal system weakened all other rights and protections. Remedying them would be significant in the success of the ongoing fight against corruption at all levels of the Government. It also urged renewed attention to reforms with regard to gender and ethnic minority populations, especially Roma people, in all sectors.

874. Ingénieurs du Monde, in a joint statement with United Nations Watch (by video message), remained concerned with the ill-treatment of detainees, and the continued repression of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Transnistrian region. They urged the Government to implement reforms aimed at shielding its criminal justice system from political interference and selective justice. They also urged the Government to work with all relevant stakeholders to ensure greater monitoring and reporting of human rights violations in the Transnistrian region.

875. Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran-« ARC » (by video message) stated that the Government had missed the opportunity to accept the recommendation to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as the recommendation to ratify and implement the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

876. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 209 recommendations received, 186 enjoy the support of the Republic of Moldova, and 22 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on 1 recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

877. The Republic of Moldova remained committed to strengthening national tools designed for a systematic implementation of recommendations of international human rights mechanisms. The universal periodic review had given the Government an excellent opportunity to map the progress made in guaranteeing civil, political, economic and social rights at the national level. The Government acknowledged the role of the universal periodic review as a unique and universal tool to promote human rights developments and its positive impact. The recommendations received would be further incorporated in the national policy documents and implemented by the Government.

878. The Government would continue to strengthen the role of the People’s Advocate, the Equality Council and the National Preventive Mechanism. One of the key priorities remained the drafting of the new Human Rights Action Plan which would be its roadmap for the next 5 years.

879. The Government would accelerate its efforts to promote efficient measures for the justice sector and anticorruption policies, address the effectiveness and competences of anti-corruption authorities, and continue to streamline the legal framework on the selection and promotion of judges and prosecutors. The immediate priority of the Government was to ensure that the new composition of the Supreme Council of Magistrates and the Supreme Council of Prosecutors was based on merit and integrity.

880. It was the overall commitment of the Government to build a robust society based on the rule of law and implement national legislation and practices in line with international standards.

**South Sudan**

881. The review of South Sudan was held on 31 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by South Sudan 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)

882. At its 34th meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of South Sudan (see sect. C below).

883. The outcome of the review of South Sudan 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**

884. Mr. Garsiano Mogga Elia Waja, Minister Plenipotentiary, Charge d’affaires ad interim (in-person statement), addressed the Human Rights Council regarding the second universal periodic review of South Sudan.

885. He expressed the appreciation of the Revitalized Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan to the Working Group members of the Human Rights Council for the efforts made in the process leading to the adoption of the report of South Sudan for the third cycle of the universal periodic review.

886. Mr. Waja noted that, during the interactive dialogue in February 2022, South Sudan had received 258 recommendations in total, out of which 222 recommendations had been accepted and 36 had been noted.

887. On behalf of his Government, he offered explanations on a number of noted recommendations. In particular, he listed recommendations that had been examined by the Government and were noted because those recommendations were not priorities, or were in conflict with the national laws, government policies, or customs and traditions of the peoples of South Sudan. Those recommendations were: 7, 15, 16, 23, 24, 31, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, and 86.

888. He further stated that recommendations 68, 69 and 70 on “sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex” were in conflict with South Sudan policies, laws, customs, or traditions, and therefore, such recommendations could not be accepted.

889. Recommendations 19, 23, 24 and 31 had been noted because ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was not a priority of the Government. The priority of the Government was to obtain peace and stability through the implementation of the Peace Agreement.

890. Similarly, recommendations 72 to 86 on “abolition of death penalty” had been noted because the death penalty was in its domestic law as a punishment in accordance with the prevailing penal laws of South Sudan.

891. Mr. Waja explained that the recommendation on “violation of international humanitarian law and human rights law” had been noted because the killing of humanitarian workers in the country was not a policy of the Government and was deemed as a criminal act.

892. He asserted that the recommendation on implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms had been noted because the Revitalized Government of National Unity of the Republic of South Sudan was not looting but managing the wealth of the country. Anti-corruption mechanisms had been put in place through legislation, the formulation of policies and the empowerment of relevant institutions as provided for in the Peace Agreement.

893. Recommendation 108 had been noted because it referred to a Memorandum of Understanding that had been overtaken by the provisions of the 2018 Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan.

894. Mr. Waja thanked the Human Rights Council and the secretariat of the universal periodic review for the support and technical guidance provided during the second review of South Sudan. He assured the Council that with the technical assistance and capacity building support from international and regional partners, including OHCHR, all the accepted recommendations would be fully implemented.

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

895. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan, 13 delegations made statements.

896. Germany (by video message) commended South Sudan’s latest steps in implementing the peace agreement, including in transitional justice. While noting its recommendation on a safe and enabling environment for civil society, Germany was concerned that political issues remained unresolved. Violence at the subnational level must stop. Given the shocking level of sexual and gender-based violence, South Sudan should intensify efforts in prevention and protection. In the coming months, it was imperative to create conditions for free and fair elections.

897. India (by video message) expressed appreciation that South Sudan has accepted all the three recommendations it had made. It commended the cooperation of South Sudan with international human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies. India welcomed the recent adoption of a series of legislative measures that had a direct bearing on the promotion and protection of human rights in South Sudan. While recommending adoption of the report, it wished the delegation of South Sudan success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

898. Kuwait (by video message) expressed appreciation for the efforts of South Sudan to undertake reforms at the national and international levels. Kuwait highlighted the importance of implementing the peace agreement, a key achievement towards comprehensive security in the country, in addition to institutional reforms and measures aimed at access to justice, judicial improvements, and protecting civilians, especially from sectarian violence, by providing alternative mechanisms for settling disputes locally. Kuwait also commended the acceptance of recommendations on women’s and children’s rights.

899. Lesotho applauded South Sudan for acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It recognized South Sudan's commitment to engaging with human rights mechanisms. Despite progress in a number of areas, Lesotho encouraged South Sudan to continue to strengthen measures aimed at addressing challenges faced by women and girls, particularly gender-based violence, and urged continued efforts on security sector reforms.

900. Libya (by video message) welcomed the efforts of South Sudan to abide by international human rights law, and the progress made in the areas of conflict resolution, amendments to the law on political parties, national security law, police force law, and prison service law, among the plans pursued by the Government in order to consolidate and protect human rights and cooperate with international human rights mechanisms. Libya recommended the adoption of the report of the Working Group on South Sudan.

901. Maldives commended South Sudan for accepting most of the recommendations received during the review, notably both recommendations made by Maldives to continue its efforts towards peace and national reconciliation, to improve the human rights situation in the country, and to create an environment conducive to holding free and fair elections by establishing an independent and impartial election commission. Maldives requested the Council to adopt the universal periodic review outcome report of South Sudan.

902. Mauritania welcomed the measures taken by the Government to strengthen and promote human rights, and valued its political openness, as well as strengthening of the transitional Constitution and the inclusion of freedoms therein. Mauritania applauded South Sudan for acceding to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. It recommended adopting the Working Group report of South Sudan.

903. Morocco (by video message) commended South Sudan’s acceptance of all the recommendations made by Morocco during the review and the efforts made by the country to comply with international standards. It encouraged the authorities of South Sudan to pursue the stages of accession to the Covenants and Conventions in the field of the promotion and protection of human rights. Morocco supported the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome document and wished South Sudan success in implementing the accepted recommendations.

904. Nepal commended South Sudan for accepting most of the recommendations during the review, including all three recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal took note of South Sudan’s efforts in ensuring 35 per cent of women’s participation in public and government institutions as stipulated in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, and of the establishment of the Juvenile and Gender Based Violence Court. It wished South Sudan success in implementation of the accepted recommendations.

905. Pakistan expressed appreciation that South Sudan had accepted the majority of recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It welcomed efforts to strengthen the human rights framework, and to align national legislation with international human rights obligations. As a young country, Pakistan acknowledged that South Sudan was working towards overcoming multiple challenges and encouraged it to continue efforts to promote political stability and ensure the well-being of its people. Pakistan requested the Council to adopt the outcome report of South Sudan.

906. The Philippines (by video message) thanked South Sudan for accepting all three recommendations presented by the Philippines, on allocating resources for socio-economic development programmes, improving nutrition and food safety, and strengthening measures against sexual and gender-based violence. The Philippines acknowledged South Sudan’s efforts in building its human rights institutions, as well as in cooperating and engaging with development partners. The Philippines fully supported the adoption by the Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on South Sudan.

907. Senegal congratulated the Government on efforts to protect the human rights of all citizens as enshrined in the revised Constitution of 2018. It applauded South Sudan for its cooperation with mechanisms of the United Nations and the African Union. While the authorities were working to protect human rights, it encouraged South Sudan to successfully implement all the accepted recommendations.

908. Mali praised South Sudan for accepting a significant number of recommendations during the review, including Mali’s recommendation on the early completion of the process of accession to certain international and regional conventions submitted to the Provisional National Legislative Assembly for approval. It commended efforts enabling the country to subscribe to a number of regional and international legal instruments in the field of human rights. Mali urged the international community to assist South Sudan in restoring political stability and security.

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

909. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan, nine other stakeholders made statements.

910. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video-statement) welcomed the Government’s acceptance of recommendations on ratification of human rights instruments, cooperation with United Nations mechanisms, imple­menta­tion of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan, and protection of civic space. It regretted that, while South Sudan committed to ratify several international instru­ments, it refused to do so for the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It expressed concern about South Sudan’s refusal to accept recommendation 113.88 on torture, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, extrajudicial executions, and accoun­tability, the recommendation to operationalize the Hybrid Court, and specific recommendations on fundamental freedoms.

911. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (by video message), in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development-VIDES (by video message), welcomed the acceptance of recommendations promoting the right to education. The organizations expressed concern that children did not have equal access to education, especially girls and children from rural and remote areas, and that teacher training was inadequate. Although the Constitution and Child Act provided for free primary education, in practice, parents were asked to contribute to teachers’ salaries, resulting in children from low-income families dropping out of school. The organizations called on South Sudan to proceed with immediate and effective implementation of recommendations, especially regarding the right to education.

912. Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada (by video message) welcomed South Sudan’s support of universal periodic review recommendations to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to investigate all enforced disappearances and bring perpetrators to justice. It expressed concern about reports of arbitrary arrests, detentions, and enforced disappearances of human rights defenders by security forces in South Sudan, including targeting women. It called upon South Sudan to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and ensure that its implementing legislation complies with international law, as well as to investigate all unlawful detentions, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and torture, and hold to account those responsible.

913. The Lutheran World Federation welcomed the steps taken towards addressing sexual and gender-based violence through the functional judicial institutions, notably the gender-based violence and juvenile court and specialized military courts. However, it remained concerned about rising cases of sexual and gender-based violence and conflict-related sexual violence. It recommended that South Sudan accelerate the process of developing the anti-gender-based violence bill and pass it into law, review and amend the Penal Code (section 247) and transitional Constitution (section 15 on the marriageable age), establish gender-based violence courts in all states within South Sudan, and ratify and domesticate the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).

914. Human Rights Watch noted commitments of South Sudan to increase public health and education budgetary allocations. It highlighted that, while South Sudan had accepted recommendations on establishing transitional justice mechanisms, including the Hybrid Court, it had rejected a recommendation on the adoption of the statute creating the court, and called on South Sudan to provide a credible roadmap and timeline. It noted that South Sudan had rejected recommendations on the abolition of the death penalty, and on becoming a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It expressed concern about South Sudan’s rejection of a call to refrain from the arbitrary detentions of journalists, political opponents and human rights defenders, and failure to respect review commitments.

915. Amnesty International (video-statement) welcomed South Sudan’s acceptance of the supported recommendations from its second review. It regretted that South Sudan had not implemented the commitment from its first review to develop a human rights agenda and action plan, and urged South Sudan to do so, and to include ten priorities that it had identified. Amnesty International regretted that South Sudan had noted recommendations regarding the death penalty, ratification of the Rome Statute, adoption of the Memorandum of Understanding to establish the Hybrid Court, on extra-judicial killings of civilians, and on concrete action to protect civic space. It urged the Government to reverse this last position, especially in light of possible forthcoming elections, and to submit a mid-term report on the implementation of supported recommendations.

916. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination welcomed measures to address women’s human rights, but emphasized the continuous violations that threatened woman’s freedoms, human rights and lives. It remained concerned about reports of rape, abduction, sexual slavery, sexual mutilation, and sexual torture. South Sudan lacked appropriate mechanisms and institutions to address violence against women, and the anti-gender-based violence bill was not yet submitted to Parliament. It encouraged implementation of the recommendations to enhance the protection of women and girls against discrimination, forced marriage, and gender-based violence, by bolstering the legal framework. It supported the call for South Sudan to ratify key instruments to protect women, include women in decision-making processes, and halt harmful practices.

917. Interfaith International commended efforts made to implement some of the recommendations of the previous cycle, including revitalization of the peace agreement and establishment of the gender equality and juvenile courts. However, it remained concerned about inter-communal violence, looting of granaries, cattle rustling, rape, extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, torture in prisons, and the humanitarian situation. It called on the authorities to combat impunity, ensure respect for international humanitarian law, adopt measures to address gender-based and sexual violence, and to work towards a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.

918. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (by video message) expressed concern that the National Security Service continued to harass journalists, forcing most of them to flee the country. It further asserted that an estimated 73 million dollars had been embezzled since 2018, which was a small part of the total amount looted in South Sudan, estimated at more than 4.4 billion dollars since 2012. It recommended that South Sudan ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, establish an independent and impartial commission to investigate extrajudicial killings and torture in prisons and detention centres, and formulate a comprehensive strategy to combat corruption in the judiciary and strengthen it at the national level.

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

919. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 258 recommendations received, 222 had enjoyed the support of South Sudan, and 36 had been noted.

920. In concluding, Mr. Waja extended thanks to the members of the troika, namely Côte d'Ivoire, France, and the Republic of Korea, and to the secretariat of the universal periodic review, for their rock-solid support during the review of South Sudan. He also expressed his appreciation to the participating delegations for the constructive dialogue and engagement during this review. He thanked those who worked behind the scenes to make the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of South Sudan a success.

921. The recommendations received and that enjoy the support of the Government would be fully implemented.

**Haiti**

922. The review of Haiti was held on 31 January 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by Haiti 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)

923. At its 34th meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Haiti (see sect. C below).

924. The outcome of the review of Haiti 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

925. The delegation of Haiti informed that at the end of the review, 221 recommendations were addressed to Haiti by 82 delegations. This information was shared with members of civil society as well as organizations working in the field of human rights, and a consultation workshop bringing together 24 civil society organizations was held on 11 February 2022 in Port-au-Prince.

926. The positions expressed by the participants were taken into account in the final selection of accepted recommendations. Haiti's position was as follows: 205 recommendations accepted and 16 noted, out of 221 formulated.

927. The delegation mentioned the efforts made in the regular submission of reports to treaty bodies as well as other human rights mechanisms. Having joined the universal periodic review mechanism from the beginning of its creation in 2006, the Republic of Haiti recognized the value of this mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights in the world.

928. 16 recommendations were noted based on the cultural context, or because they were already implemented and the legal provisions for their implementation were already provided.

929. On the issue of human rights defenders, Haitian legislation already contained legal provisions to combat threats or attacks against human rights defenders. When these acts were committed, investigations were always carried out and the perpetrators were punished in accordance with the law.

930. With regard to LGBTI, the delegation of Haiti stated that they were not persecuted nor penalized because of their sexual orientation.

931. Some significant progresses were made in the area of ​​human rights since their last review, and despite the difficult situation, the country was going through. The publication of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2020 had caused a stir within the civil society. To this end, a Commission has just been created by Prime Minister Ariel Henry with a view to give the Commission sufficient time to carry out its work. The Government, by decision taken in the Council of Ministers on Wednesday 22 June 2022, had decided to postpone the application of the two Codes.

932. As part of the strengthening of the judicial institutions, the Directorate of Judicial Inspection had been transformed into an Administrative Unit, to give it more flexibility in its work. In the meantime, the draft decree reorganizing the Ministry of Justice and Public Security was finalized pending its publication.

933. To restore security, significant efforts had been made. The Haitian National Police had arrested 5,052 persons involved in cases of kidnapping, illegal possession of firearms, assassination, and drug trafficking. A boat, firearms, narcotics, vehicles, and large sums of money were seized. To combat armed violence, the police had intensified anti-gang operations and increased the presence of preventive patrols and fixed check points in the streets.

934. To strengthen the capacities of the National Police, continuous training sessions on investigative techniques were organized for specialized units, both in Haiti and abroad. The objective was to increase their knowledge in the field of human rights and security.

935. In the fight against corruption, the State, through the Ministry of Economy and Finance, had launched a process of control and presence of civil servants to monitor the financial expenditures in the public administration.

936. To fight against poverty, the Government, in collaboration with the World Bank, has launched the Information System of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor (SIMAST) in conjunction with the National Policy for Social Protection and Promotion (PNPPS). The objective of this new project was to establish the foundation for an effective social protection system in Haiti and to allow the Citizen Protection Office (OPC) to have adequate resources to better fulfill its mission.

937. Unlike the first two cycles of the universal periodic review, the Haitian Government aims for a better implementation of the recommendations. To this end, it will first begin publishing throughout the country, the 205 recommendations resulting from the 40th session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review as well as all its international commitments relating to human rights.

938. However, it should be emphasized that the recommendations cannot be implemented without the help of the international partners. Haiti will endeavor to work jointly with the international community to put in place the tools and resources essential to the pursuit of this objective, counting on the cooperation that has existed for many years between the Haitian Government and the United Nations through OHCHR.

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

939. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Haiti, 13 delegations made statements.

940. Egypt (by video message) commended Haiti’s commitment to submit its periodic reports to the various mechanisms, to endorse the national plan to combat violence against women and girls and the launching of an education and training programme. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to continue efforts to eliminate violence against women, and to fight against corruption and impunity.

941. Germany (by video message) expressed concern about the increasingly difficult security situation, arbitrary arrests, and prolonged pre-trial detentions. It stressed that the impunity surrounding the murder of President Moise or the massacres in La Saline and Bel Air were a testimony of the weaknesses within the judiciary system. It reiterated Haiti’s obligation to protect its citizens and strengthen its security forces. Germany regretted that the publication of the new Penal Code, that would strengthen the rights of victims, had been postponed.

942. India (by video message) welcomed the reform of the judicial institutions, including the publication of a new Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure that would come into force this year.

943. Jamaica commended the constructive engagement of the delegation and the progress made to promote and protect human rights. It encouraged Haiti to continue its engagement with international partners and OHCHR.

944. Libya (by video message) commended Haiti for its spirit of cooperation and positive dialogue during the review process. It welcomed the efforts of Haiti to improve the human rights situation, ensure food security and develop the health and education sectors through the national strategic plans.

945. Madagascar welcomed the adoption of the third national plan to combat violence against women and girls, which demonstrated Haiti’s commitment to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Madagascar also welcomed the initiatives taken by the Government to eradicate child labor. It noted that, at the 110th International Labor Conference, the Committee of Experts noted the need to repeal article 3 of the 2003 law, which allowed a child to be entrusted to a foster family for assistance and based on solidarity, thus contributing to the continuation of the practice of child slavery. Madagascar stressed that the revision of this article was highly desirable in order to prevent any abuse. Madagascar noted Haiti's acceptance of the recommendations concerning the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and encouraged to also ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

946. Maldives noted with satisfaction that Haiti had accepted the recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It commended the measures taken to address disaster risk reduction and climate change by developing and adopting targeted laws, policies and mitigation and adaptation strategies.

947. Morocco (by video message) welcomed Haiti’s efforts to implement its Strategic Development Plan aimed at reducing poverty in the areas of health, education, and food security. Morocco encouraged Haiti to consolidate its national reforms within its judicial institutions.

948. Nepal commended Haiti for accepting most of the recommendations. It noted Haiti’s efforts to ensure the right to food through the development of food and nutrition security plans. Nepal praised the implementation of the third national plan to combat violence against women and girls.

949. The Philippines (by video message) welcomed Haiti’s acceptance of the recommendations on strengthening investigation and prosecution of cases of human trafficking and on integrating of gender-sensitive, inclusive, and participatory approaches in disaster risk reduction and climate change planning processes. It acknowledged Haiti’s constructive efforts to advance on social protection and eliminate the worst forms of child labor.

950. The Russian Federation praised Haiti for accepting recommendations on the adoption of further measures to improve national legislation on the respect for rights and freedoms, on combating human rights violations related to law enforcement authorities, and on preventing and combating violence against women.

951. South Africa (by video message) welcomed the acceptance of recommendations to enhance measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence and to address its root causes.

952. South Sudan welcomed the commitment of the Government of Haiti to continue to improve the human rights situation in the country, including through the national plan to combat violence against women and girls and the ten-year education and training programme.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

953. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Haiti, eight other stakeholders made statements.

954. Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques – Centre CCPR (by video message) stressed that Haiti is facing an unprecedented security crisis and referred to the recommendations accepted by Haiti in relation to security, good governance, corruption and access to justice. The organisation encouraged Haiti to strengthen the work of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights by granting it financial autonomy and to implement the accepted recommendations.

955. Edmund Rice International Limited commended Haiti for its Strategic Development Plan 2010-2030, its draft Children's Code, the Ten-Year Education and Training Plan, its National Health Policy and Health Master Plan 2021-2031, and its adoption of a National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking and Child Labour. It urged Haiti to implement the accepted recommendations, including ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, completing the ratification of the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education and ensuring free education for the first six years of schooling. It stressed that Haiti should amend the Penal and Civil Codes to protect women and children from exploitation, gender-based violence and discrimination. It encouraged Haiti to continue to strengthen access to health services.

956. The Center for Global Nonkilling welcomed Haiti's intention to ratify the Second Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It encouraged Haiti to promote democracy and expand opportunities for all people to participate in decision making processes. It stressed that the country’s security problems were not to be solved by increasing the use of force, but by increasing the well-being of the population and by using nonviolent strategies.

957. Interfaith International called for an inclusive national dialogue for fair and credible elections. It called on Haiti to conduct independent investigations into the massacres in Grande Ravine de la Saline and Bel Air and the killing of journalists and human rights defenders. It urged Haiti to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to fight against human trafficking, child labour, sexual and gender-based violence and prison overcrowding.

958. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (by video message) noted that economic situation has deteriorated considerably since the COVID-19 pandemic, with public authorities unable to ensure the basic needs of the population and the security throughout the country. It expressed concern about the persistence of gender-based and sexual violence, the length of pre-trial detention, prison overcrowding, the lack of hygiene and food in prisons, and the increase in gang-related murders and kidnappings. It drew attention on the increasing extreme poverty and trafficking of young people in rural areas. The organization urged Haiti to fight against corruption, impunity, human trafficking and all forms of gender-based violence, as well as to improve the efficiency of its institution to organize fair and free elections.

959. United Nations Watch welcomed Haiti’s efforts to progress on education, women’s rights, and children’s rights, including increasing resources to combat human trafficking, and closing 167 exploitative orphanages. It noted that parliament has been dysfunctional since January 2020 and elections continue to be postponed. It urged the Prime Minister to conduct fair elections or find consensus in line with the Montana Accord to reinstate a functional government. It noted that there have been over 20 civilian massacres since the last universal periodic review with the Government reportedly complicit in at least three.

960. Ingénieurs du Monde, in a joint statement with United Nations Watch (in-person statement), noted that Haiti had accepted the recommendations to raise the legal marriage age to 18 in 2016. Yet, to date, the Civil Code was unchanged. The organizations thus urged Haiti to implement these recommendations. The organizations welcomed the third National Action Plan to Combat Violence Against Women. They urged Haiti to criminalize spousal rape and domestic violence. They expressed concern over the intimidation of journalists and activists and noted that the lack of investigation into disappearances stoked credible claims of corruption. They noted that a murder of LGBTQI activist following numerous death threats was an obvious sign of failure to protect the fundamental rights of LGBTQI people. They called on Haiti to enact concrete legislative reforms and investigations.

961. Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques /culturelles du peuple Azerbaidjanais-Iran – « ARC » (by video message) appreciated Haiti’s acceptance of the recommendations to ratify core human rights instruments, including the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It noted that Haiti has signed the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, but that Haiti has still not ratified them. It commended the acceptance of recommendation on addressing violence against women, children, and all persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity. It urged Haiti to implement all the accepted recommendations.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

962. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 221 recommendations received, 205 had enjoyed the support of Haiti, and 16 had been noted.

963. The delegation of Haiti (by video message) thanked the universal periodic review secretariat for its excellent collaboration throughout the process and its contribution to the preparation of its report. It thanked the 82 countries that had made recommendations. They had encouraged the Republic of Haiti to work more for the promotion and protection of human rights. Finally, it thanked the various delegations from the Member States and institutions for having given their relevant opinions and views on this final report.

964. Haiti was committed to the universal periodic review mechanism and the universal human rights system. The Haitian State represented by Prime Minister Ariel Henry intended to do its utmost to implement the 205 recommendations accepted following this review. The delegation of Haiti, however, emphasized that the implementation of the recommendations would be impossible without the help of its international partners, amongst them the long-standing cooperation between the Haitian Government and the United Nations through the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

965. The Government of Haiti remained open to any support oriented in this direction, notably any cooperation programme aimed at capacity building, information workshops and training.

966. Before ending its statement, the delegation of Haiti praised the good collaboration with the Office of the High Commissioner represented by Mrs. Michelle Bachelet and congratulated her on behalf of the Haitian Government and Prime Minister Ariel Henry for all her efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights in the world.

 Sudan

967. The review of the Sudan was held on 9 February 2022 in conformity with all the relevant provisions contained in relevant Human Rights Council resolutions and decisions, and was based on the following documents:

(a) The national report submitted by the Sudan 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)

968. At its 34th meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Sudan (see section C below).

969. The outcome of the review of the Sudan 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

970. The delegation of the Republic of the Sudan extended its appreciation to all the parties involved in its universal periodic review in the Working Group. The delegation stated that its government has submitted its third national report, which reflected the efforts made to implement the recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review and the efforts made to promote and protect human rights from all aspects.

971. As reflected in the national report, the Government recognised the outcome of the universal periodic review, which served as the framework for assessment of all States. This mechanism provided equal opportunities for all States to share their experiences in promoting human rights.

972. The Government continued its cooperation with the international human rights mechanisms and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights as well as other organisations. Mr. Adama Dieng, the United Nations expert on human rights in the Sudan, has visited the country twice recently and the Government ensured that he was able to carry out all of the meetings and visits necessary for the smooth running of his mandate, including visits to prisons. The report of the expert has been published, and the Government has been implementing its recommendations, including the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of political prisoners and the creation of a favourable environment to support ongoing negotiations facilitated by the tripartite mechanism of the United Nations, African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development.

973. The Government stated that it would continue to collaborate with the Human Rights Council to promote human rights both domestically and internationally. To that end, the universal periodic review exercise was one of the most effective mechanisms as it enabled the development of human rights in the Sudan and elsewhere.

974. The Sudan has been undergoing a period of transition marked by challenges on all fronts: economic, social and political, including the debt burden. Nonetheless, these challenges did not prevent the Sudan from working on human rights. In fact, approximately 80 per cent of the recommendations received during the review in the Working Group have been accepted. Some of these have been implemented, while others will be in the future.

975. The country held a dialogue process to create an adequate environment for future elections. In recent days, there have been demonstrations in the Sudan, such as those that took place on 30 June 2022 calling for democracy and the civilian rule. These protests reflect freedom of expression afforded to the Sudanese citizens during the transition period. Unfortunately, as stated in the letter of the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which has been circulated, the demonstrations witnessed clashes between demonstrators and police that regrettably led to deaths and injuries among civilians and police officers. The delegation expressed its deep sorrow for the loss of lives and wished that their souls would rest in eternal peace and to those injured a full recovery soon. The delegation circulated to the members of the Council a note from the attorney-general with regard to setting up an investigation commission to inquire on that regard.

976. The delegation stated that the Government has examined the recommendations presented by the universal periodic review mechanism during its third review. The Sudan accepted 244 recommendations, out of the 283 received. The Government has pursued the implementation of recommendations, despite the challenges related to the transitional period. The State noted 39 recommendations for constitutional and legal reasons. The Government continued its efforts to implement legislative and institutional reforms as required. It has ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and it is continuing its efforts to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

977. The Government has worked to ensure that its legislation align with regional and international conventions to which the Sudan is a state party. Some of the recommendations received during the previous cycles had been the subject of reservations, but the ongoing reforms taking place allowed the Government to accept some of these recommendations.

978. The delegation stated that its Government has been establishing mechanisms aimed at strengthening the rights of women, including combating female genital mutilation. Furthermore, the Government has signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Criminal Court, and has engaged a new national dialogue under the auspices of the African Union, the United Nations and Intergovernmental Authority on Development in order to find a peaceful solution to the ongoing crisis and prepare for the next general elections.

979. The Sudan has committed to establishing peace and stability in the Darfur region and other conflict zones by implementing the Juba Agreement for Peace as well as setting up the first joint protection forces for the protection of civilians in Darfur. The Government reiterated its commitments under the Juba Agreement, particularly concerning the internally displaced persons.

980. The delegation stated that its Government was committed to allowing peaceful demonstrations and has been working to promote the rights of the press and media to work independently. The Government reformed its policies, legislations and agreements to support the smooth functioning of national organisations.

981. The number of non-governmental organisations and voluntary associations has increased, particularly those working in the social, economic and cultural sectors. The Sudan further reaffirmed its commitment to protecting civil society and allowing it to receive foreign funds in order to promote human rights and support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, as well as enhancing its efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The delegation expressed hope that the international community would support its efforts and provide the necessary technical assistance.

982. The Government reaffirmed its need to strengthen economic rights and made efforts to that end. The Sudan was one of the first countries to suffer from climate change, given the issue of desertification, which led to the loss of arable land as well as the increase in floods. The Government takes climate change very seriously and has joined all regional and international conventions aiming to combat it.

983. On accountability and combating of impunity, the office of the prosecutor general set up commissions of inquiry on human rights violations related to the demonstrations since 25 October 2021 as well as the last one started on 30 June 2022. The investigations have been proceeding at a good speed but remained unfinished. Concerning human trafficking, the Sudan requests the international community to shoulder responsibility and support it in combating it effectively. The Government has been working with UNHCR and has been implementing a road map with the support of Intergovernmental Authority on Development on the issue of internally displaced persons.

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

984. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Sudan, 13 delegations made statements.

985. Lesotho commended the Sudan for progress made in pursuit of fulfilling the rights of the people of the Sudan. Lesotho appreciated legislative measures taken by the Sudan to ensure effective remedy in cases of human rights violations and to increase penalty for trafficking in women, children and persons with disabilities. Lesotho urged the Sudan to redouble its efforts to address abuses by State authorities and to address armed tribal conflicts in several provinces of the country.

986. Libya (by video message) welcomed the progress made by the Sudan by ratifying several international human rights treaties. Libya commended the Sudan for its efforts to promote and protect human rights by adopting national laws and plans in this area, despite the challenges the country faced.

987. Mauritania welcomed the efforts of the Sudan to promote and protect human rights and its constructive cooperation with the United Nations. It noted the acceptance by the Sudan of a majority of the recommendations from the review. Mauritania praised the commitment of the Sudan to the principles of cooperation and open and constructive dialogue within international and national initiatives in order to achieve agreement and peaceful and democratic transition.

988. Morocco (by video message) welcomed the Sudan’s engagement in the universal periodic review. Morocco commended the efforts made by the Sudan to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, illustrated in the national legislative framework. It was pleased to note that the Sudan supported a large majority of the recommendations made during the review, particularly the two recommendations made by Morocco.

989. Namibia (by video message), while taking note of the Sudan’s position regarding its recommendations on the abolition of the death penalty and the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, commended the Sudan for accepting 86 per cent of the recommendations it received during its third review. Namibia also took note of the recent positive developments, including the release of political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

990. Nepal appreciated active engagement of the Sudan in the universal periodic review. Nepal thanked the Sudan for accepting most of the recommendations made during its third review. Nepal commended the Sudan for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and for its efforts to combat poverty and achieve socioeconomic growth.

991. Pakistan noted that the Sudan supported a majority of recommendations from the review. It also appreciated the cooperation of the Sudan with international human rights mechanisms and for its efforts to establish national human rights mechanisms. Pakistan noted efforts of the Sudan to address economic crisis and allocate resources for the eradication of poverty and the provision of basic services. Pakistan encouraged the Sudan to continue its strategy to eradicate poverty and implement its program for sustainable development.

992. Qatar commended the Sudan for its positive engagement with the universal periodic review by accepting a majority of the recommendations from the review, including those made by Qatar. It noted the determination demonstrated by the Sudan to cooperation with the Human Rights Council in order to fulfil its international human rights obligations.

993. The Russian Federation noted that the Sudan supported a majority of the recommendations from the review, including those made by the Russian Federation. It also took note of progress made by the Sudanese authorities in reforming the prosecutor’s office and legal and judicial system, and in combatting corruption. It trusted that the measures taken by the authorities in the area of human rights would yield tangible results.

994. Saudi Arabia (by video message) appreciated the clarifications provided by the Sudan on its positions to the recommendations from the review. During the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, Saudi Arabia commended the Sudan for measures taken to implement economic reform. In this regard, it reiterated its call to the international community to support the Sudan in implementing the reform. Noting the acceptance of a majority of the recommendations, Saudi Arabia encouraged the Sudan to continue its efforts to protect and promote human rights.

995. Senegal welcomed the efforts of the Sudan to implement national mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights and freedoms in accordance with its international obligations. Senegal commended the elaboration of an action plan and sustainable development programme to support displaced persons in accordance with the Juba Agreement for Peace in Sudan.

996. Sierra Leone appreciated that the Sudan supported recommendations made by Sierra Leone to establish an independent national human rights commission in compliance with the Paris Principles, and human rights and accountability-based reconciliation mechanisms to prevent and resolve intercommunal conflicts. It noted, however, that its recommendations to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on the Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and to consider amending its legislation to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years, were only noted. In this regard, Sierra Leone encouraged the Sudan to continue its efforts towards ratifying core international human rights instruments.

997. Somalia noted the significant progress made by the Sudan in many areas of human rights. Somalia commended the Sudan for its reform of the legal human rights framework and for the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Somalia praised the Sudan for its commitment to combat poverty despite the many challenges the Sudan faced, including the economic crises and political instability. Somalia appreciated the acceptance by the Sudan of a large number of recommendations.

 3. General comments made by other stakeholders

998. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Sudan, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

999. Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message) welcomed the recommendations on finding a peaceful resolution to the crisis in the Sudan and urged the Government to take measures, based on the 2019 Constitutional Declaration, towards a democratic transition. It also called on the Government to revoke the state of emergency, protect the rights to freedom of information, expression, opinion and peaceful assembly, cease the use of excessive force and arbitrary detention, and release all civilians detained. It welcomed recommendations made to the Sudan to ratify international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and to protect the rights of women. The Government must align domestic laws with international human rights standards, uphold the independence of judges, and take measures to improve the situation in the judicial and penitentiary systems.

1000. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (by video message) noted that, as repression of those peacefully demanding a return to the transitional process or full civilian rule intensified, it was essential for United Nations Member States to exert pressure on the Sudanese authorities, including regarding civic space and accountability. It stated that the organisation would follow up on the implementation of recommendations from the review. The Sudan should ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate with the Court by complying with arrest warrants issued for all indicted persons, including former President Al-Bashir. It stressed that the situation in the country continued to deteriorate. It stated that the Sudan required continue long-term international scrutiny.

1001. The International Service for Human Rights (by video message) deeply regretted the Sudan’s refusal to accept a recommendation to immediately open civic space and defend freedom of expression and assembly. It urged the Sudan to end the targeting of women defenders and protesters and protect freedom of assembly and expression. It welcomed the Sudan’s acceptance of a recommendation to accelerate the formation of the Commission for Women and Gender Equality and the Commission for Legal Reform and urged the country to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It also urged the Sudan to accelerate reform of the military and security forces, ensure the civilian control of such forces and allow international and regional human rights mechanisms to investigate the atrocities committed against protesters.

1002. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (by video message) noted that the third universal periodic review had been turbulent for the Sudan and that the removal of Omar Al-Bashir had ended three decades of oppressive rule, characterised by severe and widespread violations of human rights. The Sudan had made several legislative reforms. It was concerned by erosions of the rule of law and the systematic rollback of rights. It also regretted the lack of a civilian-led transition government to make decisions on the outcome of the review. It urged the Sudan to implement the recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review and called for a regular review of the country by the Human Rights Council.

1003. Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (by video message) noted that the human rights situation in the Sudan had deteriorated considerably since the end of the second universal periodic review. It deplored the serious and massive human rights violations, including the restriction of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, torture, extrajudicial executions and enforced disappearances of human rights defenders, journalists, members of the opposition and activists. The organisation asked the transitional military authorities for the immediate and unconditional release of all people unlawfully detained. Furthermore, it was concerned about the increase in racism and discrimination in the Sudanese society and called on the Sudan to ensure full cooperation with special procedures mandate holders, submit its initial report to the Committee against Torture and extradite Omar Al-Bashir and those associated to him to the International Criminal Court.

1004. The International Bar Association, in a joint statement with Lawyers’ Rights Watch Canada (by video message), supported the recommendations made to the Sudan on abolishing the immunities provided for members of the security forces and halting unnecessary and disproportionate use of force against peaceful protestors. The derailment of the transition to a civilian-led democracy by military authorities, the reintegration of Al-Bashir loyalists into the Government, and the suspension of accountability mechanisms were alarming. The organizations condemned the pattern of extrajudicial killings and mass arbitrary arrests of protestors, activists, and human rights defenders, and systematic violations of fair trial and due process rights. They called upon the Sudan to rescind the immunity afforded to security forces, investigate all unlawful detentions, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and torture, and hold to account those responsible.

1005. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination welcomed all the measures taken by the Sudan to protect children, but noted that the children continued to face challenges, including killing, mutilation and sexual violence, and were at risk of corporal punishment. It highlighted that girls were among the most vulnerable groups and that child marriage was still a common practice in the Sudan, despite all the international conventions that protect girls. It urged the Sudan to strengthen national mechanisms to combat violence against children, especially in armed conflicts, to ensure the safety and well-being of children, as well as hold perpetrators accountable for their crimes.

1006. Meezaan Center for Human Rights welcomed the Sudan’s acceptance of the recommendations to amend legislation in line with international human rights law and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It recommended that the Sudan continue to promote women’s rights and combat discrimination against women. The organisation noted, however, that the Sudan rejected recommendations to open civic space and defend freedom of expression and assembly and that women protesters, journalists and human rights defenders were facing increasing attacks. It called on the current authorities to stop such violations and ensure independent investigation. It also urged the Sudan to ensure accountability for sexual violence committed by security forces against women.

1007. Villages Unis (United Villages) appreciated the measures taken by the Government for the protection and promotion of human rights, despite the very difficult context. It also welcomed the work of the United Nations in collaboration with the Sudanese authorities and encouraged all international, national and local actors to support the transition to democracy and good governance in the Sudan. It noted the commitment of the Sudan demonstrated by acceptance of 180 recommendations, out of total 244 recommendations. The organisation encouraged the Sudan to pursue its efforts in keeping with its commitments and called on the United Nations and the international community to provide all the necessary technical assistance.

1008. Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (by video message) noted that unemployment rates among women were high in the Sudan, especially in rural areas. It added that violence against peaceful demonstrators, daily arrests and storming of homes and hospitals continued and that the police frequently used violence to suppress demonstrators, especially women, and that sexual violence had emerged as a weapon used by State forces to defeat women’s resistance. It stressed that the Sudan should adopt effective transitional justice-related laws, end all forms of violations against defenceless demonstrators and start investigations to hold the perpetrators accountable, and commit to promoting women’s civil, political, economic and social rights.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

1009. The President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 283 recommendations received, 244 had enjoyed the support of the Sudan, and 39 had been noted.

1010. The delegation stated that its Government is committed to promoting and protecting peaceful freedom of expression as indicated in the constitutional document of the transitional period. The public prosecutor has started an investigation into the regrettable events that have taken place during recent demonstrations. As indicated in the letter by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the High Commissioner for Human Rights, there are outlaw elements, which have exploited the demonstrations to vandalise roads and public properties. The Government stressed that the police forces of the Sudan are from the people and protect the people, and the properties of the police administration remains properties of the Sudanese people and are credit for the upcoming civilian government which all looking forward for it.

1011. Concerning the noted 39 recommendations out of 283, as already indicated, the majority of the recommendations received have been accepted (around more than 80 per cent), and those reservations and comments were due to their inconsistency with the Sudanese constitutional and legal system, and some run contrary to the traditions and culture of the country. The Government acknowledged freedom of religions and coexistence among different societal groups. A national mechanism was created to implement Security Council resolution 1325 concerning the rights of women and peace, including concerning the protection of children in armed conflict zones. In conclusion, the delegation thanked all States and organizations participated in the review process and affirmed the willingness of the Sudan to continue its efforts aiming at enhancing human rights situation. The delegation urges the United Nations in general, and Human Rights Council in particular, to urge all Sudanese stakeholders to reach political consensus that can lead to the formation of government of technocrat and take responsibility to launch the preparatory process to the national election that leads the country to the lasting stability under which human rights can only prosper.

Concluding remarks by the President

1012. At the close of item 6, the President of the Human Rights Council concluded the third cycle of the universal periodic review by highlighting its achievements:

1013. The third cycle has seen again 100 per cent participation and an increased engagement of States, at the highest level of the Government, and of other stakeholders – even during the worst period of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of recommendations received and those accepted by States grew further during the third cycle, with States taking concrete steps to implement them at national level. States ratified additional human rights treaties, increased reporting to treaty bodies and committed to making standing invitations to special procedure mandate holders. More national human rights institutions and national mechanisms for the prevention of torture were set up, as well as national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up. He stressed that the fourth cycle will be an opportunity to further enhance implementation of recommendations in nationally-owned processes.

1014. He also stated that 2022 marked the 15th anniversary of the two voluntary funds on the universal periodic review—voluntary fund for participation in the universal periodic review; and voluntary fund for financial and technical assistance in the implementation of the universal periodic review. Broadening the support for these funds, as well as strengthening their financial basis, will be crucial to ensure better support to States as they implement recommendations resulting from the universal periodic review mechanism.

1015. Finally, he recalled that, at the time of the first session of the Council in June 2006, the universal periodic review had not yet existed, except for a paragraph in General Assembly resolution 60/251. Since then, the universal periodic review has become the most fundamental tool created by the international community through the Council and that all Member States see this mechanism providing the roadmap to follow to achieve development with a human rights perspective at the national level.

 B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

 Togo

1016. At its 29th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/101 on the outcome of the review of Togo.

 Syrian Arab Republic

1017. At its 29th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/102 on the outcome of the review of the Syrian Arab Republic.

 Iceland

1018. At its 29th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/103 on the outcome of the review of Iceland.

 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

1019. At its 30th meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/104 on the outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

 Zimbabwe

1020. At its 30th meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/105 on the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe.

 Lithuania

1021. At its 30th meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/106 on the outcome of the review of Lithuania.

 Uganda

1022. At its 32nd meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/107 on the outcome of the review of Uganda.

 Timor-Leste

1023. At its 32nd meeting, on 1 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/108 on the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste.

 Republic of Moldova

1024. At its 33rd meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/109 on the outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova.

 South Sudan

1025. At its 34th meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/110 on the outcome of the review of South Sudan.

 Haiti

1026. At its 34th meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/111 on the outcome of the review of Haiti

 Sudan

1027. At its 34th meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 50/112 on the outcome of the review of the Sudan.

 Commencement of the fourth cycle of the Universal Periodic Review

1028. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft decision A/HRC/50/L.17.

1029. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft decision without a vote (decision 50/113).

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

Item 7 was not considered at the fiftieth session.

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

Item 8 was not considered at the fiftieth session.

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

 Interactive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

1030. At the 35th meeting, on 5 July 2022, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, E. Tendayi Achiume, presented her report (A/HRC/50/60).

1031. 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, Azerbaijan[[164]](#footnote-165) (also on behalf of Belarus, Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, the Gambia, Guyana, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Paraguay, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan and the United Arab Emirates), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (by video teleconference), Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), China (also on behalf of Belarus, Burundi, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Sierra Leone and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, European Union[[165]](#footnote-166) (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), France, India, Indonesia, Jordan[[166]](#footnote-167) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia (by video message), Norway[[167]](#footnote-168) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Senegal, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Canada (by video message), Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (by video teleconference), Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt (by video message), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Lesotho, Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation (by video message), Saudi Arabia, South Africa (by video message), Türkiye, State of Palestine;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (by video message), Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man (also on behalf of Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH) and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling) (by video message), European Union of Jewish Students (also on behalf of international association of Jewish lawyers and jurists and World Jewish Congress), Friends World Committee for Consultation (by video message), Institute for NGO Research (by video message), International Humanist and Ethical Union (by video message), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Justiça Global (by video message), Minority Rights Group (by video message), Youth Parliament for SDG (by video message).

1032. Also at the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

1033. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Russian Federation and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

 X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

 A. Annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building

1034. At the 33rd meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 48/24 and 18/18, an annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation and capacity-building. The meeting focused on the theme “Technical cooperation on the full and effective participation of women in decision-making and in public life and on the elimination of violence, with a view to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls”. The OHCHR report entitled “Technical cooperation and capacity-building to promote and protect the rights of women and girls to full and effective participation in decision-making and in public life and to freedom from violence, with a view to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls” (A/HRC/50/62), also mandated by resolution 48/24, served as a basis for the panel discussion.

1035. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion. The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Suphatra Srimaitreephithak, moderated the discussion.

1036. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Shara Duncan Villalobos; Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, Najat Maalla M’jid (by video message); Global co-chair, MenEngage Alliance, and co-founder, Sonke Gender Justice, Bafana Khumalo (by video message).

1037. 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: Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay), Cambodia[[168]](#footnote-169) (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Honduras, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Madagascar[[169]](#footnote-170) (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica and Maldives), Qatar, Saudi Arabia[[170]](#footnote-171) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (by video message), Timor-Leste[[171]](#footnote-172) (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Cambodia, Guyana (by video message);

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

 (d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centro de Apoio aos Direitos Humanos "Valdício Barbosa dos Santos" (by video message), Plan International, Inc. (by video message), Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc (by video message).

1038. During the second speaking slot, the following made statements:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Benin, China, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Namibia (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Togo (by video teleconference);

 (c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (by video message), United Nations Population Fund, UN Women (by video message).

1039. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 B. Interactive dialogue on the oral presentation of the High Commissioner on 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

1040. At the 36th meeting, on 5 July 2022, 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 76/179.

1041. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1042. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Czechia, European Union[[172]](#footnote-173) (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, San Marino, the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Timor Leste, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (by video message), Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Nicaragua (by video teleconference), Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain (by video message), Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Türkiye;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women (by 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: Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (by video message);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Baptist World Alliance (by video message), Catholic International Education Office (by video message), Center for Global Nonkilling, Dignity - Danish Institute Against Torture (by video message), European Union of Jewish Students, Human Rights House Foundation, International Fellowship of Reconciliation (also on behalf of Center for Global Nonkilling) (by video message), Minority Rights Group (by video message), World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (by video message), World Organisation Against Torture .

1043. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

1044. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2022, the representative of the Russian Federation made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

 C. Interactive dialogue with the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1045. At the 37th meeting, on 6 July 2022, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Yao Agbetse, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/19, an oral update on the human rights situation in the Central African Republic.

1046. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1047. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

 (a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, France, Gabon, Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

 (b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Egypt (by video message), Ireland, Mali (by video teleconference), Portugal, Russian Federation;

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

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

 (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Defence for Children International, Elizka Relief Foundation (by video message), Ensemble contre la Peine de Mort, Penal Reform International (by video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme (by video message), World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities)).

1048. Also at the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

 D. Interactive dialogue with the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya

1049. At the 37th meeting, on 6 July 2022, the Chairperson of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya, Mohamed Auajjar, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/25, the report of the Fact-Finding Mission (A/HRC/50/63).

1050. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

1051. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, and at the 38th meeting, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d’Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Czechia, France, Germany, Iceland[[173]](#footnote-174) (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Jordan[[174]](#footnote-175) (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, Qatar, Saudi Arabia[[175]](#footnote-176) (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf ) (by video message), Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America (by video message), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (by video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Cyprus (by video message), Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy (by video teleconference), Jordan, Liechtenstein (by video message), Malta (by video message), Morocco, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain (by video message), Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, Yemen (by 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 (by video message), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom) (by video message), Human Rights Solidarity Organization, Human Rights Watch, Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement (by video message), International Commission of Jurists, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (by video message), Partners For Transparency (by video message), Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, World Organisation Against Torture (by video message).

1052. At the 38th meeting, the Chairperson and members of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya, Tracy Robinson and Chaloka Beyani answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

 E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

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

1053. At the 43rd meeting, 8 July 2022, the representative of Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/50/L.23, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Finland, Germany, Iceland, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Qatar, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Yemen. Subsequently, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

1054. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), France, Germany and the Netherlands made general comments on the draft resolution.

1055. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

1056. 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.

1057. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/23).

 Annex I

 Attendance

 Members

Argentina

Armenia

Benin

Bolivia (Plurinational

State of)

Brazil

Cameroon

China

Côte d’Ivoire

Cuba

Czechia

Eritrea

Finland

France

Gabon

Gambia

Germany

Honduras

India

Indonesia

Japan

Kazakhstan

Libya

Lithuania

Luxembourg

Malawi

Malaysia

Marshall Islands

Mauritania

Mexico

Montenegro

Namibia

Nepal

Netherlands

Pakistan

Paraguay

Poland

Qatar

Republic of Korea

Senegal

Somalia

Sudan

Ukraine

United Arab Emirates

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Uzbekistan

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

 States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

 Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria

Andorra

Angola

Antigua and Barbuda

Australia

Austria

Azerbaijan

Bahamas

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Barbados

Belarus

Belgium

Belize

Bhutan

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Botswana

Brunei Darussalam

Bulgaria

Burkina Faso

Burundi

Cabo Verde

Cambodia

Canada

Central African Republic

Chad

Chile

Colombia

Comoros

Congo

Costa Rica

Croatia

Cyprus

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Denmark

Djibouti

Dominica

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

Estonia

Eswatini

Ethiopia

Fiji

Georgia

Ghana

Greece

Grenada

Guatemala

Guinea

Guinea Bissau

Guyana

Haiti

Hungary

Iceland

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iraq

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Jamaica

Jordan

Kenya

Kiribati

Kuwait

Kyrgyzstan

Lao People’s Democratic
Republic

Latvia

Lebanon

Lesotho

Liberia

Liechtenstein

Madagascar

Maldives

Mali

Malta

Mauritius

Micronesia (Federated
States of)

Monaco

Mongolia

Morocco

Mozambique

Nauru

New Zealand

Nicaragua

Niger

Nigeria

North Macedonia

Norway

Oman

Palau

Panama

Papua New Guinea

Peru

Philippines

Portugal

Republic of Moldova

Romania

Russian Federation

Rwanda

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Samoa

San Marino

Sao Tome and Principe

Saudi Arabia

Serbia

Seychelles

Sierra Leone

Singapore

Slovakia

Slovenia

Solomon Islands

South Africa

South Sudan

Spain

Sri Lanka

Suriname

Sweden

Switzerland

Syrian Arab Republic

Tajikistan

Thailand

Timor-Leste

Togo

Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia

Turkey

Turkmenistan

Tuvalu

Uganda

United Republic of Tanzania

Uruguay

Vanuatu

Viet Nam

Yemen

Zambia

Zimbabwe

 Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

 United Nations

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

United Nations Population Fund

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

United Nations Children’s Fund

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations Development Programme

 Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

International Organization for Migration

 Intergovernmental organizations

African Union

Council of Europe

European Union

International Development Law Organization (IDLO)

International Organization of the Francophonie

Organization of American States

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

South Centre

 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, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Commission nationale des droits de l'Homme (Togo)

Commission Nationale Independente des Droits de l'Homme (Burundi)

Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission

Finnish National Human Rights Institution

Office of the Ombudsman (Spain)

Conseil National des Droits de l'Homme (Morocco)

Indonesia National Commission
on Human Rights

Kenya Human Rights Commission
Malawi Human Rights Commission
National Human Rights Commission
(India)
Norwegian National Human Rights
Institution

 Non-governmental organizations

Access Now

Action Canada for Population and

Development

Advocates for Human Rights

Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man

 Afric'ompetence

Africa Culture Internationale

African Association of Education

for Development

African Centre for Democracy and

Human Rights Studies

Afro-European Medical and

Research Network

Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work

Alliance Defending Freedom

Alliance Globale contre les

Mutilations Génitales Féminines

Alliance internationale pour la

défense des droits et des libertés

Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights

American Association of Jurists

Amity Foundation

Amnesty International

Article 19 - International Centre

Against Censorship, The

Asian Forum for Human Rights and

Development

Asian Legal Resource Centre

Asian-Pacific Resource and

Research Centre for Women

(ARROW)

Asociacion HazteOir.org

Associacao Brasileira de Gays,

Lesbicas e Trangeneros

Association apprentissage

sans frontieres

Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism

Association for the Prevention of

Torture

Association for Women's Rights

in Development

Association Ma'onah for Human

Rights and Immigration

Association pour la défense des

droits de l’homme et des

revendications démocratiques/

culturelles du people

Azerbaidjanais-Iran “ARC”

Association pour l’intérgation et

le Développement Durable au

Burundi

Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni

XXIII

Aula Abierta

BADIL Resource Center for

Palestinian Residency and

Refugee Rights

Baptist World Alliance

Beijing Changier Education Foundation

Beijing NGO Association for

International Exchanges

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies Campus Watch

Caritas Internationalis

(International Confederation of

Catholic Charities)

Catholic International Education Office

Center for Global Nonkilling

Center for International Environmental

Law (CIEL)

Center for Justice and International

LAW

Center for Reproductive, Inc., The

Centre d'études juridiques africaines

(CEJA)

Centre de Documentation, de

Recherche et d'Information des Peuples

Autochtones

Centre du Commerce International

pour le Développement.

Centre Europe - tiers monde

Centre for Human Rights and Peace

Advocacy

Centre pour les Droits Civils et

Politiques - Centre CCPR

Centro de Apoio aos Direitos Humanos

“Valdicio Barbosa dos Santos”

Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales

(CEL) Asociacion Civil

Charitable Institute for Protecting

Social Victims, The

Child Rights Connect

China Foundation for Property

Alleviation

China Society for Human Rights

Studies (CSHRS)

Chinese Association for International

Understanding

Christian Solidarity Worldwide

CIRID (Centre Independent de

Recherches et d'Iniatives pour le

Dialogue)

CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen

Participation

Colombian Commission of Jurists

Comision Mexicana de Defensa y

Promocion de los derechos Humanos

Comision Juridica para el

Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos

Originarios Andinos - Capaj

Comité International pour le Respect et

l'Application de la Charte Africaine des

Droit de l'Homme et des Peuples

(CIRAC)

Commission africaine des promoteurs

de la santé et des droits de l'homme

Commission of the Churches on

International Affairs of the World

Council of Churches

Commonwealth Human rights
Initiative
Conectas Direitos Humanos

Conselho Indigenista Missionario CIMI

Coordination des Associations et des

Particuliers pour la Liberté de

Conscience

Defence for Children International

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

Ensemble contre la Peine de mort

European Region of the International

Lesbian and Gay Federation

European Centre for Law and Justice, The /

Centre Européen pour le droit, les Justice et

les droits de l'homme

European Union of Jewish Students

Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot

Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC

Nederland

Federation for Women and Family Planning

FIAN International e.V.

Fondation pour l'étude des relations

internationales et du développement

Fortify, Inc.

Franciscans International

Freedom Now

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Fundación Latinoamericana por los

Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social

Friends of the Earth International

Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)

Genève pour les droits de l’homme :

formation internationale

GIN SSOGIE NPC

Global Initiative for Economic, Social and

Cultural Rights

Global Institute for Water, Environment

and Health

Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA)

Global Welfare Association

Groots Kenya Association

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights

Human Is Right

Human Rights Council of Australia, Inc.

Human Rights House Foundation

Human Rights Information and Training

Center

Human Rights Now

Human Rights Solidarity Organization

Human Rights Watch

IBON.International Foundation Inc.

IDPC Consortium

Il Cenacolo

Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating

Committee

Ingenieurs du Monde

Institut International pour les Droits et le

Développement

Institute for NGO Research

Institute for Planetary Synthesis

Institute for Policy Studies

Interfaith International

International Action for Peace &

Sustainable Development

International Association of Democratic

Lawyers (IADL)

International Bar Association

International Catholic Child Bureau

International Commission of Jurists

International Council of Russian

Compatriots (ICRC)

International Council Supporting Fair Trial

and Human Rights

International Federation for Human Rights

Leagues

International Federation for the Protection

of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious.

International Federation of ACAT (Action

by Christians for the Abolition of Torture)

International Federation of Journalists

International Federation of Pharmaceutical

Manufacturers Associations (IFPMA)

International Fellowship of Reconciliation

International Harm Reduction Association

(IHRA)

International Humanist and Ethical Union

International Human Rights Council

International Lesbian and Gay Association

International Movement Against All Forms

of Discrimination and Racism (IMADR)

International Network for the Prevention of

Elder Abuse

International Organization for the

Elimination of All Forms of Racial

Discrimination

International Organization for the Right to

Education and Freedom of Education

International Planned Parenthood

Federation

International Service for Human Rights

International Union of Interventional

Radiologists

International Volunteerism Organization for

Women, Education and Development

International Yazidis Foundation for the

Prevention of Genocide

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations

International-Lawyers.Org

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice

delle Salesiane di Don Bosco

Iuventum e.V.

Jssor Youth Organization

Jubilee Campaign

Justiça Global

Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of

Torture

Law Council of Australia

Lawyers for Lawyers

Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada

Ligue Marocaine de la citoyenneté et des

droits de l'homme

Lutheran World Federation

Lawyers for Lawyers

Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP)

Medical Support Association for

Underprivileged Iranian Patients

Meezaan Center for Human Rights

Minority Rights Group

Mother of Hope Cameroon Common

Initiative Group

Mouvement contre le racisme et pour

l'amitié entre les peuples

Mouvement National des Jeunes Patriotes

du Mali

Norwegian Refugee Council

Organisation Internationale pour la Sécurité

des Transactions Electroniques OISTE

Organisation internationale pour les pays

les moins avancés (OIPMA)

Organisation pour la Communication en

Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation

Economique Internationale – OCAPROCE

Internationale

Organization for Defending Victims of

Violence

OutRight Action International

Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of

Global Dialogue and Democracy

(MIFTAH)

Partners for Transparency

Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation

Patriotic Vision

Peace Brigades International

Penal Reform International

Plan International, Inc.

Platform for Youth Integration and

Volunteerism

Prahar

Promotion du Développement Economique

et Social - PDES

Rawsam Human Development Center

Redress Trust

Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des

droits de l'homme

Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des

Langues

Réseau International des Droits Humains

(RIDH)

Réseau Unité pour le Développement de

Mauritanie

Right Livelihood Award Foundation

Rutgers

Save the Children International

Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association

Shivi Development Society

Sikh Human Rights Group

Sisterhood Is Global Institute

Society for Development and Community

Empowerment

Society for Threatened Peoples

SOS Kinderdorf International

Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender

Identity and Expression Caucus (ASC), Inc.

Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality

Stichting Global Human Rights Defence

Structural Analysis of Cultural Systems

Swedish Association for Sexuality

Education

Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay,

Bisexual and Transgender Rights - RFSL

Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund

Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of

Expression

Terre Des Hommes Federation

Internationale

Touro Law Center, The Institute on Human

Rights and The Holocaust

The Next Century Foundation

The International Federation of Anti

Leprosy Associations (ILEP)

The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd

Tumuku Development and Cultural Union

(TACUDU)

Union of Northwest Human Rights

Organisation

United Nations Association of China

United Nations Watch

United Towns Agency for North-South

Cooperation

Universal Rights Group

Universal Soul Love

Verein Sudwind Entwicklungspolitik

Village Suisse ONG

Villages Unis (United Villages)

Women's Board Educational Cooperation

Society

Women's Centre for Legal Aid and

Counseling

Women's Federation for World Peace

International

Women's Human Rights International

Association

Women's International Democratic

Federation

Women's International League for Peace

and Freedom

Women's Spirit (Ruach Nashit) – Financial

Independence for Women Survivors of

Violence

World Barua Organization (WBO)

World Evangelical Alliance

World Future Council Foundation

World Muslim Congress

World Organisation Against Torture

World Organization of the Scout Movement

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 fiftieth session

| *Documents issued in the general series* |
| --- |
| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/50/1 | 1 | Agenda and annotations |
| A/HRC/50/2 | 1 | Report of the Human Rights Council on its fiftieth session |
| A/HRC/50/3 | 3,4,7,9,10 | Communications report of Special Procedures - Communications sent, Communications sent, 1 December 2021 to 28 February 2022; Replies received, 1 February to 30 April 2022 |
| A/HRC/50/4 | 2 | Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/5 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Togo |
| A/HRC/50/5/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/6 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Syrian Arab Republic |
| A/HRC/50/6/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/7 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Iceland |
| A/HRC/50/7/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/8 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |
| A/HRC/50/8/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/9 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Zimbabwe |
| A/HRC/50/9/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/10 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Lithuania |
| A/HRC/50/10/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/11 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Uganda |
| A/HRC/50/11/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/12 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Timor-Leste |
| A/HRC/50/12/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/13 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Republic of Moldova |
| A/HRC/50/13/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/14 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – South Sudan |
| A/HRC/50/14/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/15 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Haiti |
| A/HRC/50/15/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/16 | 6 | Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review – Sudan |
| A/HRC/50/16/Add.1 | 6 | Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review |
| A/HRC/50/17 | 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/50/18 | 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/50/19 | 2 | Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran – Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/50/20 | 4 | Situation of human rights in Eritrea – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea |
| A/HRC/50/21 | 2 | Report of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and Israel |
| A/HRC/50/22 | 2 | Situation of human rights in the Sudan – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/23 | 3 | Access to resources – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association |
| A/HRC/50/23/Add.1 | 3 | Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association |
| A/HRC/50/23/Add.2 | 3 | Visit to Niger – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association |
| A/HRC/50/23/Add.3 | 3 | Follow-up to country visits to Tunisia, Armenia, Sri Lanka and Zimbabwe – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association |
| A/HRC/50/24 | 3 | The right of internally displaced persons to participate in electoral processes, particularly the right to vote and to stand in elections – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons |
| A/HRC/50/24/Add.1 | 3 | Addendum – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons |
| A/HRC/50/25 | 3 | Girls and young women’s activism – Report of the Working Group on discrimination against women and girls |
| A/HRC/50/26 | 3 | Violence against indigenous women and girls – Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences |
| A/HRC/50/26/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Mongolia – Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences |
| A/HRC/50/26/Add.2 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences on her visit to Mongolia - Comments by the State |
| A/HRC/50/27 | 3 | The realization of the right to health in relation to Sustainable Development Goal No. 3 – Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity |
| A/HRC/50/27/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Tunisia – Report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity |
| A/HRC/50/28 | 3 | Violence and its impact on 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/50/29 | 3 | Reinforcing media freedom and the safety of journalists in the digital age – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression |
| A/HRC/50/29/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Hungary – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression |
| A/HRC/50/29/Add.2 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression on her visit to Hungary – Comments by the State |
| A/HRC/50/30 - E/CN.6/2022/9 | 3 | Report of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women on the activities of the United Nations trust fund in support of actions to eliminate violence against women – Note by the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/50/31 | 3 | Human rights violations at international borders: trends, prevention and accountability – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants |
| A/HRC/50/32 | 3 | Impact of the digitalization of education on the right to education – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to education |
| A/HRC/50/33 | 3 | Trafficking in persons in the agriculture sector: human rights due diligence and sustainable development – Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children |
| A/HRC/50/33/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Tajikistan – Report of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children |
| A/HRC/50/34 | 3 | Medico-legal Death Investigations (MLDIs) – Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions |
| A/HRC/50/35 | 3 | Right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for persons affected by leprosy and their family members – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members |
| A/HRC/50/36 | 3 | Protection of lawyers from undue interferences in the free and independent exercise of the legal profession – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers |
| A/HRC/50/36/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to the Plurinational State of Bolivia – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers |
| A/HRC/50/37 | 3 | International solidarity and the extraterritorial application of human rights: prospects and challenges Report of the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity |
| A/HRC/50/38 | 3 | Non-take-up of rights in the context of social protection – Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights |
| A/HRC/50/38/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Lebanon – Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights |
| A/HRC/50/38/Add.2 | 3 | Visit to Nepal – Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights |
| A/HRC/50/38/Add.3 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights on his visit to Lebanon – Comments by the State |
| A/HRC/50/38/Add.4 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights on his visit to Nepal – Comments by the State |
| A/HRC/50/39 | 3 | Report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change |
| A/HRC/50/40 | 3 | The coronavirus disease pandemic: lessons learned and moving forward – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises |
| A/HRC/50/40/Add.1 | 3 | Sixth Regional Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean on Business and Human Rights Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises. |
| A/HRC/50/40/Add.2 | 3 | Visit to Italy – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises |
| A/HRC/50/40/Add.3 | 3 | Tenth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: a roadmap for the next decade of business and human rights – raising the ambition, increasing the pace – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises |
| A/HRC/50/40/Add.4 | 3 | Implementing the third pillar: lessons from transitional justice guidance by the Working Group – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises |
| A/HRC/50/40/Add.5 | 3 | The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and transitional justice –Addendum – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises |
| A/HRC/50/41 | 3 | Tenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights – Report of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises |
| A/HRC/50/42 | 3 | Protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests during crisis situations – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association |
| A/HRC/50/43 | 3 | Conscientious objection to military service – Analytical report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/44 | 3 | Progress, gaps and challenges in addressing child, early and forced marriage, and measures to ensure accountability at the community and national levels, including for women and girls at risk of and those subjected to this harmful practice – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/45 | 3 | Enhancing the accessibility, dissemination and implementation of the Accountability and Remedy Project – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/45/Add.1 | 3 | Summary of consultations on enhancing access to remedy in the technology sector and on the enforcement of human rights due diligence – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/46 | 3 | High-level panel on the multisectoral prevention of and response, including the global response, to female genital mutilation – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/47 | 3 | Summary of the panel discussion on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests, with a particular focus on achievements and contemporary challenges – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/48 | 3 | Panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/49 | 3 | Terrorism and human rights – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/50 | 3 | Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the realization of the equal enjoyment of the right to education by every girl – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/51 | 3 | Implementation and enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/52 | 2,3 | Summary of the intersessional panel discussion on the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/53 | 3 | Human rights and HIV/AIDS – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/54 | 3 | Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/55 | 3 | Internet shutdowns: trends, causes, legal implications and impacts on a range of human rights – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/56 | 3 | The practical application of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to the activities of technology companies – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/56/Add.1 | 3 | Summary of consultations on the practical application of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights – Addendum – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/57 | 3 | The impacts of climate change on the human rights of people in vulnerable situations – Report of the Secretary-General |
| A/HRC/50/58 | 4 | Situation of human rights in Belarus – Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus |
| A/HRC/50/59 | 4 | Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/60 | 9 | 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the fight against racial discrimination – Report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance |
| A/HRC/50/61 | 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/50/62 | 2,10 | Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights – Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/63 | 10 | Situation of human rights in Libya – Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya |
| A/HRC/50/64 | 2,10 | Regional consultations on experiences and good practices relating to the establishment and development of national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/65 | 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/50/66 | 2,3 | Summary of the biennial Human Rights Council panel discussion on unilateral coercive measures and human rights – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/67 | 2,3 | Annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming: contribution of universal participation to the mainstreaming of human rights throughout the United Nations system, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/68 | 4 | Report on civil deaths in the Syrian Arab Republic – Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/CRP.3 | 10 | Detailed findings on the situation in Tarhuna – Conference room paper of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya |
| A/HRC/50/CRP.4 | 10 | Situation of human rights in Ukraine in the context of the armed attack by the Russian Federation: 24 February – 15 May 2022 |

| *Documents issued in the limited series* |
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| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/50/L.1 | 3 | Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights |
| A/HRC/50/L.2 | 3 | Mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity |
| A/HRC/50/L.3 | 3 | Independence and impartiality of the judiciary, jurors and assessors, and the independence of lawyers – Participation of women in the administration of justice |
| A/HRC/50/L.4 | 3 | Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons |
| A/HRC/50/L.5 and Rev.1 | 4 | Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic |
| A/HRC/50/L.6  | 3 | The importance of casualty recording for the promotion and protection of human rights |
| A/HRC/50/L.7 | 3 | Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and its consequences |
| A/HRC/50/L.8 | 5 | The Social Forum |
| A/HRC/50/L.9 | 3 | Human rights and international solidarity |
| A/HRC/50/L.10 and Rev.1 | 3 | Human rights and climate change |
| A/HRC/50/L.11 | 3 | Freedom of opinion and expression |
| A/HRC/50/L.12 | 3 | Human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms |
| A/HRC/50/L.13 and Rev.1 | 3 | Access to medicines, vaccines and other health products in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health |
| A/HRC/50/L.14 and Rev.1 | 2 | Reporting by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation in the Sudan |
| A/HRC/50/L.15 and Rev.1 | 3 | Elimination of female genital mutilation |
| A/HRC/50/L.16 | 3 | The promotion and protection of human rights in the context ofpeaceful protests |
| A/HRC/50/L.17 | 6 | Commencement of the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review |
| A/HRC/50/L.18 | 4 | Situation of human rights in Belarus |
| A/HRC/50/L.19 | 2 | Situation of human rights in Eritrea |
| A/HRC/50/L.20 | 3 | The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association |
| A/HRC/50/L.21 | 2 | Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar |
| A/HRC/50/L.22 and Rev.1 | 3 | Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls |
| A/HRC/50/L.23  | 10 | Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya |
| A/HRC/50/L.24 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1 |
| A/HRC/50/L.25 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.26 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.27 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.28 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.29 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.30 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.31 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.32 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.33 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.34 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.35 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.36 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.37  | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.2 |
| A/HRC/50/L.38 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1  |
| A/HRC/50/L.39 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1  |
| A/HRC/50/L.40 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1  |
| A/HRC/50/L.41 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1 (Withdrawn)  |
| A/HRC/50/L.42 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1 (Withdrawn)  |
| A/HRC/50/L.43 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1  |
| A/HRC/50/L.44 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1 (Withdrawn)  |
| A/HRC/50/L.45 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1  |
| A/HRC/50/L.46 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1  |
| A/HRC/50/L.47 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1  |
| A/HRC/50/L.48 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.7 |
| A/HRC/50/L.49 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.3 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/50/L.50 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.3 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/50/L.51 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.3 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/50/L.52 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.6 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/50/L.53 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.6 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/50/L.54 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.20 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/50/L.55 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.20 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/50/L.56 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.16 |
| A/HRC/50/L.57 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.16 |
| A/HRC/50/L.58 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.16 |
| A/HRC/50/L.59 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.16 |
| A/HRC/50/L.60 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.16 (Withdrawn) |
| A/HRC/50/L.61 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.16 |
| A/HRC/50/L.62 | 1 | Situation of human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan |

| *Documents issued in the Government series* |
| --- |
| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/50/G/1 | 8 | Note verbale dated 13 April 2022 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/50/G/2 | 2 | Note verbale dated 29 April 2022 from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the secretariat of the Human Rights Council |
| A/HRC/50/G/3 | 4 | Note verbale dated 10 June 2022 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/50/G/4 | 4 | Note verbale dated 10 June 2022 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/50/G/5 | 4 | Note verbale dated 10 June 2022 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/50/G/6 | 4 | Note verbale dated 10 June 2022 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/50/G/7 | 2 | Note verbale dated 24 June 2022 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/50/G/8 | 2 | Note verbale dated 6 July 2022 from the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council |
| A/HRC/50/G/9 | 1,9 | Note verbale dated 15 July 2022 from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/G/10 | 4 | Note verbale dated 6 July 2022 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/50/G/11 | 3 | Note verbale dated 22 July 2022 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/G/12 | 4 | Note verbale dated 7 July 2022 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/50/G/13 | 4 | Note verbale dated 20 April 2022 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 |
| *Documents issued in the national institutions series* |
| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/50/NI/1 | 2 | Communication de Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l’homme |
| A/HRC/50/NI/2 | 3 | Communication de Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l’homme |
| A/HRC/50/NI/3 | 3 | Communication de Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l’homme |
| A/HRC/50/NI/4 | 3 | Communication de Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l’homme |
| A/HRC/50/NI/5 | 3 | Communication de Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l’homme |
| A/HRC/50/NI/6 | 3 | Communication de Burundi: Commission nationale indépendante des droits de l’homme |

| *Documents issued in the non-governmental organization series* |
| --- |
| *Symbol*  | *Agenda item* |  |
|  |  |  |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/1 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/2 | 2 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/3 | 2 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/4 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Barzani Charity Foundation / BCF, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/5 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Arab European Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/6 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Arab European Forum for Dialogue and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/7 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/8 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/9 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/10 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/11 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Empowerment Initiative for Women and Youth Uganda, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/12 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/13 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Peace Track Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/14 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/15 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, International Bar Association, Lawyers for Lawyers, The Law Society, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/16 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/17 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/18 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/19 | 3 | Exposición escrita presentada por Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/20 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Tumuku Development and Cultural Union (TACUDU), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/21 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Agence pour les droits de l’homme, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/22 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Agence pour les droits de l'homme, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/23 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/24 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos AEDIDH, Association Mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit, Association mauritanienne pour la transparence et le développement, Association Nationale des Echanges Entre Jeunes, December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat, Freehearts Africa Reach Out Foundation, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Habitat I |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/25 | 10 | Written statement submitted by World Organisation Against Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/26 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Basug (Bangladesh Support Group), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/27 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/28 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/29 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/30 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Organisation Against Torture, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/31 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/32 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Changier Education Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/33 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, World Organisation Against Torture, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Front Line, The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/34 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/35 | 4 | Exposé écrit présenté par Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/36 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/37 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/38 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/39 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/40 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, International Bar Association, International Service for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/41 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Centre pour les Droits Civils et Politiques - Centre CCPR, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/42 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/43 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/44 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/45 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/46 | 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/50/NGO/47 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Association of Iranian Short Statured Adults, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, The, Disability Association of Tavana, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, Humanitarian Ambassadors NGO, Iran Autism Association, Iranian Thalassemia Society, Maryam Ghasemi Educational Charity Institute, Medical Support Association for Underprivileged Iranian Patients, Network of Women's Non-governmental Organizations in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pars Non Trading Development Activists Co., Peivande Gole Narges Organization, Rahbord Peimayesh Research & Educational Services Cooperative, Society for Protection of Street & Working Children, Society of Iranian Women Advocating Sustainable Development of Environment, The Association of Citizens Civil Rights Protection "Manshour-e Parseh", The Society for Recovery Support, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/48 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/49 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/50 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/51 | 9 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/52 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/53 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/54 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/55 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/56 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/57 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/58 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/59 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/60 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/61 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/62 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/63 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/64 | 9 | Exposé écrit présenté par ABC Tamil Oli, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/65 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Guangming Charity Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/66 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, Ingenieurs du Monde, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/67 | 3 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/68 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/69 | 3 | Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/70 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Pengmen International Trade Co., Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/71 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Shalva - The Israel Association for Care and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (R.A.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/72 | 3 | Written statement submitted by TOBE Foundation for Rights & Freedoms, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/73 | 4 | Written statement submitted by CIVICUS - World Alliance for Citizen Participation, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/74 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/75 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, American Association of Jurists, Association Points-Coeur, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International Limited, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non- |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/76 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/77 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing Greenovation Institute for Public Welfare Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/78 | 9 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/79 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/80 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Association PANAFRICA, Al-Hakim Foundation, Centre du Commerce International pour le Développement., Organisation pour la Communication en Afrique et de Promotion de la Cooperation Economique Internationale - OCAPROCE Internationale, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/81 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/82 | 2 | Written statement submitted by The Organization for Poverty Alleviation and Development, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/83 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/84 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Nord-Sud XXI - North-South XXI, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/85 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/86 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/87 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/88 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/89 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Comité International pour le Respect et l'Application de la Charte Africaine des Droits de l'Homme et des Peuples (CIRAC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/90 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/91 | 4 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/92 | 2 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/93 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/94 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/95 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/96 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Fundación Abba Colombia, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/97 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/98 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/99 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/100 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/101 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/102 | 2 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/103 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/104 | 3 | Exposé écrit présenté par Promotion du Développement Economique et Social - PDES, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/105 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities (HRCBM), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/106 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities (HRCBM), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/107 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Congress for Bangladesh Minorities (HRCBM), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/108 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by World Organization of the Scout Movement, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center, Equitas centre international d’education aux droits humains, Globethics.net Foundation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEL), Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/109 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/110 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/111 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/112 | 2 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/113 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/114 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/115 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/116 | 4 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/117 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/118 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/119 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, Vital Strategies, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/120 | 10 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/121 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Elizka Relief Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/122 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/123 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/124 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Rights Information and Training Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/125 | 3 | Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/126 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/127 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Center for Global Nonkilling, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/128 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/129 | 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, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/130 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/131 | 3 | Written statement submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/132 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Centre Zagros pour les Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/133 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Chinese Association for International Understanding, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/134 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/135 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/136 | 2 | Written statement submitted by ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE DES TAMOULS EN FRANCE, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/137 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/138 | 2 | Joint written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (MIFTAH), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counseling, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/139 | 3 | Written statement submitted by China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetian Culture (CAPDTC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/140 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Tamil Uzhagam, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/141 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/142 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Tourner La Page, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/143 | 3 | Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/144 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association Thendral, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/145 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/146 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/147 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Redress Trust, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/148 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/149 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Human Is Right, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/150 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Women's Spirit (Ruach Nashit) – Financial Independence for Women Survivors of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/151 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/152 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/153 | 3 | Written statement submitted by YouChange China Social Entrepreneur Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/154 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/155 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/156 | 9 | Written statement submitted by Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/157 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Al Gora Community Development Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/158 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/159 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/160 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Union of Northwest Human Rights Organisation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/161 | 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/50/NGO/162 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/163 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/164 | 3 | Written statement submitted by World Barua Organization (WBO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/165 | 3 | Written statement submitted by ABC Tamil Oli, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/166 | 3 | Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/167 | 3 | Joint written statement submitted by Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Franciscans International, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status, ACT Alliance - Action by Churches Together, Dominicans for Justice and Peace - Order of Preachers, Lutheran World Federation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Soka Gakkai International, a non-governmental organizat |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/168 | 3 | Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/169 | 3 | Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/170 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Anglican Consultative Council, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/171 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Réseau Unité pour le Développement de Mauritanie, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/172 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Arigatou International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/173 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/174 | 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/50/NGO/175 | 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/50/NGO/176 | 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/50/NGO/177 | 4 | Written statement submitted by Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/178 | 3 | Written statement submitted by Yakutia - Our Opinion, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |

Annex IV

 Special procedure mandate holders appointed by the Human Rights Council at its fiftieth session

 Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development

Liliana Valiña

 Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Nazila Ghanea

 Special Rapporteur on the right to education

Ms. Farida Shaheed

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

Elizabeth Salmon

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

Alice Jill Edwards

 Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Grażyna Baranowska

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

Damilola Olawuyi

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

Robert Mccorquodale

1. The proceedings of the fiftieth 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. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
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24. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. 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)
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51. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
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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. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
75. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
76. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
77. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
78. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
79. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
80. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
81. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
82. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
83. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
84. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
85. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
86. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
87. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
88. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
89. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
90. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
91. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
92. The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
93. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Libya and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
94. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
95. The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
96. Cuba did not case a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
97. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
98. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
99. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
100. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
101. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
102. The delegation of Libya did not cast a vote. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
103. <https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/50/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx> [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
104. A/HRC/WG.6/40/TGO/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
105. A/HRC/WG.6/40/TGO/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
106. A/HRC/WG.6/40/TGO/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-107)
107. A/HRC/50/5. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
108. See also A/HRC/50/5/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
109. A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
110. A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
111. A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
112. A/HRC/50/6. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
113. See also A/HRC/50/6/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
114. A/HRC/WG.6/40/ISL/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
115. A/HRC/WG.6/40/ISL/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
116. A/HRC/WG.6/40/ISL/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
117. A/HRC/50/7. [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
118. See also A/HRC/50/7/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
119. A/HRC/WG.6/40/VEN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
120. A/HRC/WG.6/40/VEN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
121. A/HRC/WG.6/40/VEN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
122. A/HRC/50/8. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
123. See also A/HRC/50/8/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
124. A/HRC/WG.6/40/ZWE/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
125. A/HRC/WG.6/40/ZWE/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
126. A/HRC/WG.6/40/ZWE/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
127. A/HRC/50/9. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
128. See also A/HRC/50/9/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
129. A/HRC/WG.6/40/LTU/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
130. A/HRC/WG.6/40/LTU/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
131. A/HRC/WG.6/40/LTU/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
132. A/HRC/50/10. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
133. See also A/HRC/50/10/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-134)
134. A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
135. A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
136. A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
137. A/HRC/50/11. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
138. See also A/HRC/50/11/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
139. A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
140. A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
141. A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
142. A/HRC/50/12. [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
143. See also A/HRC/50/12/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
144. A/HRC/WG.6/40/MDA/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
145. A/HRC/WG.6/40/MDA/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
146. A/HRC/WG.6/40/MDA/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
147. A/HRC/50/13. [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
148. See also A/HRC/50/13/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
149. A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
150. A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
151. A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
152. A/HRC/50/14. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
153. See also A/HRC/50/14/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-154)
154. A/HRC/WG.6/40/HTI/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-155)
155. A/HRC/WG.6/40/HTI/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-156)
156. A/HRC/WG.6/40/HTI/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
157. A/HRC/50/15. [↑](#footnote-ref-158)
158. See also A/HRC/50/15/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-159)
159. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-160)
160. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/2. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
161. A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/3. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
162. A/HRC/50/16. [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
163. See also A/HRC/50/16/Add.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-164)
164. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-165)
165. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-166)
166. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-167)
167. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-168)
168. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-169)
169. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-170)
170. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-171)
171. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-172)
172. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-173)
173. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-174)
174. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-175)
175. Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States. [↑](#footnote-ref-176)