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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)



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Part One

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

I. Resolutions

| <i>Resolution</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Date of adoption</i> |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 50/1 | Reporting by the United Nations 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

| <i>Decision</i> | <i>Title</i> | <i>Date of adoption</i> |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------|
| 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: Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela | 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 on 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 President's statements OS/13/1, adopted on 6 December 2019, OS/14/1, adopted on 7 December 2020, and 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 who had recently passed away.
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, and observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations (see annex I).

C. 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 had adopted, during its thirty-seventh session, in January 2021, 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 made 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 would commence in November 2022 and that that decision would supersede Council decision 47/115.
11. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the Human Rights Council decided to postpone the review of Ukraine to the last session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review during the fourth cycle, while leaving the possibility for the review 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 statements, 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 through video statements 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 the 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 limits for the urgent debate was two minutes and 30 seconds for States members of the Council and one minute and 30 seconds 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

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 same meeting, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs of Indonesia, Mohammad Mahfud Mahmodin, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

22. Also at the same meeting, 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 (video statement).

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/en/webtv>.

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

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

25. At the same meeting, the President of the seventy-sixth session of the General Assembly, Abdulla Shahid, delivered a keynote address.

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

27. At the same meeting, 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, the Gambia, 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 Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, 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 (via video teleconference); President of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly and former Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, Jan Eliasson (via video teleconference); Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Suphatra Srimaitreephithak; Chair 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 Special Procedures, Victor Madrigal-Borloz; Executive Director of UPR Info, Mona M'Bikay.

29. During the ensuing panel discussion, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the panellists were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Côte d'Ivoire, Iceland² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, and Sweden), Maldives² (also on behalf of Australia, Denmark, Iceland, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mexico, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation);

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

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

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

² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of member and observer States.

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 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 human rights of women and girls in Afghanistan.

33. At the same meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 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 (via video teleconference).

35. At the same meeting, the first woman Vice-President of the Parliament of Afghanistan, 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, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Brazil, China, Czechia (on behalf of the European Union), Finland, France, Germany, Iceland² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), 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) (via 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 (via video teleconference), Maldives, Malta (video statement), New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal (video statement), Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Uruguay, Viet Nam;

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

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

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

(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 Azerbaïdjanais, 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, Next Century Foundation, Save the Children International, Sisterhood Is Global Institute, 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, in accordance with Council resolution 5/1, eight special procedure mandate holders (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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

41. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights 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. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 50/14).

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

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 ad referendum the draft report³ and decided to entrust the Vice-President and Rapporteur with its finalization.

51. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, 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, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, 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) and 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.

³ A/HRC/50/2.

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.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, statements were made by:

(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, the Congo 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, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe), Comoros² (also on behalf of Burkina Faso, Gabon, Morocco and Saudi Arabia) (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (via 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, Jordan² (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, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay), Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania (video statement), Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Netherlands (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Eswatini, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Liechtenstein, 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, Panama² (also on behalf of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay and the State of Palestine) (video statement), 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 (video statement), Republic of Korea (also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore), Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of

⁴ A/HRC/50/4.

the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Senegal, South Africa² (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) (video statement), 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) (video statement);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan (via video teleconference), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic (via video teleconference), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), 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 (via video teleconference), Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua (via video teleconference), Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama (video statement), Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovenia (video statement), South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen (video statement), Holy See, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 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 (video statement), 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 Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Institute for Policy Studies, International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) and Penal Reform International) (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights) (video statement), Minority Rights Group (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and International Commission of Jurists) (video statement), 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 (video statement), 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 its 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 discussion.

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 (video statement); Commissioner of the Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, Laetitia van den Assum (video statement); Founder and Executive Director of the Women's Peace Network, Wai Wai Nu (video statement); Professor of International Relations and Director of the Centre for Genocide Studies at the University of Dhaka, Intiaz Ahmed (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Denmark² (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Indonesia, 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 (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Saudi Arabia (video statement), 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. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

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

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

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

67. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks (via 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 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 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 for 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 day, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Chile, Peru and Uruguay), Armenia, Azerbaijan² (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, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, 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, Jordan² (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 (video statement), Australia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Cambodia, Chad, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (via video teleconference), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mauritania (video statement), Mauritius, Mozambique, Philippines (video statement), Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (video statement), Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka (video statement), Tunisia (video statement), Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims (video statement), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS) (video statement), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers (video statement), Friends World Committee for Consultation, IBON International Foundation, Inc. (video statement), Interfaith International, International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) (video statement), Iuventum, eV (video statement), Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement).

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 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

71. At the 3rd meeting, on 14 June 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 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, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, France, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Libya, Lithuania² (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) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Canada (video statement), 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 (video statement), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais, Iran – "ARC" (video statement), Centre pour les droits civils et politiques (Centre CCPR), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Dignity – Danish Institute against Torture (video statement), European Centre for Law and Justice/Centre européen pour le droit, la justice et les droits de l'homme, Human Rights Now, International Bar Association (video statement), 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 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

74. At the 7th meeting, on 15 June 2022, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-32/1, the report⁵ of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the Sudan.

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, statements were made and questions to the presenters were posed by:

(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, Iceland² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mauritania, Netherlands, Qatar, Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Somalia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

⁵ A/HRC/50/22.

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 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan

78. At the 7th meeting, on 15 June 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/1, an oral update on the situation of human rights 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 same meeting, and at the 8th meeting, on 16 June 2022, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (via 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 (video statement), Mexico, Namibia (video statement), 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) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia (video statement), Austria, Belgium, Canada (video statement), 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: UNICEF, UN-Women;

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

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

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

G. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua

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

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

84. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China (via video teleconference), Costa Rica² (also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), Cuba, Eritrea, France, Germany, Iceland² (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) (video statement);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais, Iran – "ARC" (video statement), Center for Justice and International Law (video statement), CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), International Service for Human Rights (video statement), Réseau international des droits humains (RIDH), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation against Torture (video statement).

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

H. Interactive dialogue on the oral update of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the grave human rights and humanitarian situation in Mariupol

86. At the 9th meeting, on 16 June 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-34/1, 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 the States concerned.

88. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Albania² (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) (video statement), Argentina, Brazil, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Paraguay, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway) (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

(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 (video statement), Malta, Monaco,

New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia (video statement), Spain, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Türkiye, Uruguay;

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

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

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.⁶

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, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba (video statement), France, Iceland² (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) (video statement);

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

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

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

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, Navanethem Pillay, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-30/1, the report⁷ of the Commission of Inquiry.

⁶ A/HRC/50/20.

⁷ 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, statements were made and questions to the members of the Commission of Inquiry were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba (video statement), France, Indonesia, Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), 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 Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Somalia, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America (also on behalf of Israel), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (video statement);

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

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

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

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

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

J. Reports of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Secretary-General

98. At the 15th meeting, on 21 June 2022, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/178, the report⁸ of the Secretary-General on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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 the thematic reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and her Office submitted under agenda items 3, 6 and 10.⁹

⁸ A/HRC/50/19.

⁹ A/HRC/50/17, A/HRC/50/18, A/HRC/50/43, A/HRC/50/44, A/HRC/50/45, A/HRC/50/45/Add.1, A/HRC/50/49, A/HRC/50/50, A/HRC/50/51, A/HRC/50/53, A/HRC/50/55, A/HRC/50/56, A/HRC/50/56/Add.1, A/HRC/50/57 and A/HRC/50/64.

101. At the 28th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the High Commissioner presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/27, the report¹⁰ of OHCHR on civilian deaths in the Syrian Arab Republic.

102. At the 38th meeting, on 6 July 2022, the Chief of the Europe and Central Asia Section of OHCHR, provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 49/33, an oral update on the implementation of the resolution entitled “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 United Nations 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 Germany, Norway, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

105. At the same meeting, the representative 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, the Dominican Republic, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand and North Macedonia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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.

¹⁰ [A/HRC/50/68](#).

113. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made 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 votes 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

118. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights 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 the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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 its 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 (video statement) and the Executive Director of UNFPA (video statement) made opening statements for the panel discussion.

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 (video statement); Founder and Chief Executive Officer of WASH United, Thorsten Kiefer (video statement); Deputy Director General of the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities of South Africa, Shoki Tshabalala (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium² (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the 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 (video statement), Sierra Leone;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Reproductive Rights, Sikh Human Rights Group, Terre des hommes fédération internationale (also on behalf of Defence for Children International and Plan International, Inc.) (video statement).

127. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(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: UNICEF (video statement), 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 its 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 discussion.

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 possible impacts, opportunities and challenges of new and emerging digital technologies with regard to the promotion and protection of human rights, Buhm-Suk Baek (video statement); Regional Head, Los Ríos Region, of the National Institute of Human Rights of Chile, Sebastián Smart Larrain (video statement); Programme Director and Senior Legal Officer of Privacy International, Iliá Siatitsa.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Cambodia² (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) (video statement), Germany, India, Latvia² (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) Representatives of observer States: Australia (also on behalf of Canada and New Zealand), Bahrain (via 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, Penal Reform International (video statement).

133. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (video statement), China (via 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) (video statement), Shaanxi Patriotic Volunteer Association (video statement).

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 its 22nd meeting, on 27 June 2022, and at its 23rd meeting, on the same day, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 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 its 22nd meeting, 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 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Reem Alsalem, moderated the discussion (via video teleconference).

138. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: Climate Justice and Gender Advisor at the African Women's Development & Communication Network (FEMNET), Melania Chiponda (video statement); independent consultant on human rights and climate change, Astrid Puentes Riaño (video statement); Regional Senior Technical Advisor at Save the Children International and Climate Change and Child Poverty Focal Point in the Asia-Pacific Region, Rajib Ghosal (video statement); girl advocate, Esmeralda (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium² (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Norway² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal² (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Qatar, Türkiye² (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) (video statement), Center for Global Nonkilling, International Planned Parenthood Federation.

140. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(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 (video statement), Colombia, Ecuador, Timor-Leste (via 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 its 23rd meeting, 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 the Minister for Women, Genders and Diversity of Argentina, Elizabeth Gómez Alcorta (video statement), made opening statements for the panel discussion.

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 (video statement); Intersectionalities Officer at the International Disability Alliance, Rosario Galarza (video statement); Chief of the 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, statements were made and questions to the panellists were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (via video teleconference), Chile² (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico), Estonia² (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: National Human Rights Council (Morocco);

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

146. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

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

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

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

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 its 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 United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion.

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 the ICCA Consortium, Sara Oliveros López (video statement); President and Chief Executive Officer of the Center for International Environmental Law, Carroll Muffett (video statement); Chair of the Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change and Chair of the Sudan Youth Organization on Climate Change, Nisreen Elsaïm (via 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, statements were made and questions to the panellists were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Djibouti² (also on behalf of Somalia) (via video teleconference), Egypt² (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, 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, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Yemen and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Germany (also on behalf of Costa Rica, Peru, Switzerland and Tuvalu), Iceland² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Maldives² (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) Representatives 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, Colombia, 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, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Earthjustice).

152. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

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

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

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

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

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

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 its 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 and on ensuring a human-rights based response.

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

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 and member of the Oversight Board at Meta, Julie Owono (video statement); 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 (video statement); Associate Fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, Kate Jones (video statement).

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba (video statement), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement);

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship (video statement).

158. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(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 (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of) (via video teleconference), Israel, Togo (video statement);

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

(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.¹¹

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

162. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 10th meeting, on 17 June 2022, statements were made and questions to the Independent Expert were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (video statement), Chile² (also on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Cuba (video statement), Czechia, France, Germany, Iceland² (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, Uruguay²

¹¹ [A/HRC/50/27](#) and [A/HRC/50/27/Add.1](#).

(also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) (video statement), Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas e Transgêneros, British Humanist Association (video statement), 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, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, 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 for 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) (video statement), 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 for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (RFSL)), Swedish Association for Sexuality Education, Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (RFSL).

163. At the same meeting, 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 report of the Working Group.¹²

165. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 11th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Working Group were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (via video teleconference), Cambodia² (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Cameroon, China (via video teleconference), Cuba (video statement), Denmark² (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 (video statement), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Senegal, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola (video statement), Australia (video statement), Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Burkina

¹² A/HRC/50/25.

Faso, Cambodia, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel (video statement), Italy, Lesotho (video statement), Maldives, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Panama (video statement), Peru, Romania, Russian Federation (video statement), Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia (video statement), Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania;

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

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Independent Human Rights Commission (Burundi) (video statement);

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

166. At the same meeting, 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 July 2022, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, presented his reports.¹³

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, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Brazil, China, Cuba (video statement), 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 (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

(e) Observers for national human rights institutions: National Independent Human Rights Commission (Burundi) (video statement), Human Rights Defender (Armenia) (video statement);

¹³ [A/HRC/50/23](#), [A/HRC/50/23/Add.1](#), [A/HRC/50/23/Add.2](#) and [A/HRC/50/23/Add.3](#).

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and World Organisation against Torture), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (video statement), Federation for Women and Family Planning (video statement), Human Rights House Foundation (video statement), Peace Brigades International, Réseau européen pour l'égalité des langues (video statement), Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance.

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

171. Also at the same meeting, 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.¹⁴

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, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cameroon, China (via video teleconference), Cuba, Czechia, Ecuador² (also on behalf of 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, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Uruguay), Malawi, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mexico, Namibia (video statement), Netherlands, Pakistan, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Sweden² (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) (via video teleconference);

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

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

(d) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: European Union, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, Organization of American States (video statement);

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

¹⁴ [A/HRC/50/26](#) and [A/HRC/50/26/Add.1](#).

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Independent Human Rights Commission (Burundi) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc., Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (video statement), 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) (video statement), Minority Rights Group (video statement), Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling (also on behalf of Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (Miftah)) (video statement), Women's Spirit/Ruach Nashit – Financial Independence for Women Survivors of Violence (video statement), 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, the 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.¹⁵

179. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Armenia, Cameroon, China, Cuba (via video teleconference), France, India, Indonesia, Latvia² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Paraguay, Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Senegal, Ukraine (also on behalf of Lithuania and Poland), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay² (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) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

¹⁵ A/HRC/50/28.

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

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

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

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.¹⁶

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola² (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), India, Indonesia, Japan (video statement), Malawi, Malaysia, Senegal, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

(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 (video statement), Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi (video statement), Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Global Welfare Association (video statement), Human Is Right (video statement), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee (video statement), International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group (video statement), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism (video statement), Prahar (video statement).

183. At the same meeting, 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.¹⁷

¹⁶ A/HRC/50/35.

¹⁷ A/HRC/50/33 and A/HRC/50/33/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, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador² (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, Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Sudan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

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

(f) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Independent Human Rights Commission (Burundi) (video statement);

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Advocates for Human Rights (video statement), Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Beijing Changier Education Foundation (video statement), Caritas Internationalis – International Confederation of Catholic Charities, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (video statement), Edmund Rice International (video statement), Il Cenacolo, Institut international pour les droits et le développement (video statement), International Bar Association (video statement), Society for Threatened Peoples (video statement).

187. At the 16th meeting, 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.¹⁸

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, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Chile, Denmark and Switzerland), Armenia, Cameroon, China, Cuba, France, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Libya, Lithuania, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru² (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico,

¹⁸ [A/HRC/50/36](#) and [A/HRC/50/36/Add.1](#).

Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay), Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: National Independent Human Rights Commission (Burundi) (video statement);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resource Centre (video statement), Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism (video statement), Colombian Commission of Jurists (video statement), Freedom Now (video statement), International Bar Association (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of Lawyers for Lawyers) (video statement), Right Livelihood Award Foundation (video statement), 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 Greece and Türkiye 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.¹⁹

195. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Chair of the Working Group were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon (video statement), 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 (video statement), Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Namibia (video statement), Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità 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,

¹⁹ [A/HRC/50/40](#), [A/HRC/50/40/Add.1](#), [A/HRC/50/40/Add.2](#), [A/HRC/50/40/Add.3](#), [A/HRC/50/40/Add.4](#) and [A/HRC/50/40/Add.5](#).

Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário (video statement), FIAN International, Peace Brigades International, Sikh Human Rights Group, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (also on behalf of Friends World Committee for Consultation) (video statement).

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.²⁰

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica and Uruguay), Armenia, China, Cuba, France, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sweden² (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) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

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

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

201. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan (via video teleconference), Brazil, China, Israel and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via 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 report²¹ (via video teleconference).

203. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: European Union² (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia,

²⁰ [A/HRC/50/34](#).

²¹ [A/HRC/50/32](#).

Australia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, 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, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, 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), Armenia, Belgium² (on behalf of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (video statement), Brazil, 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, Gabon, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan² (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Türkiye and Uzbekistan), Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania (video statement), Namibia (video statement), 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) (via video teleconference);

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

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNESCO, UNICEF, 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 (India);

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Catholic International Education Office (video statement), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (also on behalf of Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus, Inc. (ASC)) (video statement), Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), International Catholic Child Bureau (video statement), International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (also on behalf of Alliance Defending Freedom, Catholic International Education Office, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos, 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) (video statement), Society for Threatened Peoples, Stichting Global Human Rights Defence (video statement), 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 (via 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.²²

208. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon (via video teleconference), China, Costa Rica² (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, Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Kazakhstan, Libya (video statement), Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Marshall Islands (also on behalf of the European Union, the Bahamas, Fiji, Panama, Paraguay and the Sudan), Mauritania (video statement), Mexico, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Senegal, Sudan, Timor-Leste² (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Cabo Verde, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Samoa and Vanuatu) (via video teleconference), United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference), Viet Nam² (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 (video statement), Cambodia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana (also on behalf of Bangladesh) (video statement), Guyana (via video teleconference), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius (video statement), New Zealand, Niger, Panama (video statement), Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation (video statement), Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia (video statement), South Sudan, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia (video statement), United Republic of Tanzania (via video teleconference), Uruguay, Vanuatu (video statement), Viet Nam, Holy See;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Center for International Environmental Law, Earthjustice, Edmund Rice International (video statement), FIAN International (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 (video statement), Lutheran World Federation (also on behalf of ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together, Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers and Soka Gakkai International), Minority Rights Group (video statement), Sikh Human Rights Group.

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

²² [A/HRC/50/39](#).

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.²³

211. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(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 (video statement), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina and Uruguay) (video statement), Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Senegal, Sudan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UNICEF, 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 (video statement), Caritas Internationalis – International Confederation of Catholic Charities, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (video statement), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (video statement), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Defence for Children International, Edmund Rice International (video statement), Franciscans International (video statement), Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Bar Association (video statement).

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 representatives 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 Chinedu Okafor, presented his report.²⁴

215. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Independent Expert were posed by:

(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, Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Malaysia, Pakistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

²³ A/HRC/50/31.

²⁴ A/HRC/50/37.

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Association Points-Cœur, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Damanhur Education, Foundation for Gaia, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, New Humanity and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges (video statement), China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS) (video statement), Chinese Association for International Understanding (video statement), Franciscans International (also on behalf of FIAN International and International Commission of Jurists), Institut international pour les droits et le développement (video statement), Platform for Youth Integration and Volunteerism (video statement), Rawsam Human Development Center, United Nations Association of China (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

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.²⁵

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, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: European Union² (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), Armenia, Austria² (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) (video statement), Brazil, Cameroon, Canada² (also on behalf of Brazil, Fiji, the Netherlands and Sweden), China, Cuba, Czechia, France, Iceland² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Indonesia, Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya (video statement), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia (video statement), 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) (via video teleconference);

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

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

²⁵ [A/HRC/50/29](#) and [A/HRC/50/29/Add.1](#).

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19: International Centre against Censorship (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights House Foundation and International Service for Human Rights), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Federation for Women and Family Planning (video statement), Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (video statement), Human Rights House Foundation (video statement), International Federation of Journalists (video statement), Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (Miftah) (also on behalf of Al-Haq, Al Mezan Center for Human Rights and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling) (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

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 (via 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 representatives 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.²⁶

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 the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal, the national human rights institution of Nepal, made a statement (video statement).

226. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 23rd meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (via video teleconference), China (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, 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, the 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, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine) (video statement), Cuba, France (also on behalf of Belgium and Switzerland), India, Indonesia, Jordan² (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 (video statement), Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru² (also on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico,

²⁶ [A/HRC/50/38](#), [A/HRC/50/38/Add.1](#) and [A/HRC/50/38/Add.2](#).

Panama and Paraguay), Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Senegal, Sudan, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

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

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

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.²⁷

229. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 25th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Armenia, Benin, Cameroon (video statement), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), France, Honduras² (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) (video statement), Indonesia, Japan, Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya (video statement), Malawi, Marshall Islands, Mexico (video statement), Mozambique² (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Senegal, Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (video statement), Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (video statement), European Centre for Law and Justice/Centre européen pour le droit, la

²⁷ A/HRC/50/24 and A/HRC/50/24/Add.1.

justice et les droits de l'homme (video statement), Franciscans International, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health (video statement), International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), Peace Brigades International (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG.

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

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

232. At the same meeting, the representatives 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, and co-sponsored by Paraguay. Subsequently, Kazakhstan joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

234. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Gambia and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made 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 the 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, United 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 votes 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 representatives of Hungary and Thailand, 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

241. The President of the Human Rights Council announced that amendments A/HRC/50/L.49, A/HRC/50/L.50 and A/HRC/50/L.51 to the draft resolution had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

242. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the 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 the adoption of the draft resolution, Colombia, Eswatini, Fiji, Guatemala, Mali, Morocco, the Philippines and Poland joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

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

Mandate of Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and 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, the 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

252. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment [A/HRC/50/L.48](#) to the draft resolution.

253. Amendment [A/HRC/50/L.48](#) was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria and Senegal.

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

255. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the 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. 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 23 votes to 9, with 13 abstentions.²⁸

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

²⁸ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote.

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

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, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

266. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia (on behalf of the 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. 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 votes to 15, with 1 abstention (resolution 50/8).

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

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, the 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

271. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the 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. At the same meeting, the representatives 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. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/9).

275. After the 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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 co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cabo Verde, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Japan, the Marshall Islands, Panama and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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, the representative of 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 amendment [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 Czechia (on behalf of the 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 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. 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. Also 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. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.25](#) by 23 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions.²⁹

291. 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.26](#).

292. 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 22 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions.³⁰

²⁹ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

³⁰ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did

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 21 votes to 20, with 3 abstentions.³¹

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.³²

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)

not cast a vote.

³¹ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

³² The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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.³³

303. 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. Also 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. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.30](#) by 22 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions.³⁴

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.³⁵

³³ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Cuba did not cast a vote.

³⁴ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

³⁵ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

309. 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. Also 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. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.32](#) by 21 votes to 19, with 4 abstentions.³⁶

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, 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

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.³⁷

315. 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. Also 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, 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,

³⁶ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

³⁷ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.34](#) by 19 votes to 23, with 3 abstentions.³⁸

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 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 23 votes to 19, with 3 abstentions.³⁹

322. 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. Also 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. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.36](#) by 20 votes to 19, with 6 abstentions.⁴⁰

³⁸ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

³⁹ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

⁴⁰ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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 21 votes to 19, with 4 abstentions.⁴¹

328. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Eritrea, France, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Albania), Paraguay, Qatar and Senegal made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to the draft resolution as amended.

329. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of 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, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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. 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 the adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador, France, the Netherlands and Serbia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

332. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representatives 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 Croatia and Liechtenstein 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,

⁴¹ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

334. Amendments A/HRC/50/L.52 and A/HRC/50/L.53 to the draft resolution 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 the 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 representatives of 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 the adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador, Georgia, Mali and Serbia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

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

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

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

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 Brazil, China, 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, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Togo and Tunisia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

348. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Czechia (on behalf of the States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), France and the 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. At the same meeting, the representative of Bolivia (Plurinational State of) made a general comment.

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

352. Also at the 40th meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/13).

353. After the 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Freedom of opinion and expression

354. 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, the 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

355. 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.

356. 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.

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

358. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/15).

359. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Botswana, Guatemala, Morocco, Sierra Leone and Spain joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Elimination of female genital mutilation

360. 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, the Dominican Republic, Iraq, Monaco, Paraguay and Türkiye. Subsequently, the United States of America withdrew its co-sponsorship. Thereafter, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Maldives, Pakistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Vanuatu joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

362. 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.

363. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the 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.

364. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/16).

365. After the adoption of the draft resolution, El Salvador joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

366. At the 41st meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representative 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, Vanuatu and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

368. Amendments [A/HRC/50/L.54](#) and [A/HRC/50/L.55](#) to the draft resolution had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

369. 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.

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

371. At the same meeting, the 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.

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

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

374. 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

375. 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, the 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 co-sponsorship. Thereafter, 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

377. 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.

378. At the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced amendment [A/HRC/50/L.24](#) to the draft resolution as orally revised.

379. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria introduced amendments [A/HRC/50/L.38](#) and [A/HRC/50/L.39](#) to the draft resolution as orally revised.

380. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendment [A/HRC/50/L.40](#) to the draft resolution as orally revised.

381. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Iraq introduced amendment [A/HRC/50/L.43](#) to the draft resolution as orally revised.

382. 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.

383. 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 in sponsoring the amendment. 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 in sponsoring the amendment. [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 in sponsoring the amendment. 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 in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment [A/HRC/50/L.45](#) was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Libya, Nigeria and Senegal joined in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment [A/HRC/50/L.46](#) was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt, Iraq, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Senegal joined in sponsoring the amendment. Amendment [A/HRC/50/L.47](#) was sponsored by Egypt and the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Mauritania and Pakistan joined in sponsoring the amendment.

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

385. Also at the same meeting, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Czechia (on behalf of the 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.

386. 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.

387. 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](#).

388. 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

389. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.24](#) by 24 votes to 14, with 7 abstentions.⁴²

390. 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.38](#).

391. 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

392. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.38](#) by 23 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions.⁴³

393. 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](#).

394. Also 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

⁴² The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

⁴³ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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

395. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.39](#) by 22 votes to 16, with 7 abstentions.⁴⁴

396. 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.40](#).

397. 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

398. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.40](#) by 22 votes to 14, with 9 abstentions.⁴⁵

399. 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](#).

400. Also 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

401. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.43](#) by 25 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

⁴⁵ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

⁴⁶ The delegations of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

402. Also 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](#).

403. 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

404. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.45](#) by 25 votes to 7, with 11 abstentions.⁴⁷

405. 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](#).

406. Also 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

407. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.46](#) by 22 votes to 10, with 12 abstentions.⁴⁸

408. 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](#).

409. 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,

⁴⁷ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Libya and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

⁴⁸ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

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

410. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.47](#) by 22 votes to 12, with 10 abstentions.⁴⁹

411. 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.

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

413. After the adoption of the draft resolution as orally revised, Armenia, Botswana, El Salvador, Hungary, Morocco, the Netherlands, Serbia and Slovakia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution as orally revised.

414. 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

415. 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, the 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

417. 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](#), [A/HRC/50/L.60](#) and [A/HRC/50/L.61](#) to the draft resolution as orally revised.

418. Also at the 43rd meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation announced that amendment [A/HRC/50/L.60](#) had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

419. Amendments [A/HRC/50/L.56](#) and [A/HRC/50/L.57](#) were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Belarus and China joined in sponsoring the amendments. 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 in sponsoring the amendments. Amendment

⁴⁹ The delegations of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) did not cast a vote.

[A/HRC/50/L.61](#) was sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, China joined in sponsoring the amendment.

420. 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.

421. 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.

422. 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](#).

423. Also 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

424. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.56](#) by 27 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions.

425. 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](#).

426. 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

427. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.57](#) by 22 votes to 9, with 16 abstentions.

428. 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](#).

429. 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

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

431. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Finland and Germany made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment [A/HRC/50/L.59](#).

432. 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

433. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.59](#) by 22 votes to 7, with 18 abstentions.

434. 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](#).

435. In accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the attention of the Human Rights Council was drawn to the estimated administrative and programme budget implications of amendment [A/HRC/50/L.61](#).

436. 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,

⁵⁰ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

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

437. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council rejected amendment [A/HRC/50/L.61](#) by 23 votes to 7, with 17 abstentions.

438. 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.

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

440. After the adoption of the draft resolution as orally revised, Botswana, El Salvador, Eswatini, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Sierra Leone, Spain and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution as orally revised.

441. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the representatives 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

442. 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 Commission of Inquiry.

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

444. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 27th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the members of the Commission of Inquiry were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Belgium² (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 (via video teleconference), France, Germany, Iceland² (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 (video statement), Australia, Belarus (video statement), Chile, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (via video teleconference), Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy (via video teleconference), Jordan, Kuwait (video statement), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein (video statement), Malta, Nicaragua, Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland, Türkiye;

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

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

445. At the 27th meeting, the Chair of the Commission of Inquiry and member of the Commission of Inquiry Lynn Welchman answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

446. 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 report⁵¹ on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

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

⁵¹ [A/HRC/50/59](#).

448. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 28th meeting, on 30 June 2022, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (via video teleconference), Brazil, China, Cuba (video statement), 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 (video statement), Burundi, Cambodia, Canada (video statement), Chile, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (via video teleconference), Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia (video statement), South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka (video statement), Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), Uruguay, Yemen (video statement);

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

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

449. At the 28th meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made final remarks as the State concerned.

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

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

451. At the 28th meeting, on 30 June 2022, a member of the International 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.

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

453. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to members of the Commission were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China (via video teleconference), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba (video statement), Czechia, Denmark² (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Eritrea, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Malawi (via video teleconference), Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

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

454. At the same meeting, members of the Commission Kaari Betty Murungi and Steven Ratner 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

455. 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.⁵²

456. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(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) (video statement), France, Germany, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania (video statement), Australia (video statement), Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein (video statement), 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 (video statement), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship (video statement), Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), Human Rights House Foundation (video statement), Human Rights Watch, International Bar Association (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada) (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), Right Livelihood Award Foundation, World Organisation against Torture (video statement).

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi

458. 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, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Burundi.

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

460. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Eritrea, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia,

⁵² [A/HRC/50/58](#).

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 (video statement), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Kenya, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Sri Lanka (video statement), Switzerland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA), Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue (CIRID), East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement), International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT) (video statement), International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement), World Organisation against Torture.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

462. 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.

463. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(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, Sweden² (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) (via video teleconference);

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

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

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

464. 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

465. At the 42nd meeting, on 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

466. 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.

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

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

469. 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.

470. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

471. 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

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

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

474. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic

475. 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 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 in sponsoring the draft resolution.

476. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Cuba, Czechia (on behalf of the 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.

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

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

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

In favour:

Argentina, 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

480. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 25 votes to 6, with 15 abstentions (resolution 50/19).⁵³

481. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana and Costa Rica joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

⁵³ The delegation of Libya did not cast a vote.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

482. At the 28th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Vice-Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Fernanda Hopenhaym, presented the report⁵⁴ of the Working Group on the tenth session of the Forum on Business and Human Rights, held from 29 November to 1 December 2021 (video statement).

B. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

483. 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, the Dominican Republic, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Malaysia, Pakistan, Panama, South Africa, Spain, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Yemen joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

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

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

486. After the adoption of the draft resolution, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Costa Rica, Eswatini, Maldives, Mauritius and Sri Lanka joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

⁵⁴ [A/HRC/50/41](#).

VI. Universal periodic review

487. 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.

488. 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

489. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President's statement 8/1, the following section contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome of the review by the State under review and by member and observer States of the 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.⁵⁵

Togo

490. The review of Togo 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 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;⁵⁶

(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;⁵⁷

(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 16/21.⁵⁸

491. 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).

492. The outcome of the review of Togo comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁵⁹ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.⁶⁰

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

493. The delegation of Togo underlined that, for the third consecutive time, the universal periodic review had been an edifying experience for Togo, which, guided by its highest

⁵⁵ See <https://hrcmeetings.ohchr.org/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/50/Pages/Oral%20statements.aspx>.

⁵⁶ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/TGO/1](#).

⁵⁷ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/TGO/2](#).

⁵⁸ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/TGO/3](#).

⁵⁹ [A/HRC/50/5](#).

⁶⁰ See also [A/HRC/50/5/Add.1](#).

authorities, had begun a constitutional, legislative and institutional reform process in order to continue and to consolidate the progress made in the area of human rights.

494. During the review, Togo had received 224 recommendations from 89 States. All of those recommendations had been carefully studied, using an inclusive approach with all the stakeholders. After national consultations, Togo had decided to accept 182 recommendations and to note 42. The majority of the recommendations accepted had already been, or were being, implemented. The delegation of Togo reaffirmed the State's commitment to pursuing the measures necessary to complete the implementation of the recommendations accepted in accordance with its international commitments and in the interest of its population.

495. With regard to the recommendations noted, some were not in keeping with the constitutional law or the fundamental principles of the State or the morality and values of Togolese society. Any viable and lasting reform must receive the support of a large number of the people of Togo and must be aimed at establishing lasting peace and harmony among the population and friendly relations in a democratic state of law.

496. With regard to the recommendations on the ratification of certain international instruments relating to human rights, such as the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, that issue was still under consideration and some preliminary measures had been initiated by the Government.

497. In an international situation characterized by difficult economic circumstances, inflation and security issues, Togo, like many other States, was facing many challenges, in particular the fact that terrorist groups in the West African subregion continued to be a cause for great alarm. Their actions posed a serious threat to the enjoyment of human rights in the areas where they operated. However, Togo, in collaboration with its partners and other countries in the subregion, would continue to act to combat that problem.

498. The war in Europe was having consequences for the economic situation of African populations. The Government of Togo, for its part, was striving to foster resilience and to anticipate post-conflict economic recovery. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, although now in decline, continued to slow the pace of the reforms planned by the Government.

499. Despite those serious restrictions, the delegation reaffirmed the commitment of the Government of Togo to promote and protect human rights. The Government was pleased to be continuing its dialogue with all human rights mechanisms.

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

500. The National Human Rights Commission welcomed the participatory and inclusive approach that characterized the elaboration of the national report. It also welcomed the national consultations that had taken place after the presentation of the report, with its active involvement and that of other stakeholders, the presentation of the results of the review and the views of the participants on all the recommendations made. It stressed that all the recommendations concerning the Commission had been accepted, including the one on the increase in the State's financial allocation thereto. 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

501. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Togo, 13 delegations made statements.

502. Mozambique (video statement) commended Togo for the progress made to reduce poverty in the country and for having accepted most of the recommendations made, which showed the commitment of Togo to the universal periodic review mechanism.

503. 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, was significant.

504. Nigeria noted the strident efforts of Togo to advance the rights of women in public administration through the State's implementation of the national policy on gender equality and gender equity. It commended the efforts to alleviate poverty and to address the plight of vulnerable groups.

505. Saudi Arabia commended the efforts made by Togo to promote human rights, including in the health, economic and social fields, and to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

506. Senegal welcomed the strengthening of the legal, normative and institutional framework, including through the establishment of the national commission to combat trafficking in persons and the adoption of the law on the organization of the judiciary.

507. Sierra Leone welcomed the support for programmes aimed at providing women and girls with equal access to decision-making bodies and educational and economic opportunities. It noted that Togo was yet to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and trusted that the State would give due consideration to the recommendation to do so during the next cycle.

508. South Africa commended Togo for having accepted 182 of the 224 recommendations received, including the recommendations made by South Africa, and having noted 42 recommendations. Togo had already implemented all three recommendations made by South Africa, which demonstrated the resolve to promote the rule of law and human rights.

509. South Sudan applauded the bold decision taken by the Government of Togo to accept the recommendations that it had submitted in a positive way, which was reflected in the Government's commitment to implementing those recommendations.

510. Sri Lanka (video statement) 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 was close to 100 per cent and near gender parity.

511. Tunisia (video statement) welcomed the progress made to implement important legislative reforms in order to strengthen the normative and institutional frameworks for human rights.

512. Uganda commended the Government of Togo for the continued positive human rights developments. It expressed confidence that Togo would continue to champion the human rights of its people in the same spirit and wished Togo every success in the implementation of the recommendations supported.

513. The United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) (video statement) congratulated Togo on having facilitated mitigation strategies through the provision of basic services to ease the burden of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable groups and communities and would continue its support for those 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, UN-Habitat stood ready to offer technical assistance to promote access for vulnerable groups and rural populations.

514. UNFPA (video statement) commended Togo for the considerable efforts made to improve the human rights of women, girls, men and boys and noted the 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 made in the fight against gender-based violence, particularly the "One Stop Center", which offered the availability and accessibility of essential services for victims of that violence.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

515. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Togo, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

516. The International Catholic Child Bureau (video statement) called upon Togo to reconsider its position on the recommendations to ratify 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 to extend a standing invitation to the special procedures. It noted the State's good practice in having presented the universal periodic review conclusions to the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, it regretted that had not been accompanied by strong political and budgetary support. It recommended prioritizing the implementation of the recommendations on children's rights.

517. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (VIDES) (video statement) welcomed the efforts of Togo to adopt international instruments for the protection of the rights of migrant workers and stateless persons and to reform the legal framework for the press and the media. It stressed that action was still needed to fully respect the rights of every citizen. It recommended that Togo sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action to ensure the accessibility of education for children, including those with disabilities, and to make efforts to combat violence against women and children.

518. The International Service for Human Rights noted the acceptance by Togo of the recommendations to create a safe environment for human rights defenders and to allow the legal registration of organizations protecting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It stressed that journalists were subject to numerous legal proceedings and it noted that there had 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 protection of human rights defenders, initially requested by civil society in 2019, and the repealing of laws restricting public freedoms and the rights of human rights defenders.

519. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation stressed that Togo had failed to implement the civic space recommendations received during the previous cycle and that space for civil society had been deteriorating. It called upon Togo to take concrete steps to repeal the laws and regulations restricting fundamental freedoms in the country and to adopt the draft law on the protection of human rights defenders.

520. Plan International, Inc. (video statement) welcomed the efforts of the Government and the support of technical and financial partners, which had led to progress in the rights of young people. It noted that, despite those advances, during the health crisis, 72 per cent of young people still had difficulty gaining access to finance for their projects. It recommended integrating entrepreneurship curricula into general and vocational secondary education and ensuring the effective start of teaching those curricula from the beginning of the school year 2023/24.

521. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) welcomed the support of Togo for the recommendations concerning arbitrary arrest and detention and the exercise of the right to assembly and expression. It noted that human rights defenders faced reprisals for speaking out against the Government and expressed concern about the torture of detained demonstrators and the conditions of detention (overcrowding and unsanitary conditions). It recommended that Togo end that practice, independently investigate all allegations of torture and ill-treatment, take immediate action to improve conditions of detention, and train all judicial officers, lawyers and prosecutors on the proper administration of the law protecting freedom of assembly and freedom of expression and opinion.

522. Amnesty International (video statement) 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 note all the recommendations relating to 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, those relating to extending a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders and those relating to sexual orientation. It also stressed that Togo had failed to implement several recommendations concerning prison conditions that it had accepted during previous rounds.

523. Interfaith International welcomed the efforts of Togo in the areas of education; public health; the fight against corruption, poverty and food insecurity; and the good management of the COVID-19 crisis. It expressed concern about the restrictions imposed on freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly. Efforts must be made to put an end to acts of reprisals against political opponents and human rights defenders. The organization called upon 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.

524. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement) 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 and trafficking in persons, and the limitation of the duration of the presidential mandate. Since the previous presidential elections, the space for freedom had been restricted and opponents, journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders were subject to intimidation, harassment and arbitrary arrests. The organization called for the ending of those 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.

525. 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, the ill-treatment of detainees and the excessive use of force by members of the security forces against demonstrators, political parties and civil society. It called upon 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

526. 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.

527. In its concluding observations, the delegation of Togo affirmed that the Government was determined to implement the recommendations accepted with the support of international partners. A plan for the implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations would be elaborated and a midterm report on the implementation of the 182 recommendations accepted would be submitted.

528. Responding to some concerns raised during the interventions of some stakeholders, the delegation of Togo pointed out that a law on sexual violence in schools was being examined, and the adoption of a new Code of Criminal Procedure would also strengthen the protection of girls. Togo ensured respect for the rights of journalists. A new press code had been adopted and press funding had been improved. Conditions of detention had been improved. The law on public demonstrations in Togo complied with international standards. The law on human rights defenders had been finalized by consensus with civil society and the National Human Rights Commission. It would be submitted to the Council of Ministers very soon and then to the parliament.

Syrian Arab Republic

529. The review of the Syrian Arab Republic 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 the Syrian Arab Republic 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;⁶¹

(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;⁶²

(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 16/21.⁶³

530. At its 29th meeting, on 30 June 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Syrian Arab Republic (see sect. C below).

531. The outcome of the review of the Syrian Arab Republic comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁶⁴ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.⁶⁵

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

532. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that the State attached great importance to the universal periodic review process as it enabled the Human Rights Council to review the human rights record of all member States on an equal basis and without discrimination. The delegation expressed appreciation to the parties that had engaged in that process.

533. After the completion of the review process, the national committee, with the participation of representatives of the national institutions in charge of the implementation of the recommendations, had examined the recommendations received by the Syrian Arab Republic, except those that the State had not accepted during the session of the Working Group, as it had considered them to be a blatant deviation from the objectives of the universal periodic review mechanism.

534. The Syrian Arab Republic had accepted 207 recommendations, taken note of 39 and not accepted 30. It had welcomed the recommendations that had been made in the spirit of promoting and protecting human rights through constructive dialogue and had taken note of the recommendations that had been implemented or partly implemented, or where there had been reservations about their formulation, or that might have been considered for implementation during the next stage. The recommendations that had been 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 contradicted public order or overridden sovereign powers had not been accepted.

535. Accession to international instruments was being examined by relevant national committees and the process remained ongoing. That also applied to the recommendations on the reservations to some international instruments. Following the discussion on the national report, in January 2022, Law No. 16 had been passed in March 2022 to strengthen the national framework for the prohibition and criminalization of torture in line with the Constitution of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State's obligations under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

536. Efforts continued with regard to implementing the recommendations aimed at the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the

⁶¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/1](#).

⁶² [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/2](#).

⁶³ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SYR/3](#).

⁶⁴ [A/HRC/50/6](#).

⁶⁵ See also [A/HRC/50/6/Add.1](#).

Paris Principles). The experiences of other countries in that area had been studied to reach the optimal model that would serve the purpose of establishing that mechanism.

537. The Syrian Arab Republic dealt with international human rights mechanisms on the basis of respect for the mandate and adherence to the principles of impartiality, professionalism and non-politicization. Its position concerning the recommendations related to cooperation with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, established by the Human Rights Council, the so-called “IIM” (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 the discussion thereon.

538. The Syrian Arab Republic had regularly submitted contributions and responded to questions raised by the special procedure mandate holders and extended invitations for the conducting of country visits. It had received many visits over the past years on a case-by-case basis, taking into account respect for the mandate, the code of conduct and national priorities.

539. Concerning the recommendations on humanitarian access, cooperation with humanitarian agencies and the issue of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, the Government had, since the beginning of the crisis, closely cooperated 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 in General Assembly resolution 46/182. The reports of the United Nations country team in the Syrian Arab Republic had confirmed the commitment of the Government to facilitating 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 was a violation of the State’s sovereignty and the principles regulating the work of international humanitarian agencies.

540. The Syrian Arab Republic continued to take the measures necessary to facilitate the return of displaced persons and refugees to their homes and areas of origin, in line with what had been agreed during the international conference on the return of Syrian refugees, held in Damascus, and the follow-up meetings, during which the status of its implementation of the outcomes of the conference had been periodically reviewed. As a result of those measures and the State’s efforts to promote national reconciliation, including through presidential decrees of pardon, 1,375,265 internally displaced persons and 1,017,390 refugees had returned to date.

541. 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 of terrorism in order to protect its citizens and the integrity of its territory and it continued to carry out counter-terrorism operations with full respect for its legal obligations. The Syrian Arab Republic had been developing national legislation to address the multiple forms of crimes committed by terrorist organizations. The judiciary and law enforcement institutions worked to ensure respect for human rights when they implemented national anti-terrorism legislation and trial and prosecution procedures. The Syrian Arab Republic was 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.

542. In the context of addressing the outputs of the terrorist war, the Syrian Arab Republic had adopted the path of national settlements and reconciliation, through which it had made important steps in various governorates in the country and had enabled tens of thousands of Syrians to return to normal life and to reintegrate into their local communities. The effects of that approach had been reinforced with the issuance by the President of the Syrian Arab Republic of 20 general amnesty decrees since 2011, which had 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 general amnesty for terrorist crimes committed by Syrians before the date of its issuance, except for those that had resulted in the death of a human being.

543. With regard to the recommendations on cooperation with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and the political process, the Government was committed to a

political solution based on the 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 process would depend on the willingness of the international community to support the Government's efforts to combat terrorism, end the illegal military presence of occupying foreign forces and unconditionally lift 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

544. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Syrian Arab Republic, 13 delegations made statements.

545. India appreciated that the Syrian Arab Republic had accepted its three recommendations and welcomed the enactment of the law on children's rights (2021) and the implementation of programme interventions for social empowerment.

546. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the constructive engagement of the Syrian Arab Republic with the universal periodic review, including the acceptance of all the recommendations that it had made. It expressed deep concern about the continued unilateral coercive measures against the country and their negative impact on the 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, the fight against terrorism and foreign occupation interventions.

547. Iraq was satisfied that the Syrian Arab Republic had 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 the challenges faced. Iraq congratulated the Syrian Arab Republic for having accepted recommendations and having shown its commitment to improving human rights.

548. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the efforts and commitments of the Syrian Arab Republic to strengthen the State's 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 Government of the Syrian Arab Republic had continued its cooperation with United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to facilitate the distribution of humanitarian aid.

549. Nepal thanked the Syrian Arab Republic for the engagement with the universal periodic review and for having accepted most of the recommendations, including its three recommendations. Nepal took positive note of the enactment of the law on children's rights.

550. Nigeria commended the continued cooperation of the Syrian Arab Republic with human rights mechanisms and appreciated the efforts made by the State to fulfil its human rights obligations through the strengthening of its legal and institutional frameworks to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.

551. The Philippines (video statement) thanked the Syrian Arab Republic for having accepted its two recommendations to combat trafficking in persons and to address violence against women and children. The Philippines acknowledged the country's constructive engagement in combating trafficking in persons, including the support to repatriate Filipino victims and file cases against perpetrators.

552. The Russian Federation noted that the acceptance of most of the recommendations with a constructive attitude demonstrated the openness of the Syrian Arab Republic to dialogue and cooperation with international monitoring mechanisms. The improvement in human rights had been limited by the long internal conflict, which was the main obstacle to normalizing the situation of the illegal presence in the country of foreign troops and the unilateral sanctions that violated international law. The Russian Federation referred to the terrorist aggression faced by the country. The successful completion of the third cycle of the universal periodic review showed that the State was willing to strengthen its capacity to promote and protect human rights and improve its national human rights system.

553. Sri Lanka (video statement) commended the constructive engagement of the Syrian Arab Republic in the State's third review and appreciated the acceptance of its three recommendations. It welcomed the progressive steps taken to improve human rights, including the enactment of amnesty laws, laws to facilitate the return of Syrian refugees, the law on children's rights, and measures to improve access to civil registration and documentation. Unilateral coercive measures had worsened the humanitarian situation, affecting the provision of humanitarian aid, and there was a pressing need to lift all sanctions.

554. Türkiye deplored the rejection by the Syrian Arab Republic of its universal periodic review recommendations, stating that they had been rejected under the pretext that they had been politically motivated. It noted that the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic had claimed that there was no civil war in the country. Instead of having stopped the killings and enforced disappearances and assumed its responsibilities for the atrocities committed during the conflict, the Syrian Arab Republic had found excuses not to abide by the State's international law obligations. Türkiye informed the Human Rights Council that 3.6 million Syrians had found refuge in the country.

555. UN-Women, in a joint statement with the United Nations country team, led by the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Syrian Arab Republic (video statement), stated that the recommendations accepted and the Government responses were entry points for the United Nations in the Syrian Arab Republic to support, through its programmes, the fulfilment of the fundamental rights of the Syrian people. The devastating impact of over 11 years of the crisis had led to an unprecedented level of need and suffering, reminding all delegations present of their important task to help to improve human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic. The United Nations country team would continue to contribute to improving and protecting the rights of the people.

556. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stressed that the refusal of the Syrian Arab Republic to accept the recommendations to end attacks against citizens had shown the lack of real interest in meaningfully engaging with the universal periodic review process. It deplored the 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 process and encouraged the State to submit a midterm report addressing the recommendations accepted, including those to end enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, the recruitment of child soldiers and torture, and to investigate alleged human rights violations and hold perpetrators to account.

557. The Syrian Arab Republic raised a point of order on the use of United Nations terminology. It requested that the Human Rights Council use respectful language by avoiding all forms of provocation in accordance with practices adopted under the auspices of the United Nations, in particular for the universal periodic review, and conduct a review of the human rights situation in all countries without discrimination and on the basis of equality.

558. 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 the freedom of expression and the opinions of all countries. He called upon the secretariat to ensure that official terminology be reflected in the report, taking into account the fact that the Council was a subsidiary body of the General Assembly.

559. UNFPA (video statement) acknowledged the efforts made to implement 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 services and comprehensive gender-based violence prevention and response services and increasing the awareness of sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence; improving institutional capacities to accelerate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; supporting the social integration and empowerment of young people, 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. UNFPA would work with relevant partners under the framework of its ninth country programme document, integrating human rights with the United Nations strategic framework and national priorities.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

560. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Syrian Arab Republic, nine other stakeholders made statements.

561. The Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (video statement) expressed concern about the persistent use of enforced disappearance, detention, torture and ill-treatment by the Syrian authorities, who furthermore enjoyed immunity provisions preventing victims from having 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 detention. It also urged the United Nations to establish an independent international humanitarian mechanism to monitor the conditions of detainees on Syrian territory.

562. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (video statement) commended the recommendations made to ensure non-discrimination against women and girls, in particular relating to taking legislative action and on withdrawing reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It noted, however, the existing legal gap in terms of domestic violence. The legal measures accepted and taken by the State regarding the return of refugees and displaced Syrians must be gender-responsive and ensure the right to property.

563. The Meezaan Center for Human Rights welcomed the acceptance by the Syrian Arab Republic of the recommendations to criminalize the use of torture and to release all those arbitrarily detained or forcibly disappeared. It noted, however, that those 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 it therefore urged the State to carry out investigations and fair trials.

564. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement) expressed concern about the ongoing violations against religious and ethnic minorities, regretting that there was no evidence that the previously agreed recommendations on freedom of religion had been implemented. It commended the acceptance by the State, during the present cycle, of the recommendations to end such discrimination but noted that their full implementation must ensure accountability. It 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.

565. 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 and gender-based violence, and violations of freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. It therefore regretted the State's refusal to cooperate with the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic and the 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, investigating those crimes. Moreover, it urged the State to implement the recommendations accepted through the ratification of international conventions protecting human rights.

566. 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 during 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 had been victims of terrorist activities, in order to provide them with better living conditions.

567. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) commended the acceptance by the Syrian Arab Republic of the recommendations related to arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearances and children in armed conflict but remained concerned by the State's refusal

to implement a ceasefire. It noted the failure of the Syrian authorities to protect 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.

568. 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 and vulnerable groups, to create an international mechanism to coordinate the claims regarding missing persons and to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

569. The Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement) underlined the importance of the recommendations regarding the reduction of poverty and the provision of social services to citizens. It referred to 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 and to proceed with reconstruction in response to war damage, and it called for an end to the unilateral economic sanctions harming the Syrian people.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

570. 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.

571. The delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic stated that, during the discussion, several issues raised had been covered during the review by the Working Group.

572. The Syrian Arab Republic had adopted genuine measures on the ground to protect people from enforced disappearance. That had been done through a number of laws, including decree Nos. 21 (2012) and 20 (2013) concerning the crime of abduction in all its forms. The laws of the Syrian Arab Republic sanctioned all those guilty of abduction regardless of the reasons. The Government had adopted a mechanism to obtain information on missing persons and, during the war, the national reconciliation committee had received information relating to the whereabouts of individuals, so as to establish the crime, the places of detention and the measures taken.

573. There were no secret lists, and information was provided to families concerning the whereabouts of those detained. The Government had collaborated with the International Committee of the Red Cross and civil society and had provided them with access to prisons under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior.

574. The delegation reiterated the State's gratitude to those countries and non-governmental organizations that had participated in the review and that had submitted recommendations that reflected their interest in cooperating with the Syrian Arab Republic for the promotion and protection of human rights in what had been exceptional circumstances. The Government was committed to implementing the recommendations that it had accepted in good faith, in line with its national priorities and in the best interests of Syrian citizens in terms of human rights, including those relating to the right to development and meeting the essential needs resulting from the ongoing war and the unilateral coercive measures.

Iceland

575. 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;⁶⁶

(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;⁶⁷

(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 16/21.⁶⁸

576. 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).

577. The outcome of the review of Iceland comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁶⁹ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.⁷⁰

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

578. The delegation of Iceland stated that the promotion and protection of human rights was a core priority for the Government of Iceland, in both domestic and foreign policies.

579. Iceland considered that the universal periodic review offered an exceptional opportunity to regularly hold oneself to account, take stock and learn from others.

580. Iceland respected the core concept of the universal periodic review, namely, broad stakeholder consultations. In that light, it had established a government steering committee on human rights, which, since 2017, had served as a formal platform for human rights consultations and cooperation across all ministries. Iceland had closely involved Icelandic civil society in the review process. Children and young people, including through the Youth Council for the Sustainable Development Goals, had played an important role.

581. Iceland had welcomed the 230 recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review, and its overall approach had been to accept the recommendations on which the Government could foresee measures being taken before the next review, or where measures had already been or were being implemented. The Government had submitted an addendum to the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on 4 April 2022 with responses including explanations with regard to all the recommendations noted.

582. 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 would be presented to the parliament in 2023.

583. The process for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was underway. After careful consideration, a decision had been made to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure 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, preparation for the ratification of the Optional Protocol was planned.

584. The delegation underlined the Government's firm commitment to fighting sexual and gender-based violence. Significant efforts had been made to ensure faster and higher quality

⁶⁶ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/ISL/1](#).

⁶⁷ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/ISL/2](#).

⁶⁸ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/ISL/3](#).

⁶⁹ [A/HRC/50/7](#).

⁷⁰ See also [A/HRC/50/7/Add.1](#).

investigations and prosecutions in sexual and gender-based violence cases, including enhanced financing and additional training for police and prosecutors.

585. Combating trafficking in persons was a top priority. In 2019, the Government's policies had been outlined in a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons and other forms of exploitation, which, since then, had been the foundation of a strengthened approach to the prevention of and prosecution for trafficking in persons and the protection of victims, as well as enhanced partnerships and consultations across the Administration and with the police.

586. Significant steps had been taken in 2018, when the parliament had adopted two anti-discrimination laws, namely, 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 through a bill having been passed by the parliament in June 2022, which covered equal treatment in all areas of society irrespective of race, ethnicity, religion, life stance, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, or sex characteristics.

587. In June 2022, the parliament had unanimously adopted a resolution on the first action plan on the rights of LGBTIQI and other 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.

588. The Government had adopted a new and coordinated approach to refugee reception and integration, aimed at ensuring the quicker and better inclusion of refugees into the community. That had gone hand in hand with a detailed action plan to further facilitate the integration of all immigrants and to monitor the societal perception of the immigrant population in Iceland. The Government intended also to formulate a comprehensive immigration policy in the coming years, aimed at ensuring that persons who settled in Iceland had the opportunity to integrate and actively participate in society and in the labour market.

589. The revision of the Labour Code 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.

590. The delegation underlined that the fight against climate change was a core priority for the Government; hence, the recommendations on human rights and the environment had been accepted.

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

591. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iceland, 13 delegations made statements.

592. Libya (video statement) commended the commitment of the Government of Iceland to combating racism and xenophobia and preventing hate speech and its endeavour to amend laws to guarantee the necessary protection for people to be on an equal footing with others in society and without discrimination.

593. Maldives commended Iceland for the consistent efforts made to promote and protect human rights at both 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 existed in the education system to address the challenges faced by children with disabilities and special needs.

594. Namibia (video statement) commended Iceland for having accepted close to 95 per cent of the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. Iceland had accepted the recommendation of Namibia to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It took note of the State's position regarding the withdrawal of the reservation to article 20, paragraph 1, of the International

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and it would continue to constructively engage with Iceland on that reservation.

595. Nepal thanked Iceland for having accepted most of the recommendations made during the universal periodic review, including the recommendations by Nepal. 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 comprehensive law on gender equality, were noteworthy.

596. 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 trafficking in persons and other forms of exploitation, as well as the policies in place to ensure the protection of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families.

597. The Philippines (video statement) thanked Iceland for having accepted its recommendations on ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, establishing a national human rights institution fully compliant with the Paris Principles, combating discrimination against persons with disabilities, and ensuring greater 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 to commit to continuing to address the problem of racism, discrimination, xenophobia and hate speech. It acknowledged the State'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.

598. The Russian Federation noted that Iceland had accepted all the recommendations made by the Russian Federation regarding: criminal legislation on the punishment for racist statements and trafficking in persons; improving ways to identify victims of trafficking in persons; and providing sufficient funding to combat trafficking in persons. It hoped that the universal periodic review recommendations accepted would be adequately implemented to enable Iceland to advance the areas of human rights where the country was currently lacking.

599. Tunisia (video statement) thanked Iceland for having accepted 218 of the 230 recommendations received. It expressed appreciation for the continuing efforts to create a national human rights institution, prevent and combat all forms of violence and discrimination against women, support gender equality, and combat trafficking in persons and all other forms of exploitation. It appreciated the 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. It also appreciated that the Government had started to work on the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the measures taken to integrate immigrants.

600. Uganda commended the Government of Iceland for the constructive and consultative methods used to determine which recommendations to accept. The fact that over 95 per cent of the universal periodic review recommendations had been accepted by Iceland confirmed the State's commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, which would greatly benefit the people of Iceland.

601. Ukraine commended the progress made by Iceland to protect human rights and the continued firm commitment to the promotion of human rights at national and international levels. It welcomed the efforts made to establish a strong and independent national human rights institution and to realize a child-friendly policy for Iceland, particularly through the adoption of the action plan and comprehensive implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the adoption of the Act on the Integration of Services in the Interest of Children's Prosperity.

602. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the commitment of Iceland to promoting and protecting human rights, both at home and around the world. It was pleased by the State's acceptance of its recommendation to build upon the 2021 Human Slavery Act by increasing training for the police, prosecutors and judges on

how to investigate and prosecute modern slavery, and by sharing its experiences internationally. It welcomed the decision of Iceland to examine the introduction of a criminal law provision that would expressly consider racist motivation for an offence as an aggravating circumstance, and it recommended that that consideration be positively and swiftly made and that focus be placed on its implementation. It encouraged Iceland to submit an optional midterm report.

603. The United Republic of Tanzania commended the decision of Iceland to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into legislation and welcomed the State's efforts in the fight against sexual and gender-based violence.

604. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (video statement) highlighted the acceptance by Iceland of most of the recommendations received, including most of those made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, such as the one referring to the adaptation of the country's legislation to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to increase employment rates in favour of that vulnerable group. It wished Iceland success in the implementation of the recommendations accepted, especially through the strengthening of the State's public policies in favour of migrants, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable populations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

605. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Iceland, six other stakeholders made statements.

606. The Lutheran World Federation (video statement) welcomed the fact that the Government of Iceland had accepted the bulk of the recommendations contained in the report of the Working Group. It regretted that, with the exception of refugees fleeing Ukraine, the Government of Iceland had been restrictive with regard to the rights of refugees and had introduced a bill amending the State's immigration law, which prohibited the issuing of residence permits to asylum-seekers on the basis that they had 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 on 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 to combat all forms of discrimination against persons with disabilities, and it urged Iceland to strengthen its efforts and expedite the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities into legislation and increase efforts to improve financial security in Iceland.

607. The Center for Global Nonkilling congratulated Iceland on the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and the work to train judges, prosecutors, police officers and other professionals on the requirements of the Convention. It considered that Iceland had not yet reached the desired results and inquired about the measures planned to ensure that victims of violence received a better response from professionals, leading to more victims reporting abuse and receiving justice. While being thankful for the improved legislation on consent and rape, stating that only a "yes" was consent, it declared that court professionals had still been referring to the old legislation in rape cases and it inquired about plans to improve the implementation of current law on consent. It congratulated Iceland on having accepted the recommendations made to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and inquired about the reason behind the delay and the plans for the ratification and implementation of the Convention.

608. The Alliance Defending Freedom declared that Iceland had refused to recognize its failure to affirm the dignity of all persons with disabilities, including those with Down syndrome. Although it commended the Government of Iceland for its work to progressively incorporate the protections contained in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, it reported that the European Down Syndrome Association had estimated that 85 per cent of pregnant women in Iceland chose to undergo prenatal screening and that, of those pregnancies that had screened positive for Down syndrome, close to 100 per cent had

been terminated. The Alliance Defending Freedom declared that, as a result, Iceland had nearly eradicated Down syndrome in society owing to extreme abortion laws.

609. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed the full or partial acceptance by Iceland of 220 out of 230 recommendations and particularly the State's commitment to establishing a strong, independent and effective national human rights institution. 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. Amnesty International welcomed the State's support for the recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and urged the Government to implement them without delay. It regretted that Iceland had noted the recommendations to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and encouraged the State to reverse its position. It urged Iceland to adopt the already proposed legislative measures to fight sexual, gender-based and domestic violence and to strengthen access to justice for women victims of violence. It also urged Iceland to submit a midterm progress report.

610. United Nations Watch (video statement) commended Iceland for its solid record on political rights and civil liberties, particularly in the area of gender equality. It welcomed the State's 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 the State's Muslim minority population, and it encouraged Iceland to speedily pass the proposed anti-discrimination laws that would recognize racially aggravated crimes and national or ethnic origin as grounds for discrimination. While congratulating Iceland on the recent official recognition of its small Jewish community, it referred to the responsibility of the authorities to ensure the security of the members and their communal infrastructure. There had been an increase in antisemitic abuse online and in the country's mainstream media under the false guise of anti-Israel sentiments. United Nations Watch urged Iceland to adopt the working definition of antisemitism as formulated by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance and commit to a national programme of Holocaust education focused on the plight of Jews and Roma as a means of addressing antisemitism and racism in the wider community.

611. Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais, Iran – "ARC" (video statement) commended Iceland for having been the first country in the world that had obtained an equal pay law and certification to secure equal pay for equal work. It inquired about the reason for the State not yet having ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It considered that postponing the acceptance of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 121.4 and 121.12–121.16 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. The acceptance of the recommendation contained in paragraph 121.17 could have provided much needed support to human rights defenders.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

612. 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 two recommendations, indicating which parts of the recommendations had been supported and which parts had been noted.

613. The delegation thanked the secretariat for its invaluable guidance and the troika – Argentina, Finland and Senegal – for their excellent work.

614. Iceland had implemented a number of strategic initiatives since its previous review to promote human rights in the country, and the Government remained fully committed to continuing to implement the universal periodic review recommendations. Iceland would continue to involve civil society organizations in the country 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. The delegation also confirmed that Iceland would, like the previous time, submit a voluntary midterm report in 2024.

615. The delegation underlined that Iceland remained firmly committed to promoting and protecting human rights and would strive to find adequate solutions and responses as new human rights challenges arose. 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.

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

616. 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;⁷¹

(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;⁷²

(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 16/21.⁷³

617. 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).

618. The outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁷⁴ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.⁷⁵

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

619. The delegation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela considered the universal periodic review as a great opportunity to put into practice the extraordinary political and institutional mechanisms contained in the Constitution of the State to ensure the enjoyment of the fundamental rights of its people. The universal periodic review had also allowed the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to address the advances and challenges in the promotion and protection of human rights. For that purpose, the State had, with OHCHR, put into place cooperation and technical assistance mechanisms to strengthen the human rights model in the country. The delegation highlighted the presence of staff of OHCHR in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

620. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had extended invitations to several special rapporteurs, in particular those on the right to development, on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, 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

⁷¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/VEN/1](#).

⁷² [A/HRC/WG.6/40/VEN/2](#).

⁷³ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/VEN/3](#).

⁷⁴ [A/HRC/50/8](#).

⁷⁵ See also [A/HRC/50/8/Add.1](#).

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.

621. The delegation highlighted two elements that had been serious challenges during the third cycle review. First, the COVID-19 pandemic had had a negative impact on humanity, having exacerbated injustices and inequalities characterized by the uneven access to vaccines and treatments. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had managed to mitigate and control the pandemic and had reached high levels of vaccination and recovery, despite the unilateral coercive measures imposed against that the country, which had blocked free access to food, medicines and medical equipment before and during the pandemic. Second, the delegation highlighted the 502 unilateral coercive measures and other dispositions imposed on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela by other countries, which had violated the human rights of its people, including the right to development, as stressed by the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights after her visit to the country.

622. Within that difficult context, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had made significant efforts to comply with its obligations on the promotion and protection of human rights and the well-being of its people, including regarding the right to development, despite external pressure. The Government, through its economic and social policies, had allocated 77 per cent of the national budget to the protection and social security of its people. In particular, the delegation highlighted the 2,800,000 decent housing provided between 2016 and 2021, the provision of 4,100,000 comfortable and safe housing having benefited more than 11 million people and the local committees for the supply and distribution of food having benefited 7 million families.

623. The delegation underlined that the right to education benefited from direct public investments and policies. Eighty-four per cent of educational institutions belonged to the public sector and 93 per cent of them benefited from a special programme to provide food free of charge for students. It highlighted the technological platform “Sistema patria”, through which 21 million people received direct and non-discriminatory social attention from the State to guarantee their economic and social rights.

624. The delegation referred to the irreversible democratization process occurring in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which encouraged the participation of the population of the country. Social justice within a framework of democratic freedoms was being consolidated. Since 1999, there had been 29 elections in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, with the increasing participation of the people exercising their political rights.

625. The delegation underlined that the third universal periodic review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had 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 and with OHCHR. That had resulted in the high number of responses and the large amount of information provided to the 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 total recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. Those recommendations would be consciously implemented, while others were already being implemented in the framework of the national plan on 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 had noted, the delegation 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.

626. The delegation 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 that regard, it was forbidden to restrict the rights and freedoms that were contradictory to democratic life, such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to information, the right to freedom of association and peaceful assembly, and the right to freedom of religion or belief. Furthermore, political, civil, economic, social and cultural organizations were enjoying their rights without limitations other than those contained in the Constitution and laws.

627. The delegation indicated that, day after day, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela was strengthening its policies in favour of gender equality and equity and to protect vulnerable groups, including Indigenous People and people of African descent.

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

628. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 13 delegations made statements.

629. 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 subsidized and free public services and the budgetary allocations of the State 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 for their removal.

630. Algeria (video statement) welcomed the support of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for the recommendations to further guarantee human rights, in particular those of the most vulnerable persons, to combat violence against women and girls through coordinated and comprehensive preventive measures, and to ensure access to justice and remedies for victims. Algeria appreciated the efforts made to overcome the difficult social and economic situation that had affected the country's ability to make the progress necessary to promote and protect human rights.

631. Azerbaijan noted with appreciation that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had accepted most of the recommendations. It commended the State for its constructive engagement with and commitment to the universal periodic review process, and it congratulated the country on its continuous efforts to promote and protect all human rights, including the right to development.

632. Belarus (video statement) welcomed the fact that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had accepted most of the recommendations, demonstrating the State's commitment to its international human rights obligations. That would contribute to further strengthening 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.

633. Belgium noted with appreciation the acceptance by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of the recommendations to investigate all instances of extrajudicial killing and the excessive use of force by security forces, including in the context of protests. Other recommendations to refrain from attacks on and the arbitrary arrest of people exercising their right to freedom of expression, and to end impunity in the case of violations of that right, had not been 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 Office of the Ombudsperson.

634. The Plurinational State of Bolivia (video statement) 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 12 voluntary commitments made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

635. Botswana (video statement) recalled its concerns about cases reported by OHCHR of killings in the context of security operations or protests and cases of the disproportionate use of force to repress protests. Botswana called upon the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to carry out impartial investigations into those allegations with a view to ensuring the full accountability of 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.

636. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of the majority of the recommendations, including those referring to the harmonization of the national human rights institution with the Paris Principles. Burkina Faso encouraged the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to pursue efforts to ensure respect for, and the protection, implementation and promotion of, human rights in the country and to implement the recommendations accepted.

637. 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.

638. Cambodia appreciated the acceptance by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela of the majority of the recommendations made during the State's 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 Venezuelan society.

639. 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 and those contained in the successive reports of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. It highlighted the voluntary commitments made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It referred to the importance of the commitments made to strengthen the enjoyment of the right to freedom of expression and opinion and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association, which constituted the basis for strengthening a State that was respectful of human rights and committed to transparency and dialogue. Chile positively considered the possibility of 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. It appreciated the acceptance of the recommendation to protect the rights of women and girls.

640. China (video statement) appreciated the efforts made by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to promote and protect 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 and the 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 that State to immediately lift those measures.

641. Cuba congratulated the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on its engagement with the universal periodic review and welcomed the large number of recommendations accepted. It reiterated that the universal periodic review was the ideal mechanism to analyse the human rights situation in all States on equal grounds. Cuba recognized the commitment of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the human rights and well-being of its people, despite the multiple challenges imposed by the aggressive campaigns and unilateral coercive measures against the country. It requested the immediate end of those illegitimate and illegal measures.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

642. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

643. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the International Bar Association (video statement), 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 had had to leave the country. Lawyers reported having been hindered in their ability to prepare an adequate

defence for their clients. The possible criminalization of the legitimate professional activities of lawyers had increased after the passing of the bill on international cooperation. The organization urged the Government to take immediate measures to safeguard the independence of lawyers and to provide them with protection.

644. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers welcomed the acceptance of 221 recommendations and the presentation of 12 voluntary commitments, including on 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. The organization requested that the Government continue the reform of the justice system and implement legislative and legal reforms with a human rights-based approach.

645. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed the recommendations on the implementation of public policies to guarantee gender equality and the rights of LGBTQI 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 LGBTQI persons and their families. It regretted that the Government had not accepted the recommendations addressing restrictions on the activities of human right defenders. It requested that the Government work jointly with civil society movements and organizations to implement the recommendations accepted.

646. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (VIDES) (video statement), expressed concern regarding the continuing denial of the rights of Indigenous People to their ancestral territories. That exposed them to invasion by persons with the intention to extract natural resources and minerals, having a negative impact on the environment and jeopardizing access to food and safe water. The organization recommended that the State protect the territories occupied by Indigenous People and recognize the collective property of the lands, ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, and adopt efficient measures to ensure access to and the quality of education for Indigenous and peasant children.

647. Caritas Internationalis – International Confederation of Catholic Charities (video statement) indicated that, despite some significant advances in the right to food, there had been no impact on the people owing to economic inequalities. It recommended that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela support measures to facilitate humanitarian aid, adopt measures to re-establish an economic balance in the country, and improve social programmes for food security and access to food. It further recommended that the State derogate legislation and regulation that negatively affected the food system; implement security measures to protect farmers and their goods; provide resources to satisfy the food necessities of the dependent population; resume the publication of updated data on the food system; and accept a visit of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food.

648. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement) regretted that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had not accepted the recommendations to guarantee the independence of the justice system, the State Prosecutor's Office and the Office of the Ombudsperson; 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 recognize and address the complex humanitarian emergency. It recommended that the State adopt concrete and immediate measures to ensure access to basic needs. It called upon other States to support the mechanisms for protection and investigation, such as the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the permanent presence of OHCHR in the country.

649. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation denounced the unjustified restrictions of civic space, including restrictions on 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 had given 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 had been announced. The organization called upon the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to address the above-mentioned issues, including the derogation of illegal and undue restrictions, the restitution of the media, and censorship, and to provide freedom to all people detained for having expressed themselves and defended their rights.

650. 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 unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights had been able to visit the country. It urged the Government to respond positively to the requests for visits by other special rapporteurs, in particular the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and the Special Rapporteur 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 of treaty bodies. It regretted that the State had not accepted the recommendations on the independence of the judiciary or on cooperation with the independent international fact-finding mission on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It recommended that the State fully cooperate with the mission, whose mandate must be renewed.

651. Human Rights Watch stated that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had not implemented the recommendations on the expression of dissent, the release of persons arbitrarily detained, abuses by security forces or the strengthening of judicial independence. It stressed that the crackdown on dissent continued. The harassment and prosecution of independent journalists and civil society organizations had left millions of Venezuelans unable to gain access to basic health care and adequate nutrition and had generated the largest migration crisis in Latin America. The outcome of the universal periodic review should include the establishment of 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 action force of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, overhauling the judiciary, investigating human rights violations, allowing apolitical humanitarian aid into the country, and ensuring the conditions for free and fair elections.

652. The Women's International Democratic Federation welcomed the creation of plans and programmes to address the health care of women. It recognized the relevance of social programmes to finance the inclusion of women, particularly those with disabilities or with 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 in 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

653. 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.

654. In closing, the delegation confirmed that the universal periodic review was 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. It regretted that some recommendations had been 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, and the exercise of some social rights, such as the right to health or to food. It considered that, for the most part, those recommendations evidenced a clear political background.

655. The delegation highlighted with satisfaction that, in addition to having implemented the 221 universal periodic review recommendations accepted, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had assumed 12 voluntary commitments covering a wide range of areas. Such voluntary commitments and all the recommendations accepted would be incorporated into the next national plan on human rights of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. It affirmed

the candidacy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for re-election to the Human Rights Council.

Zimbabwe

656. 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;⁷⁶

(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;⁷⁷

(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 16/21.⁷⁸

657. 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).

658. The outcome of the review of Zimbabwe comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁷⁹ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.⁸⁰

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

659. The delegation of Zimbabwe stated that it was a great honour and privilege to address the Human Rights Council on the occasion of the consideration of the outcome of the universal periodic review of Zimbabwe. The delegation expressed its gratitude to the Vice-President and to the troika, namely, Armenia, Luxembourg and Namibia. It also acknowledged the member and observer States for their constructive participation in the review and thanked the secretariat for its timely support and guidance.

660. The delegation reiterated the commitment of Zimbabwe to the universal periodic review mechanism and stated that the country was determined to continue contributing effectively to the success of that mechanism. To that end, Zimbabwe stood ready to engage with all States and stakeholders.

661. During the review, Zimbabwe had received 264 recommendations and immediately supported 127 recommendations, noted 39 and deferred 98 for further consideration.

662. Of the 98 recommendations deferred, 41 had since enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe and 57 had been noted. Consequently, a total of 168 recommendations had enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe and 96 had been noted. In identifying those recommendations that would 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.

663. A national steering committee on the universal periodic review had been established, comprising government representatives, cooperating partners, the national human rights

⁷⁶ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/ZWE/1](#).

⁷⁷ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/ZWE/2](#).

⁷⁸ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/ZWE/3](#).

⁷⁹ [A/HRC/50/9](#).

⁸⁰ See also [A/HRC/50/9/Add.1](#).

institution and civil society organizations. The committee had been tasked with drafting a national action plan on the implementation of the recommendations supported.

664. With a view to further strengthening the legal and policy framework, the Government had continued its 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.

665. Significant progress had been made in the amendment to the Private Voluntary Organisations Act. The Private Voluntary Organisations Act amendment bill had undergone an inclusive consultation process and was before Parliament. The bill was aimed at addressing the deficiencies relating to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing, which had been identified in the mutual evaluation report of the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group of 2016 and which had led to Zimbabwe having been grey-listed by the Financial Action Task Force. Following internal reforms, Zimbabwe had since been delisted.

666. Some of the recommendations noted had been inconsistent with national principles, programmes, policies and values, while others had already been sufficiently provided for in the legal framework.

667. Zimbabwe had continued to face a number of challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change-induced phenomena and the imposition of unilateral coercive measures. Cyclical droughts and devastating cyclones had threatened food security and the livelihoods of the people of Zimbabwe, despite government initiatives and agricultural input schemes to support communal and commercial farmers.

668. The imposition of economic sanctions by some countries in the West had 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 had consequently limited resource mobilization for the domestic market. The delegation reiterated the call of the Government for the removal of the economic sanctions to enable the full realization of human rights and economic growth in the country.

669. Overcompliance by international financial institutions had compounded the difficulties faced by Zimbabwe in its efforts to mobilize resources for the provision of social services, including education and health services. Zimbabwe appreciated the cooperation, assistance and partnership of its development partners and the international community in promoting and protecting human rights. It was undertaking the implementation of all the recommendations supported.

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

670. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe, 13 delegations made statements.

671. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Zimbabwe had supported the vast majority of the recommendations received, including those made by the Russian Federation, demonstrating the responsible attitude of the Government towards strengthening the 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 it called for the unconditional and immediate lifting of those coercive measures.

672. Senegal welcomed the steps taken by Zimbabwe to strengthen measures to promote and protect human rights, including the strengthening of the participation of women in political life and the adoption of a national policy for persons with disabilities. It wished Zimbabwe success in the implementation of the recommendations supported.

673. 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 Marriages Act, which permitted child marriage, had enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe. However, other recommendations relating to the ratification of certain

international human rights instruments had been noted. Sierra Leone encouraged Zimbabwe to ratify the international human rights instruments concerned and to work towards abolishing the death penalty.

674. South Africa commended Zimbabwe for having supported 168 of the 264 recommendations 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 had enjoyed the support of Zimbabwe. It wished the State success in implementing the recommendations supported.

675. South Sudan commended Zimbabwe for the efforts made to promote and protect human rights in the country. It also commended Zimbabwe for the decision taken to support some of the recommendations received, which reflected the Government's commitment to implementing them.

676. Sri Lanka (video statement) noted that all three of the recommendations it had made during the review had 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 programme on grants to aid in tuition had continued to support the most disadvantaged primary and secondary school learners.

677. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the positive and transparent engagement of Zimbabwe with the universal periodic review mechanism during the State's review and thanked Zimbabwe for having supported the recommendations made by the Syrian Arab Republic. It commended Zimbabwe for having supported 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.

678. Tunisia (video statement) thanked Zimbabwe for having supported most of the recommendations 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 recommendations supported.

679. Uganda commended Zimbabwe for having meticulously considered all the recommendations received and for having supported those that spoke to the truth and the reality of the country as an African nation. It expressed confidence that Zimbabwe would continue to champion the human rights of its people and it commended the Government for the positive human rights developments in the country.

680. UN-Habitat (video statement) welcomed the recommendations by participating States on achieving an adequate standard of living for all within the scope of the National Development Strategy of Zimbabwe. It appreciated the recommendations on providing access to housing and basic services, including safe drinking water. It had provided technical assistance for the development of the Zimbabwe National 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 programme on the regularization of informal settlements.

681. UNFPA (video statement) commended Zimbabwe for its efforts to address the needs of women and young people. UNFPA continued to be instrumental in addressing gender-based violence through innovations such as mobile one-stop centres and through the strengthening of the health system. It looked forward to receiving continued political and financial support from the Government of Zimbabwe and from friends of Zimbabwe in its ongoing initiatives to respond to the needs of young people and women.

682. The United Republic of Tanzania expressed appreciation to Zimbabwe for the State's 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 had 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 having amended the Education Act, inter alia, to incorporate human rights norms. It noted with concern the continuation of the unilateral coercive measures imposed by some countries, which threatened the enjoyment of socioeconomic rights of the people of Zimbabwe.

683. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (video statement) welcomed the cooperation of Zimbabwe with the universal periodic review mechanism and welcomed the frank responses provided by the delegation of Zimbabwe 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 an emphasis on the most vulnerable. It wished Zimbabwe every success in the implementation of the recommendations supported.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

684. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Zimbabwe, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

685. SOS Kinderdorf International (video statement) appreciated the efforts made by Zimbabwe to improve the situation of children in the country. It noted the necessity to strengthen efforts, including by enacting the bill to amend the Children's Act and bill on child justice, ratifying the Births and Deaths Registration Act, ensuring 12 years of free primary and secondary education for girls and boys, improving access to education in marginalized communities, ending child marriage, and strengthening measures aimed at supporting children's participation in decision-making at all levels, targeting children from marginalized communities, including children with disabilities and in alternative care.

686. The Lutheran World Federation (video statement) 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 to implement all the recommendations supported. It urged Zimbabwe to prioritize the implementation of those recommendations relating to: the rights to quality education and health; sexual, gender-based and domestic violence against women; social protection; the rights of persons with disabilities; the right to water and sanitation; and human rights and the environment.

687. Lawyers for Lawyers, in a joint statement with the International Bar Association (video statement), welcomed the decision of Zimbabwe to support some of the recommendations relating to the protection of human rights defenders, including lawyers. It 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. It urged Zimbabwe to implement all the recommendations supported, 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.

688. The International Lesbian and Gay Association welcomed the decision of Zimbabwe to support the recommendations relating to protecting 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 urged Zimbabwe to decriminalize same-sex acts between consenting adults.

689. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (video statement) noted that, since the second cycle of the universal periodic review, Zimbabwe had made huge strides in improving the human rights situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. It encouraged Zimbabwe to fulfil its human rights obligations relating to equality and non-discrimination. It urged Zimbabwe to decriminalize same-sex relations between consenting adults by repealing section 73 of the

Criminal Law (Codification and Reform) Act, which criminalized sodomy and by adopting measures to eliminate discrimination, stigmatization and violence against persons based on their real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity.

690. Centre pour les droits civils et politiques – Centre CCPR commended Zimbabwe for having supported two recommendations on addressing violence against women, children and all persons based on their sexual orientation and gender identity, and on protecting intersex minors from non-consensual surgeries and violations of bodily integrity. It expressed its commitment to work with the authorities to implement those 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 of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

691. 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 by-elections in 2022. Non-governmental organizations were facing increasing crackdowns by the authorities. The bill of 2021 to amend the Private Voluntary Organisations Act posed a grave threat to the operations of non-governmental organizations. The organization called upon 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 bill to amend the Private Voluntary Organisations Act.

692. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement) applauded the efforts made by Zimbabwe to participate in the universal periodic review process. It was pleased that Zimbabwe had supported 41 of the recommendations deferred, but it was concerned that the country had noted the remaining 57 recommendations deferred. It called upon Zimbabwe to expedite the implementation of all the recommendations supported and to reconsider the recommendations noted. Zimbabwe should also align its conduct with the recommendations supported by stopping the ongoing persecution of activists and by refraining from using the law to close civic space ahead of the elections in 2023.

693. The International Commission of Jurists welcomed the support of Zimbabwe for the recommendation made by Australia to ensure free and fair presidential and parliamentary elections in 2023, and it also welcomed the State's support for the recommendation made by Uruguay regarding journalists and human rights defenders. To implement those recommendations, the authorities must immediately stop the attacks and recriminations against journalists and human rights defenders. The organization called upon Zimbabwe to ensure that human rights organizations and journalists could operate without fear, to ensure that the Private Voluntary Organisations Act did not infringe upon civic space, and to guarantee free, credible, transparent and fair elections in 2023.

694. Amnesty International (video statement) was concerned about the lack of progress in the implementation of the recommendations supported during 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 civic space was further threatened by the introduction of the bill to amend the Private Voluntary Organisations Act before the general election in July 2023. It called upon Zimbabwe to establish an independent, impartial, transparent and effective investigation into the disappearances of Joanah Mamombe, Cecelia Chimbiri and Netsai Marova.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

695. 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.

696. 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 that issue had been canvassed through a countrywide

consultation process. The people had communicated their preferred stance on that issue, which had been reflected in the Constitution and which had naturally guided the enactment of legislation. Same-sex liaisons and same-sex marriage were prohibited in law.

697. The constitutional and legislative framework adequately protected the rights and freedoms of human rights defenders. During the COVID-19 pandemic when a lockdown had been implemented, some human rights defenders had arranged and held demonstrations without the requisite clearances and in violation of the COVID-19 regulations. That had naturally attracted the reaction of law enforcement authorities, which had resulted in arrests with a view to enforcing COVID-19 regulations and maintaining public order.

698. There had been numerous reports of abductions of political activists by members of opposition parties. While those reports had been widely circulated in the country, 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.

699. The bill on the Private Voluntary Organisations Act had been undergoing the relevant legislative processes and all the non-governmental organizations had been invited to make submissions on that bill.

700. The Constitution provided for freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, and 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, which had also been repealed, had been replaced with the Maintenance of Peace and Order Act. The enactments 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 had been enhanced through the opening of the airwaves with the issuing of broadcasting licences for those who sought such licences. Some journalists had abused those freedoms by having mobilized and addressed illegal gatherings, which had been in violation of laws, including COVID-19 regulations, which had led to their arrest and prosecution. The Constitution, which had 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

701. 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;⁸¹

(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;⁸²

(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 16/21.⁸³

702. 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).

703. The outcome of the review of Lithuania comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁸⁴ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary

⁸¹ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/LTU/1](#).

⁸² [A/HRC/WG.6/40/LTU/2](#).

⁸³ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/LTU/3](#).

⁸⁴ [A/HRC/50/10](#).

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.⁸⁵

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

704. The delegation of Lithuania introduced to the Human Rights Council the State's position on the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review.

705. Lithuania was ready to actively engage in the follow-up process to the universal periodic review. The delegation 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, and ensuring that there was accountability for severe human rights violations, would serve as evidence that peaceful States Members of the United Nations were firmly committed to defending human rights in the twenty-first century.

706. The delegation recalled that, during the session of the Working Group in January 2022, Lithuania 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.

707. As a result of intragovernmental 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.

708. The recommendations received had been comprehensively discussed among State authorities. Moreover, a special information collection form had been uploaded on the Ministry of Justice webpage, allowing for the submission of views from the national human rights institution, ombudspersons, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

709. Regarding the recommendations calling for the ratification of certain international treaties, Lithuania was determined to ratify important conventions, namely, the Istanbul Convention 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.

710. With regard to the fight against hate speech and hate crimes, 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.

711. Lithuania shared the concerns expressed by several member States regarding the protection of women's rights and combating 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 those provisions entered into force in 2023, that warrant would 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 the children.

712. Regarding the rights of national minorities, the process of drafting, by the relevant institutions, of the new law on national minorities was ongoing. Funding for national minority schools had been increased and topics on national minorities had been included in general education programmes. Furthermore, the plan for Roma inclusion in Lithuanian society for

⁸⁵ See also [A/HRC/50/10/Add.1](#).

2022–2023 had been adopted. Additionally, in January 2022, the parliament had adopted a new law that allowed for the names and surnames of Lithuanian citizens belonging to national minorities to be written in personal documents using characters of the Latin alphabet.

713. The delegation highlighted that Lithuania had already introduced the 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.

714. The legal amendments and measures necessary to promote and foster the independent living of persons with disabilities either in the community or at home had been introduced. Additionally, by having implemented a new model of employment, Lithuania aimed to increase 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.

715. 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 civil unions had been submitted to the parliament and had already successfully passed the initial stage of the legislative process.

716. Lithuania was fully committed to further modernizing its penitentiary institutions. The changes made to the management process of the Probation Service were aimed at achieving the more efficient resocialization of persons on probation and at implementing good practices and working models. Moreover, a new prison, with capacity for 400 persons, was scheduled to start functioning in 2026.

717. In conclusion, the Government 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

718. The Seimas Ombudsmen’s Office of Lithuania (video statement) commended Lithuania for having supported the great majority of the recommendations received. The implementation of repeated recommendations aimed at preventing 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. Additionally, cross-cutting systemic problems leading to gaps between legal regulation and real practice, such as the lack of inter-institutional cooperation and the absence of accessible information, should be addressed. Lastly, a national mechanism to coordinate and review the implementation of the recommendations should be established, as the 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

719. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania, 13 delegations made statements.

720. Maldives commended Lithuania for having accepted most of the recommendations 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 it commended the work carried out 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 outcome of the review of Lithuania by consensus.

721. Morocco (video statement) welcomed the many measures adopted by Lithuania to consolidate the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted the efforts made by the Government to protect the rights of the child and welcomed the measures taken to prohibit

all violence, including the corporal punishment of children. It supported the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania.

722. Nepal thanked Lithuania for having accepted the majority of the recommendations 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 action plan for the social integration of persons with disabilities for 2021–2023. It wished Lithuania success in the implementation of the recommendations accepted.

723. The Philippines (video statement) thanked Lithuania for having accepted its recommendations on strengthening measures to prevent gender-based violence and conducting gender-sensitivity training. It acknowledged the initiatives carried out 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 outcome of the review of Lithuania.

724. Poland welcomed the international accreditation of the Seimas Ombudsmen's Office of Lithuania as a national human rights institution with A status, compliant with the Paris Principles. Poland commended Lithuania for the implementation of the State's international voluntary commitments, including through 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 and freedom of religion and belief, in the relevant international human rights forums.

725. The Russian Federation expressed serious concern about the unwillingness of Lithuania to eliminate discrimination based on language in education and employment, about the policy to make the so-called Lithuanian partisans, who were infamous for their cooperation with Nazi Germany, into heroes, and about the concealment of war crimes committed by ethnic Lithuanians. 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. The Russian Federation expressed the hope that the implementation of the recommendations received would serve to overcome the human rights issues faced by Lithuania.

726. Tunisia (video statement) expressed satisfaction at the acceptance by Lithuania 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 to combat hate speech.

727. Ukraine expressed appreciation for the acceptance by Lithuania of the three recommendations it had made. It commended the State's strong record of protecting 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 recommendations accepted and recommended the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania by the Council.

728. 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 to put an end to the existing gender pay gap. It expressed the hope that Lithuania could advance in the implementation of the recommendations accepted during 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.

729. Algeria (video statement) expressed appreciation for the firm commitment of Lithuania to making progress in the area of human rights on the ground and the State's continued engagement in the universal periodic review process. Algeria thanked Lithuania for having accepted the recommendations it had made. It supported the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the outcome of the review of Lithuania.

730. Belarus (video statement) stated that the human rights situation in Lithuania continued to deteriorate, especially in the area of social and economic rights. It added that there were systemic problems in the country, including the ill-treatment of migrants, the suppression of dissent, censorship and the prohibition of Russian-language media, and the glorification of Nazi accomplices. The sanctions war, which officials in Vilnius had unleashed with Brussels and Washington, D.C., violated the human rights of people in different countries and threatened global food security. Despite the rejection by Lithuania of the recommendations it had made, Belarus underscored their relevance and called upon Lithuania to implement them in full.

731. China expressed concern about serious human rights violations in Lithuania. Racism and xenophobia were prominent problems and minority rights were violated. Migrants and refugees faced abuse, and domestic violence, trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation were widespread problems. Lithuania had hosted Central Intelligence Agency secret detention centres where arbitrary detention and torture had been practised. China urged Lithuania to seize the opportunity of the universal periodic review to cease human rights violations and prevent the further deterioration of the human rights situation in the country.

732. Cuba (video statement) expressed satisfaction with the acceptance by Lithuania of the recommendation it had made regarding the prohibition of all advocacy for 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 those important areas. Cuba wished Lithuania success in implementing the universal periodic review recommendations and it supported the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

733. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Lithuania, six other stakeholders made statements.

734. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) expressed concern about antisemitism and Holocaust distortion in the media and on 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 had not been able to obtain citizenship until 2006, and the restitution of heirless property. It expressed appreciation for the measures taken by Lithuania and reiterated the commitment of the Jewish community of Lithuania to work with the Government to address those issues.

735. The International Lesbian and Gay Association commended Lithuania for having accepted the recommendations related to sexual orientation and gender identity issues, which included the recognition of same-sex family rights, protection for transgender persons, and the strengthening of anti-discrimination and anti-hate crime measures. It stressed the importance of persevering in the promotion of human rights standards in the 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 the protection of, and advancement in equality for, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in Lithuania.

736. The Center for Global Non-killing, in a joint statement with Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), recalled that conscientious objection to military service was a recognized right. It highlighted that Lithuania had reinstated obligatory military service and noted that the issue had not been raised during the session of the Working Group. It stated that persons who objected to violence and conscientious objectors were entitled to dignity and protection, and it called upon Lithuania to become a peacemaking country in all the State's realms of influence.

737. United Nations Watch (video statement) commended the accreditation of the Seimas Ombudsmen's Office of Lithuania as a national human rights institution with A status compliant with 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 during the past few years. It noted that the remaining Jewish community in Lithuania 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 about the country's Roma population, who continued to face discrimination.

738. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation welcomed the ratification of relevant human rights instruments by Lithuania and the harmonization of national legislation with international standards and norms. It noted the extension of the responsibility of the Seimas Ombudsmen's Office of Lithuania to monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which it considered to be instrumental.

739. Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI) stated that, although Lithuania claimed to recognize the right to conscientious objection to military service, the available unarmed alternative to military service was not only under military control, but also distinctly military in nature, and it recalled the judgment⁸⁶ of the European Court of Human Rights in *Teliatnikov v. Lithuania*. Additionally, based on the input of Lithuania to the report on conscientious objection to military service presented by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council, the situation had not yet changed. The organization urged Lithuania to swiftly institute a truly civilian alternative to military service of a non-punitive and non-discriminatory nature in accordance with the State's international law obligations.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

740. 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.

741. 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 was based on dialogue between member States. The views and comments provided by the national human rights institution, non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society had enriched that dialogue.

742. With regard to the comments made on migration, 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. That attack had resulted in a huge burden on the relevant national institutions, which had been 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 had to manage, which was 56 times greater than the number in 2020.

743. The delegation commented on certain historical issues raised during the adoption of the review of Lithuania. The end of the Second World War had not brought peace to Lithuania, but rather hard years of occupation. Lithuanian freedom fighters had been the real partisans, who had upheld hope for an independent country fighting the brutal communist occupation. Only by recognizing the crimes committed by all totalitarian regimes and respecting fallen victims could it be ensured that such crimes would never be repeated in the future. The horrors of the Holocaust and the Gulag would remain black pages in history.

744. In conclusion, the delegation welcomed the spirit of cooperation demonstrated during the review of Lithuania and reiterated the State's commitment to the universal periodic

⁸⁶ See European Court of Human Rights, *Teliatnikov v. Lithuania*, Application No. 51914/19, Judgment, 7 June 2022.

review and to human rights in general. It added that Lithuania would ensure an efficient monitoring process for the implementation of the recommendations.

Uganda

745. 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;⁸⁷

(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;⁸⁸

(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 16/21.⁸⁹

746. 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).

747. The outcome of the review of Uganda comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁹⁰ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.⁹¹

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

748. The delegation stated that Uganda had carefully considered for implementation the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review, in accordance with the State's economic, social, cultural and historical realities. Uganda had paid specific attention to the State's truths, bearing in mind that its participation in the universal periodic review process had been informed by the State's historical, constitutional and economic background. In consideration of the recommendations received, it had been guided by the national and international laws that were the bedrock of its constitutional democracy.

749. Cognizant of the State's history, which was largely militaristic and dictatorial, the Government had supported the recommendations that it was committed to implementing and reporting on, in line with its realities as a developing State, striding for human rights for all its people.

750. Uganda remained committed to upholding the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Bill of Rights under chapter IV of the Constitution of 1995. At the centre of development, the Government had adopted a human rights-based approach and specific legislation giving effect to provisions of the Constitution and policies that promoted and protected human rights.

751. Uganda had actively participated in and supported initiatives and processes that promoted peace and dialogue within its region and beyond. Uganda was exemplary in the United Nations-mandated peacekeeping missions in which it had participated. Furthermore, Uganda valued the universal periodic review process in terms of important engagement in and dialogue on the shared goal of the advancement of human rights. Through the universal

⁸⁷ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/1](#).

⁸⁸ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/2](#).

⁸⁹ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/UGA/3](#).

⁹⁰ [A/HRC/50/11](#).

⁹¹ See also [A/HRC/50/11/Add.1](#).

periodic review process, Uganda had been able to elaborate on its history and struggles in moving towards the full enjoyment and realization of human rights for its people.

752. The universal periodic review process had also enlightened Uganda about the importance of understanding the human rights history of a country, in order to enable constructive dialogue, especially regarding African countries, most of which were still dealing with colonial injustices that continued to affect the full enjoyment of human rights of their people.

753. Thus, for historical reasons, the Government of Uganda prioritized the observance of human rights in all spheres of work and development – not because of any external pressure but because it believed that that was good for its people.

754. The cultural values, norms and practices of Uganda continued to inform daily life and guided the decision on which recommendations to support and which to note. Uganda equally appreciated the recommendations noted and was committed to working towards a future conducive to the growth of the economy and social space.

755. The report of Uganda contained details of the progress made since the previous review, in 2016. Major progress had been made through the enactment and implementation of laws and policies in line with international human rights standards. Progress had also been made towards ensuring inclusive economic growth, promoting equality and accountability, and strengthening monitoring mechanisms, such as the Human Rights Commission, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the parliamentary committee on human rights.

756. The report also contained details on policies and the institutional and legal framework in place. It also provided information on progress to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights. Progress had been made in key areas, including economic, social, civil and political rights, in particular the rights to education, health and food, and the right to vote and participate within political space.

757. Regarding civil and political rights, it was key to note that the democratic process in Uganda had been informed by democratic values, which were 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 had been successfully conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, in January 2021.

758. Although the elections might have been marred by incidents of impunity and disregard for the rule of law by some unruly parties, investigations had been carried out into the abuse of human rights by either security forces or unruly civilians.

759. On the economic and social front, the delegation informed the Human Rights Council that the Government had fully embarked on the recovery from the negative impact of COVID-19 by having lifted the restrictions in place. That had allowed for the continuation of the enjoyment of the rights to education and to freedom of religion, movement and association, which had been partly affected by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

760. Lastly, the delegation reiterated the appreciation of Uganda for the universal periodic review process. It considered the constructive dialogue during the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uganda paramount for the advancement of human rights. Uganda remained committed to the promotion and protection of human rights of 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

761. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uganda, 13 delegations made statements.

762. UNFPA (video statement) positively noted that Uganda had 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 and gender inequalities and to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy. It also commended the measures to prevent infant and maternal mortality. It

encouraged Uganda to implement its commitments from the review conference marking 25 years since the International Conference on Population and Development. Lastly, it expressed support for the progress made in responding to family planning needs and mainstreaming the HIV/AIDS response.

763. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the commitment of Uganda to the promotion and protection of the human rights of the people of Uganda. It applauded the State's humanitarian efforts in the Eastern African subregion to host refugees. It appreciated the State's initiatives to promote peace and dialogue in the subregion.

764. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated that Uganda had accepted most of the recommendations received during the third cycle. It particularly commended the success of the Youth Livelihood Programme, benefiting Ugandan young people and women, and it took positive note of the State's efforts to ensure access to quality and equal education.

765. Algeria (video statement) commended Uganda for having mainstreamed international human rights standards through the Human Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission. It also thanked the State for having accepted its three recommendations.

766. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance by Uganda of most of the recommendations received, including those regarding the intensification of awareness-raising campaigns to combat the socioeconomic and cultural factors that led to female genital mutilation. Burkina Faso commended the State's commitment to the fight against child marriage and encouraged the efforts to strengthen the State's social protection and human rights mechanisms.

767. Burundi commended Uganda for the efforts to effectively implement most of the recommendations made during the State's previous review and for the 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.

768. China applauded the achievements of Uganda in promoting and protecting human rights and thanked the State for having accepted its recommendations. It welcomed the efforts of Uganda towards sustainable development, the reduction of poverty and equality in education, and it 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.

769. Côte d'Ivoire commended the efforts of Uganda to strengthen the promotion of human rights in the country. It encouraged the State to implement the recommendations received, in particular those to better protect human rights defenders.

770. Cuba (video statement) commended the active participation of Uganda in the universal periodic review. It appreciated that Uganda had accepted its recommendations to ensure the drinking water supply, particularly in rural and remote areas, and to continue the implementation of national policies towards gender equality, girls' education and the reduction of teenage pregnancies.

771. Djibouti congratulated Uganda on the constructive dialogue and on the acceptance of a large part of the recommendations received during the third cycle of the universal periodic review. It welcomed the State's acceptance of the two recommendations made by Djibouti.

772. Egypt (video statement) commended the cooperation of Uganda with the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council, including the universal periodic review. It positively noted the State's efforts to improve the human rights situation in the country, including the efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to eliminate AIDS, to criminalize female genital mutilation and to host refugees.

773. Ethiopia commended Uganda for having accepted its recommendation encouraging efforts to mainstream human rights into national policies, laws and budgets. It called upon the State to expedite the adoption of the national action plan for human rights and encouraged any other measures to fully implement the recommendations accepted.

774. Libya (video statement) commended the actions of Uganda to promote and protect human rights through its national action plan to that end and the establishment of a national

institution to guarantee and uphold those rights. It welcomed the enactment in 2020 of legislation promoting the rights of persons with disabilities.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

775. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uganda, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

776. Stichting Choice for Youth and Sexuality (video statement) appreciated the collaboration of Uganda during the universal periodic review process and the acceptance of most of the recommendations. However, it expressed concern about the existing gender inequalities exacerbated during COVID-19, in particular regarding access to sexual and reproductive health services, teenage pregnancy and maternal mortality among young women. It therefore called upon the State to accelerate progress towards meeting health, gender equality and sexuality education targets, to which it had committed during the review conference marking 25 years since the International Conference on Population and Development. It further encouraged Uganda to implement 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.

777. The Right Livelihood Award Foundation (video statement) remained concerned about the deterioration of the rights of LGBTQIA and other persons during the previous five years under review. It underlined the existence of legislation targeting the LGBTQIA+ communities and activists who shared information on topics related to sexual orientation and gender identity. It was alarmed by the persistence of discrimination against LGBTQIA+ persons in schools and workplaces and by the use of violence and torture by the State and non-State actors including during conversion therapies or raids on shelters. It therefore welcomed all the recommendations that sought to improve the situation of the LGBTQIA+ communities. It regretted, however, that the Government of Uganda had noted all of them. It urged the Human Rights Council and its member States to keep Uganda under scrutiny and to take measures to address homophobia and transphobia in society.

778. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement) welcomed the participation of Uganda in the universal periodic review process and the State's engagement with civil society. It underlined that a national civil society stakeholders forum had been held during the third cycle in order to enhance the participation of civil society in the process. It called upon the State to reconsider the recommendation it had received to adopt an action plan for the systematic implementation of the universal periodic review recommendations. It regretted that Uganda had not committed to ratifying additional instruments, such as the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and that it had noted the recommendations on the excessive use of force, on combating impunity, on freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and on the protection of human rights defenders.

779. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) regretted that Uganda had noted some recommendations on the right to health and addressing HIV/AIDS. It referred to the existing criminalization of HIV transmission in Uganda, thus dissuading people from seeking health care and creating stigma against them. It therefore urged the State to repeal such legislation, to implement programmes protecting people with HIV and to tackle HIV-related stigma. It was alarmed about the impossibility of gaining access to abortion in the country, in disregard of international standards, and it therefore called upon the State to guarantee access to sexual, reproductive and abortion health services. Lastly, it urged Uganda to implement sexual education programmes in line with international technical guidance.

780. The Federation for Women and Family Planning (video statement) regretted that Uganda had noted the recommendations on the rights of LGBTQIA+ persons. It underlined the existence of criminal laws against them, leading to discrimination and violence against them from State and non-State actors. It pointed out that harassment and violence against LGBTQIA+ persons had greatly increased during the COVID-19 pandemic, notably in shelters for LGBTQIA+ persons and in workplaces. It therefore urged Uganda to decriminalize same-sex relations, to review all discriminatory legislation based on sexual

orientation or gender identity and to ensure legal protection against sexual harassment, while engaging the LGBTQIA+ communities in the policymaking process.

781. Lawyers for Lawyers (video statement) welcomed the commitment of Uganda to the protection of human rights and the recognition of the important role of non-governmental organizations in advancing democracy. It remained concerned, however, that Uganda had refrained from accepting the recommendations to protect human rights defenders, including lawyers. It referred to the harassment and persecution of lawyers involved in cases relating to human rights and to LGBTQIA+ persons, and 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 aimed at protecting human rights defenders, to take effective and immediate measures to combat the harassment and persecution of lawyers owing to their work, and to guarantee lawyers confidentiality and access to their clients.

782. The Minority Rights Group (video statement) welcomed the support of Uganda for the recommendation to build schools closer to Indigenous communities in order to eliminate barriers for children travelling long distances to gain access to education and called for its full implementation. It urged the State to adopt affirmative action addressing historical inequalities for Indigenous children, to ensure their access to equal, quality education and to health-care services. It also called for the State to fully consult with the Indigenous communities concerned and other relevant stakeholders while implementing that recommendation.

783. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (video statement) thanked member States for having made recommendations regarding the protection of LGBTQIA+ persons. It regretted, however, that Uganda had not accepted them. It underlined the persistence of discrimination against LGBTQIA+ persons in legislation and in access to health services, arbitrary arrests and the lack of status recognition for non-governmental organizations. It therefore urged Uganda to comply with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitution in order to prevent human rights violations and discrimination before the law based on sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics.

784. The International Service for Human Rights was satisfied with the acceptance by Uganda of the recommendations to ensure that human rights defenders worked in a safe environment and to combat the intimidation and threats they faced. It expressed concern, however, that women human rights defenders still faced danger owing to their gender and the nature of their work, in particular the causes of LGBTQIA+ persons. It noted that human rights defenders opposing resource extraction were systematically threatened or intimidated by State actors. It therefore urged Uganda to adopt the bill on the protection of human rights defenders, to give full effect to General Assembly resolution 68/181, on the protection of women human rights defenders, and the Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. Lastly, it called upon the State to refrain from criminalizing the legitimate activities of defenders and to repeal all laws criminalizing or restricting their work.

785. The Lutheran World Federation commended the constructive commitment of Uganda to the universal periodic review process. It commended the State for its progressive refugee policies, allowing refugees access to national services, including education. It noted, however, that the COVID-19 pandemic had accelerated teenage pregnancy among refugee girls, leading to school dropouts 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 pregnant teenagers to go back to school, and to enhance access to justice in sexual and gender-based violence cases.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

786. 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.

787. The delegation reiterated its gratitude to the Human Rights Council and the secretariat of the universal periodic review for having enabled the successful completion of the third universal periodic review of Uganda. It appreciated the constructive engagement and dialogue with member States. The recommendations supported would be implemented and Uganda would report on the related progress of implementation during the fourth cycle. The constructive dialogue demonstrated that Uganda had valuable partnerships with fellow member States and could count on them in future engagements.

788. Lastly, the delegation appreciated the interest of member States in the development of human rights in Uganda. The State pledged to continue promoting and protecting the rights of its people.

Timor-Leste

789. 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;⁹²

(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;⁹³

(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 16/21.⁹⁴

790. 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).

791. The outcome of the review of Timor-Leste comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,⁹⁵ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.⁹⁶

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

792. The delegation of Timor-Leste expressed appreciation to the troika and the secretariat of the universal periodic review for their valuable support and guidance throughout the course of the State's review. It also thanked many States and representatives of civil society for their constructive participation during the review.

793. Timor-Leste had carefully reviewed the 194 recommendations received during the review and had supported 186 recommendations (about 95.8 per cent), which illustrated the commitment of Timor-Leste to cooperating with human rights mechanisms, aiming to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights in the country in a manner that reflected the national context and realities.

794. Timor-Leste was committed to taking additional steps towards the promotion and protection of human rights and it recognized the importance of its participation in the universal periodic review mechanism.

⁹² [A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/1](#).

⁹³ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/2](#).

⁹⁴ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/TLS/3](#).

⁹⁵ [A/HRC/50/12](#).

⁹⁶ See also [A/HRC/50/12/Add.1](#).

795. Timor-Leste appreciated the recommendations received and was aware of the positive impact they would have on the enjoyment of human rights in the country.

796. The delegation highlighted that, in order for Timor-Leste to comply with its international human rights obligations, it had made efforts to strengthen the protection of human rights, including through the adoption of national action plans on gender-based violence, the fight against hunger, the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities. The approval of those plans had served the special purpose of safeguarding the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, reflecting a country that was guided by democratic values and respect for human rights.

797. The delegation also stressed that Timor-Leste was committed to taking measures that allowed it to respond to the growing challenges related to the promotion and protection of human rights. Successful examples included the implementation of the Spotlight Initiative, the creation of shelters for victims of gender-based violence and the preparation of a legislative proposal on domestic work.

798. Timor-Leste had recently been preparing a national plan against trafficking in persons and had carried out a series of initiatives. Particular attention had been paid to the strengthening of institutional capacity and border management with training and awareness actions, the creation of the national police development programme and the preparation of an integrated criminal information management system.

799. With respect to the eight recommendations noted, the delegation stressed that the underlying objectives of some recommendations were already being met in the country. For example, article 16 of the Constitution set out a general rule that all citizens were equal before the law, would exercise the same rights and would be subject to the same duties. The delegation emphasized that that provision of the Constitution protected people from any type of discrimination.

800. With regard to the recommendations relating to the amendment of the Penal Code, the decriminalization of abortion and the legal age for marriage, Timor-Leste was not yet in a position to implement those recommendations that were not in line with its national context.

801. Timor-Leste would continue to make 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

802. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste, 13 delegations made statements.

803. UNHCR (video statement) encouraged Timor-Leste to: remove the 72-hour deadline for requesting asylum, as currently stipulated in the law on immigration and asylum of 2017 and enhance cooperation with UNHCR to improve the fairness of asylum procedures; ensure all individuals seeking asylum upon arrival in Timor-Leste were 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 national asylum legislation.

804. The Philippines (video statement) thanked Timor-Leste for having supported all three of its 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 the commitment of Timor-Leste to human rights, which had been demonstrated through efforts to ratify human rights treaties and put into place institutions safeguarding and promoting human rights.

805. UN-Women (video statement) recommended that Timor-Leste sustain efforts to dismantle institutional barriers and discriminatory social practices, and promote the 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 reiterated the importance of strengthening the coordination of referral service networks and ensuring quality support for 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 work jointly with the Government and other stakeholders to advance gender equality in Timor-Leste.

806. UN-Habitat (video statement) 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. Furthermore, it encouraged the Government to ensure that legal and administrative reforms in the land sector reflected pluralistic approaches to ownership, access and tenure security that encouraged access for all. That included detailed consideration of how to achieve equality between men and women in perceptions and outcomes in tenure security, and 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.

807. UNFPA (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Timor-Leste of the recommendations calling for the promotion of the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex 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.

808. The United Republic of Tanzania welcomed the engagement of Timor-Leste with the universal periodic review and commended the Government for its commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. It also welcomed the efforts of Timor-Leste to develop and implement the national action plans on gender-based violence, on the rights of the child, on the rights of persons with disabilities, on zero hunger, on women, and on peace and security.

809. Vanuatu (video statement) 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 International 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 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 those on natural disaster risk reduction, and to continue advocating for global action to conserve the environment.

810. 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 school feeding programme for primary schools throughout the country in support of the enjoyment of the right to food security. It positively highlighted the efforts made by Timor-Leste to guarantee a universal and free health system, and notable progress had been made with the creation of more than 300 health posts.

811. Algeria (video statement) commended Timor-Leste for having adopted, in 2021, the second phase of the national action plan on the rights of persons with disabilities (2021–2030). It welcomed the efforts of Timor-Leste to increase employment opportunities in the country, including by providing skills training and strengthening partnerships with the private sector.

812. Botswana (video statement) encouraged Timor-Leste to expedite the 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 welcomed the support of Timor-Leste for both recommendations made by Botswana. It further welcomed the steps taken by Timor-Leste to implement the 186 recommendations supported.

813. Brazil noted the progress made by Timor-Leste, including in the strengthening of freedom of expression, assembly and information; the firm fight against discrimination and trafficking in persons; and the work to achieve justice for all. It commended Timor-Leste

particularly for its commitment to human rights while encouraging the Government to continue with the ratification and implementation of human rights conventions.

814. Brunei Darussalam (video statement) welcomed in particular the continued progress of Timor-Leste in improving services to provide access to health-care facilities for all its citizens. It commended Timor-Leste for its commitment to investing in human resources for education to further develop basic school infrastructures. It noted that Timor-Leste had supported 186 out of 194 recommendations, including those made by Brunei Darussalam.

815. China highly appreciated the accomplishments of Timor-Leste concerning protecting and promoting human rights; reducing poverty; developing health care and education; and protecting children, women and vulnerable groups during the COVID-19 pandemic. It also highly appreciated the State's hard work to fight against trafficking in persons and to protect and improve the living standards of the population in the country.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

816. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Timor-Leste, eight other stakeholders made statements.

817. Stitching Choice for Youth and Sexuality (video statement) noted that, while Timor-Leste had made strong policy and political commitments to address gender-based violence, there was still a gap between policy and practice. It welcomed the support of Timor-Leste for the recommendations related to the full implementation of the national action plan on gender-based violence, including through the allocation of sufficient financial resources to prosecute perpetrators and guarantee the rights of survivors. It called upon Timor-Leste to intensify efforts to provide survivor-centred support, including access to legal services, and to strengthen mechanisms for reporting, investigation, prosecution, sentencing and convictions. It encouraged Timor-Leste to raise the minimum legal age at marriage to 18 years and abolish child marriage to fully realize the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women, adolescents and young people. It urged Timor-Leste to accelerate the approval process of the re-entry policy, which advocated for the right of adolescent girls and young women to education and to return to school after having given birth.

818. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) 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 upon Timor-Leste to fulfil the commitments the State had made during the review conference marking 25 years since the International Conference on Population and Development to ensure that young people had 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 the increased availability of youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services and information, including on HIV, sexually transmitted infections and access to family planning services. 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 gaining access to or continuing education. The organization welcomed the support of Timor-Leste 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 had not supported the recommendations related to ending child marriage.

819. The Swedish Association for Sexuality Education (video statement) noted that efforts to prevent HIV and other sexually transmitted infections in Timor-Leste were still obstructed by a lack of access to condoms and other prevention methods and evidenced-based information on HIV, especially for key young populations. It welcomed the support of Timor-Leste for the recommendation to enact HIV programming and prevention policies that encompassed the promotion of condom use for all and awareness-raising on evidence-based HIV-prevention information. It stressed that stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV acted as a barrier to gaining access to services, particularly related to sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV-treatment services. It encouraged Timor-Leste to implement policies to address stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV and to implement the recommendation to increase the availability of non-discriminatory sexual

and reproductive information and services and access to modern methods of family planning for all.

820. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (VIDES), in a joint statement with Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (video statement), expressed concern about the sharp decline in enrolment rates in secondary education, with only 36.39 per cent of boys and 42.83 per cent of girls attending school. Indirect costs, such as those for schoolbooks, uniforms and transportation, prevented children from low-income families from attending formal schooling, despite free primary and secondary education. Most of the out-of-school children came from low-income families and were living in rural and remote areas with difficulty in gaining access to schools owing to the distance from their homes. The organization further expressed deep concern about the high degree of inefficiency in the education system, students remaining in the system for long periods, and high repetition and dropout rates. It called upon Timor-Leste to promptly and effectively implement the relevant universal periodic review recommendations, with a view to increasing the retention rate of children at all levels and the transition rate as children progressed up the education ladder.

821. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, in a joint statement with the Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (video statement), expressed concern that journalists faced threats and practised self-censorship to deal with such intimidation. It was alarmed by restrictions on the right to peaceful assembly and the arbitrary arrests of protesters. It urged Timor-Leste to: revise the law on the media to ensure that it was in line with international standards and refrain from introducing new laws or provisions limiting either offline or online expression; ensure that journalists and civil society organizations could work freely and without fear of retribution for expressing critical opinions or covering topics that the Government might deem sensitive; guarantee that human rights defenders were 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 freedom of peaceful assembly in line with international law and standards.

822. The Center for Global Nonkilling regretted the failure of Timor-Leste to support the recommendation to ban child marriage. It expressed concern that the age of consent to sexual activity was set as low as 14 years of age. It welcomed the national action plan to combat gender-based violence, while noting that its implementation had not been sufficient. In that regard, it highlighted that women faced not only high numbers of sexual and intimate-partner violence but also violence by the police and the military. Court officials did not recognize gender-based violence sufficiently enough, far too often leaving women without justice and protection.

823. The Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus, Inc. (ASC) (video statement) 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. Timor-Leste remained a conservative society that hindered lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons from living freely and with dignity. The organization 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 legislation prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity; improve redress mechanisms by building the capacity of law enforcement officials to handle cases of discrimination and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons; include the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the national education policy and in social protection and humanitarian programmes; and empower and engage lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in the formulation and implementation of national development plans and agendas.

824. Amnesty International (video statement) urged Timor-Leste to do more to end 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 called upon the Government of Timor-Leste to: repeal laws that hindered access to safe and legal

abortion and develop anti-discrimination laws to ensure equality for people of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity; and legally recognize same-sex relationships to ensure that people were not left behind in household relief as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic or natural disasters. It further urged Timor-Leste to submit a midterm report to the Human Rights Council on the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations and to use a general debate under item 6 to draw that to the attention of member States.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

825. 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.

826. The delegation reiterated that Timor-Leste attached great importance to the universal periodic review and was fully committed to the process.

827. Timor-Leste deeply valued the comments and recommendations made throughout its review and appreciated the participation of all countries and other stakeholders. It thanked the robust civil society organizations for their meaningful contributions. Timor-Leste welcomed their recognition of the progress made in the area of human rights, as well as the areas that needed further improvement.

828. 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.

829. The delegation thanked those that had participated in the adoption of the universal periodic review outcome of Timor-Leste. In that regard, the delegation emphasized that Timor-Leste would carefully consider their comments and advice, as it would remain deeply committed to promoting and protecting human rights in the country and internationally.

830. In conclusion, the delegation reiterated its thanks to the secretariat of the universal periodic review and the members of the troika (Brazil, Malawi and Malaysia) for their immeasurable support.

Republic of Moldova

831. 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;⁹⁷

(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;⁹⁸

(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 16/21.⁹⁹

832. 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).

833. The outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,¹⁰⁰ the views of the State under review

⁹⁷ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/MDA/1](#).

⁹⁸ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/MDA/2](#).

⁹⁹ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/MDA/3](#).

¹⁰⁰ [A/HRC/50/13](#).

concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.¹⁰¹

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

834. The delegation of the Republic of Moldova stated that, since the State's 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 having sought shelter in the country. Economic and social hardships needed to be immediately addressed, but there were also medium- and long-term impacts, 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 the human rights of all in the Republic of Moldova.

835. Following a thorough examination of all the recommendations received, while also reviewing the implementation of the third national action plan on human rights, 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 the country. The draft of the action plan was expected to undergo a consultation process during the next months and would be submitted afterwards to the Government for formal approval.

836. 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.

837. 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 people's advocate for children's rights, improving the procedure for selecting, appointing and dismissing the People's Advocate of the Republic of Moldova, and strengthening the functional independence and the independence from other institutions were the main purpose of the amendments.

838. Another draft law pending approval was aimed at eliminating the deficiencies of the regulatory framework and improving the mechanisms of the Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality to protect against discrimination.

839. The new strategy for ensuring the independence and integrity of the justice sector was aimed at ensuring the trust of society in the justice system. The strategy would address the integrity of justice sector stakeholders and their accountability, the defective enforcement of the regulatory framework, the underdeveloped legal culture and corruption.

840. A commission had been set up to verify and assess the integrity of potential candidates for the supreme council of the magistracy and the superior council of prosecutors.

841. Projects were being implemented in five penitentiary institutions with a view to improving conditions in those institutions and to better secure the perimeters.

842. Actions to promote anti-discrimination were reflected in policy documents and practical measures and included the capacity-building of civil servants, police officers, prosecutors and judges in the field of equality and non-discrimination.

843. The participation of women in the decision-making process had been strengthened over the years, as demonstrated by the quota to ensure a minimum of 40 per cent representation of women in Parliament and in political parties.

¹⁰¹ See also [A/HRC/50/13/Add.1](#).

844. Preventing and fighting domestic violence was one of the main focuses of public policy, as reflected in the national strategy on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence for 2018–2023 and the corresponding action plan.

845. The Republic of Moldova had developed comprehensive legislation on the establishment of the national referral mechanism for the protection of and assistance to victims of crime and a cross-ministerial decision on the intersectoral cooperation mechanism for cases of domestic violence.

846. Much remained to be done regarding the rights of persons with disabilities. All pertinent measures to be promoted had been included in the national programme for the social inclusion of persons with disabilities and the national programme for the deinstitutionalization 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.

847. The Government was committed to ensuring the protection of 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 a call to contribute to improving it. Security concerns with regard to the war were equally important. The Government was constantly monitoring the situation and was taking all actions necessary to maintain peace and stability in the country.

848. Ukrainian refugees were offered shelter, transport, medical screening, food and water, psychological, social and legal assistance, and educational and cognitive services. Free full health packages were provided to refugees, including in cases of medical and surgical emergencies and of the continuity of treatment for chronic or severe diseases.

849. 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.

850. Organized transport from 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 for refugees were monitored to prevent exposure to the risk of trafficking in persons and to ensure their safety.

851. A simplified procedure had been adopted to grant 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.

852. The Minister for Labour and Social Protection had ensured priority placement in specialized facilities for refugees with disabilities or special needs.

853. The Republic of Moldova had taken measures to ensure a human rights-based response to the COVID-19 pandemic and continued to improve its mechanisms to respond as effectively as possible to emerging challenges.

854. The Government counted on the future support of civil society and of the international community to successfully realize 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

855. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova, 13 delegations made statements.

856. Tunisia (video statement) commended the progress made in strengthening the normative and institutional framework for human rights. It welcomed the establishment of the national council for human rights and the adoption of the national action plan on human rights.

857. UN-Women (video statement) noted, as a significant achievement, the ratification of the 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 the availability of survivor-centred specialist support services, including in crisis situations. The national gender equality mechanism continued to be weak and underresourced. UN-Women strongly recommended that the Government resume the activities of the Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality, amend its regulation in order to grant the Council more power in decision-making processes and enact procedures to hold ministries and responsible entities accountable for gender mainstreaming in policies and budgets.

858. UNFPA (video statement) acknowledged that the Republic of Moldova was one of the first countries in Europe to adopt a national programme on reproductive health and rights. It noted the remarkable progress achieved at the national level in cervical cancer prevention, early diagnosis and treatment. More focus was needed on the most vulnerable groups, such as displaced women and adolescent girls, young people, women with disabilities and older persons, to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services and gender-based violence services, including the clinical management of rape.

859. 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.

860. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the 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.

861. Viet Nam (video statement) commended the Republic of Moldova for its determination to tackle trafficking through the approval of the national strategy on preventing and combating trafficking in persons for 2018–2023. Viet Nam welcomed the measures taken by the Government in its work to protect and promote the rights of the ethnic minority population, along with the efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination.

862. China commended the Republic of Moldova for the State's achievements in promoting and protecting human rights. It noted the implementation of the national strategy on development, the promotion of social and economic development, the combating of the COVID-19 pandemic, the promotion of gender equality, the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, and the combating of trafficking in persons.

863. India (video statement) 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. It appreciated the steps taken during the pandemic to protect the most vulnerable members of the population by having provided the necessary health facilities and by having fulfilled their basic needs.

864. 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 and to combat hate crimes against minorities.

865. Kazakhstan noted that the Government had paid particular attention to the social inclusion of persons with disabilities, which remained a cross-cutting priority in all national policies, pursued with the direct involvement of persons with disabilities and the civil society organizations representing them.

866. Maldives commended the Government of the Republic of Moldova for having accepted most of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review process, including the two recommendations made by Maldives.

867. Morocco (video statement) welcomed the efforts of the Republic of Moldova to promote and protect human rights through the strengthening of the national human rights institutions. Morocco noted with appreciation the efforts of the Government to fulfil its international commitments, illustrated through the ratification of numerous conventions on the promotion and protection of human rights.

868. 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

869. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Republic of Moldova, eight other stakeholders made statements.

870. The World Jewish Congress (video statement) stated that the Jewish community in the Republic of Moldova considered that antisemitic incidents had to be strongly condemned at the highest political levels. The definition of antisemitism as formulated by the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, 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. 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. Holocaust denial and distortion and the 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. A museum of the Jewish history in the Republic of Moldova had to be established.

871. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (video statement) called upon States to formulate action-oriented and more precise recommendations to support the effective implementation by the State. 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 equal treatment in and outside of prisons. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues encouraged the Government to implement thorough reforms to promote the decriminalization of drug possession for personal use.

872. The International Commission of Jurists commended the Government for the reforms carried out, including those regarding the supreme council of the magistracy and the judicial disciplinary system. More efforts were needed to ensure that the reforms were effectively implemented in the light of the international standards on the independence of the judiciary. The organization 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.

873. Advocates for Human Rights (video statement) remained concerned about violence against women in the Republic of Moldova, including sexual and domestic violence. The authorities did not appropriately address cases of domestic violence and often did not investigate psychological violence. The organization was concerned that victims of sexual and domestic violence had limited access to services, including the forensic examinations required to prove violence. It urged the Government to ensure the effective investigation of all complaints of domestic and sexual violence, the prosecution of perpetrators and the 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.

874. Amnesty International (video statement) stated that the Government should speed up the long-overdue construction of new prison and detention facilities and ensure that they were 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 those facilities in line with international health standards. Child human rights defenders faced many of the same challenges as adult human rights defenders, such as threats and intimidation. The organization called upon the Government to ensure that all children in school, as part of the compulsory national curriculum, and out of school received human rights education.

875. United Nations Watch urged the Government to take further action on several of the human rights issues that had comprised the focus of its national report, such as the need for judicial reform, due process and improved detention conditions. Widespread breaches in the legal system weakened all other rights and protections. Remedying them would be significant to the success of the ongoing fight against corruption at all levels of government. United Nations Watch also urged the Government to give renewed attention to reforms with regard to gender and ethnic minority populations, especially Roma people, in all sectors.

876. Ingénieurs du monde, in a joint statement with United Nations Watch (video statement), remained concerned with the ill-treatment of detainees and the continued repression of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the Transnistrian region. It urged the Government to implement reforms aimed at shielding its criminal justice system from political interference and selective justice. It also urged the Government to work with all relevant stakeholders to ensure the greater monitoring and reporting of human rights violations in the Transnistrian region.

877. Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais, Iran – “ARC” (video statement) 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 and the recommendation to ratify and implement the Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

878. The Vice-President of the Human Rights Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 209 recommendations received, 186 had enjoyed the support of the Republic of Moldova and 22 had been noted. Additional clarification had been provided on one recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendation had been supported and which part had been noted.

879. The Republic of Moldova remained committed to strengthening the national tools designed for the 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 development and its positive impact. The recommendations received would be further incorporated into national policy documents and implemented by the Government.

880. The Government would continue to strengthen the role of the People's Advocate, the Council for Preventing and Eliminating Discrimination and Ensuring Equality and the national preventive mechanism. One of the key priorities remained the drafting of the new national action plan on human rights, which would be the State's road map for the next five years.

881. The Government would accelerate its efforts to promote efficient measures for the justice sector and anti-corruption policies, address the effectiveness and competences of anti-corruption authorities, and continue to streamline the legal framework for 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 the magistracy and the superior council of prosecutors was based on merit and integrity.

882. The Government was committed to building a robust society based on the rule of law and to implementing national legislation and practices in line with international standards.

South Sudan

883. 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;¹⁰²

(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;¹⁰³

(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 16/21.¹⁰⁴

884. 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).

885. The outcome of the review of South Sudan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,¹⁰⁵ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.¹⁰⁶

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

886. The delegation addressed the Human Rights Council regarding the third universal periodic review of South Sudan.

887. The delegation expressed the appreciation of the Government of South Sudan to the members of the Working Group for the efforts made during the process leading to the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the outcome of the review of South Sudan during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.

888. 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.

889. On behalf of the Government, the delegation offered explanations regarding a number of recommendations noted. In particular, the delegation listed the recommendations that had been examined by the Government and 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 contained in paragraphs 113.7, 113.15, 113.16, 113.23, 113.24, 113.31, 113.68–113.70, 113.72–113.84, and 113.86.

890. The recommendations contained in paragraphs 113.68–113.70 on sexual relations between consenting adults of the same sex were in conflict with the policies, laws, customs or traditions of South Sudan and therefore such recommendations could not be accepted.

891. The recommendations contained in paragraphs 113.19, 113.23, 113.24 and 113.31 had been noted because the 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.

892. Similarly, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 113.72–113.86, on the abolition of death penalty, had been noted, because the death penalty was in domestic law as a punishment in accordance with the prevailing penal laws of South Sudan.

¹⁰² [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/1](#).

¹⁰³ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/2](#).

¹⁰⁴ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/SSD/3](#).

¹⁰⁵ [A/HRC/50/14](#).

¹⁰⁶ See also [A/HRC/50/14/Add.1](#).

893. The delegation explained that the recommendation on the 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 a criminal act.

894. The delegation asserted that the recommendation on the implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms had been noted because the Government 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.

895. The recommendation contained in paragraph 113.108 had been noted because it referred to a memorandum of understanding whose content was included in the provisions of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan.

896. The delegation thanked the Human Rights Council and the secretariat of the universal periodic review for the support and technical guidance provided during the third review of South Sudan. It assured the Council that, with technical assistance and capacity-building support from international and regional partners, including OHCHR, all the recommendations accepted would be fully implemented.

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

897. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan, 13 delegations made statements.

898. Germany (video statement) commended the latest steps taken by South Sudan in implementing the peace agreement, including those relating to transitional justice. Regarding 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.

899. India (video statement) expressed appreciation that South Sudan had accepted all three of the recommendations that it had made. It commended the cooperation of South Sudan with international human rights mechanisms, including the treaty bodies. It 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 the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan, it wished the State success in implementing the recommendations accepted.

900. Kuwait (video statement) expressed appreciation for the efforts of South Sudan to carry out 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 the institutional reforms and measures aimed at providing 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 the recommendations on the rights of women and children.

901. Lesotho applauded South Sudan for having acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It recognized the commitment of South Sudan 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 it urged the State to continue its efforts in the area of security sector reforms.

902. Libya (video statement) 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 laws on political parties, national security, the police force and the prison service; and the plans pursued by the Government to consolidate and protect human rights and to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms. Libya recommended the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan.

903. Maldives commended South Sudan for having accepted most of the recommendations received during the review, notably both recommendations made by Maldives to continue the 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 that the Human Rights Council adopt the outcome of the review of South Sudan.

904. Mauritania welcomed the measures taken by the Government to strengthen and promote human rights, and it valued the State's political openness and the strengthening of the Transitional Constitution and the inclusion of provisions on freedoms therein. Mauritania applauded South Sudan for having acceded 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 the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan.

905. Morocco (video statement) commended the acceptance by South Sudan 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 outcome of the universal periodic review of South Sudan and wished the State success in implementing the recommendations accepted.

906. Nepal commended South Sudan for having accepted most of the recommendations during the review, including all three recommendations made by Nepal. Nepal took note of the efforts of South Sudan to ensure that the target of 35 per cent participation of women in public and government institutions was met, as stipulated in the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, and of the establishment of the Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court. It wished South Sudan success in the implementation of the recommendations accepted.

907. Pakistan expressed appreciation that South Sudan had accepted the majority of the recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It welcomed the efforts to strengthen the human rights framework and to align national legislation with international human rights obligations. Pakistan acknowledged that South Sudan, as a young country, was working to overcome multiple challenges and it encouraged the State to continue efforts to promote political stability and ensure the well-being of its people. Pakistan requested that the Human Rights Council adopt the outcome of the review of South Sudan.

908. The Philippines (video statement) thanked South Sudan for having accepted all three recommendations made by the Philippines on allocating resources for socioeconomic development programmes, improving nutrition and food security, and strengthening measures against sexual and gender-based violence. The Philippines acknowledged the efforts of South Sudan to build the country's human rights institutions and cooperate and engage with development partners. The Philippines fully supported the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the outcome of the universal periodic review of South Sudan.

909. Senegal congratulated the Government on the efforts to protect the human rights of all citizens as enshrined in the revised Constitution of 2018. It applauded South Sudan for the State's cooperation with mechanisms of the United Nations and the African Union. While the authorities were working to protect human rights, Senegal encouraged South Sudan to successfully implement all the recommendations accepted.

910. Mali praised South Sudan for having accepted a significant number of recommendations during the review, including the recommendation of Mali on the early completion of the process of acceding to certain international and regional conventions that had been referred to the Transitional National Legislative Assembly for approval. It commended the efforts to enable the country to accede 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

911. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of South Sudan, nine other stakeholders made statements.

912. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement) welcomed the Government's acceptance of the recommendations on the ratification of human rights instruments, cooperation with United Nations mechanisms, the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan and the protection of civic space. It regretted that, while South Sudan had committed to ratifying several international instruments, the State had refused to ratify the Rome Statute and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It expressed concern about the refusal by South Sudan to accept the recommendation contained in paragraph 113.88 on torture, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detentions, extrajudicial executions and accountability, the recommendation to operationalize the Hybrid Court for South Sudan and specific recommendations on fundamental freedoms.

913. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (video statement), in a joint statement with the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (VIDES) (video statement), welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations to promote the right to education. It 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 organization called upon South Sudan to proceed with the immediate and effective implementation of the recommendations, especially those regarding the right to education.

914. Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement) welcomed the support of South Sudan for the 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 the targeting of women. It called upon South Sudan to accede to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and to ensure that its implementing legislation complied with international law, and to investigate all unlawful detentions, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and torture and hold to account those responsible.

915. 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 (sect. 247) and the Transitional Constitution (sect. 15, on the minimum age at marriage), 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.

916. Human Rights Watch noted the commitments of South Sudan to increase public health and education budgetary allocations. It highlighted that, while South Sudan had accepted the recommendations on establishing transitional justice mechanisms, including the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, the State had rejected the recommendation on the adoption of the statute creating the Court, and it called upon South Sudan to provide a credible road map and timeline. It noted that South Sudan had rejected the 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 the rejection by South Sudan of a call to refrain from the arbitrary detention of journalists, political opponents and human rights defenders, and the failure to respect review commitments.

917. Amnesty International (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by South Sudan of some recommendations during the State's third review. It regretted that South Sudan had not

implemented the commitment from the State's first review to develop a human rights agenda and action plan, and it urged South Sudan to do so and to include the 10 priorities that it had identified. The organization regretted that South Sudan had noted the recommendations regarding the death penalty, the ratification of the Rome Statute, the adoption of the memorandum of understanding to establish the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, the extrajudicial killings of civilians and concrete action to protect civic space. It urged the Government to reverse that last position, especially in the light of possible forthcoming elections, and to submit a midterm report on the implementation of the recommendations supported.

918. The International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination welcomed the measures to address women's human rights, but it emphasized the continuous violations that threatened women'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 bill on gender-based violence had not yet been submitted to the parliament. It encouraged the 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.

919. Interfaith International commended the efforts made to implement some of the recommendations of the previous cycle, including those on the revitalization of the peace agreement and the establishment of the Gender-based Violence and Juvenile Court. However, it remained concerned about intercommunal violence, the looting of granaries, cattle-rustling, rape, extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, torture in prisons and the humanitarian situation. It called upon the authorities to combat impunity, ensure respect for international humanitarian law, adopt measures to address sexual and gender-based violence, and work towards a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.

920. The Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement) expressed concern that the National Security Service continued to harass journalists, having forced most of them to flee the country. It 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

921. 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.

922. In conclusion, the delegation 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 solid support during the review of South Sudan. It expressed its appreciation to the participating delegations for the constructive dialogue and engagement during the review. It thanked those who had worked behind the scenes to make the adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review of South Sudan a success.

923. The recommendations received that had enjoyed the support of the Government would be fully implemented.

Haiti

924. 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;¹⁰⁷

(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;¹⁰⁸

(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 16/21.¹⁰⁹

925. 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).

926. The outcome of the review of Haiti comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,¹¹⁰ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's 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.¹¹¹

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

927. The delegation of Haiti informed the Human Rights Council that, at the end of the review, 221 recommendations had been made to Haiti by 82 delegations. That information had been shared with members of civil society and with organizations working in the field of human rights, and a consultation workshop that had brought together 24 civil society organizations had been held on 11 February 2022 in Port-au-Prince.

928. The opinions expressed by the participants had been taken into account during the final selection of the recommendations accepted. The position of Haiti had been as follows: 205 recommendations accepted and 16 noted out of the 221 received.

929. The delegation mentioned the efforts made in the regular submission of reports to treaty bodies and other human rights mechanisms. Having joined the universal periodic review mechanism at its creation in 2006, Haiti recognized the value of that mechanism for the promotion and protection of human rights across the world.

930. A total of 16 recommendations had been noted, based on cultural context or because they had already been implemented and the legal provisions for their implementation had already been provided.

931. Regarding the issue of human rights defenders, legislation in Haiti already contained legal provisions to combat threats or attacks against human rights defenders. When those acts were committed, investigations were always carried out and the perpetrators were punished in accordance with the law.

932. With regard to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, the delegation stated that they were not persecuted or penalized because of their sexual orientation.

933. Some significant progress had been made in the area of human rights since the previous review, despite the difficult situation. The publication of the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 2020 had caused a stir within civil society. To that end, a commission had just been created by Prime Minister Ariel Henry with a view to giving the commission sufficient time to carry out its work. The Government, through a decision taken by the Council of Ministers on Wednesday 22 June 2022, had decided to postpone the application of the two Codes.

¹⁰⁷ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/HTI/1](#).

¹⁰⁸ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/HTI/2](#).

¹⁰⁹ [A/HRC/WG.6/40/HTI/3](#).

¹¹⁰ [A/HRC/50/15](#).

¹¹¹ See also [A/HRC/50/15/Add.1](#).

934. 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 had been finalized pending its publication.

935. To restore security, significant efforts had been made. The Haitian National Police had arrested 5,052 persons involved in cases of kidnapping, the illegal possession of firearms, assassination and drug trafficking. A boat, firearms, narcotics, vehicles and large sums of money had been seized. To combat armed violence, the police had intensified anti-gang operations and increased the presence of preventive patrols and fixed checkpoints in the streets.

936. To strengthen the capacities of the Haitian National Police, continuous training sessions on investigative techniques had been organized for specialized units, both in Haiti and abroad. The objective was to increase knowledge in the field of human rights and security.

937. In the fight against corruption, the State, through the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, had launched a process of the control and presence of civil servants to monitor the financial expenditures in the public administration.

938. To fight against poverty, the Government, in collaboration with the World Bank, had launched the information system of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour in conjunction with the national policy for social protection and promotion. The objective of that new project was to establish the foundation for an effective social protection system in Haiti and to allow the Office for the Protection of Citizens to have adequate resources to better fulfil its mission.

939. Unlike during the first two cycles of the universal periodic review, the Government of Haiti aimed to better implement the recommendations. To that end, it would first begin publishing throughout the country the 205 recommendations received during the fortieth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, as well as all of its international commitments relating to human rights.

940. However, it should be emphasized that the recommendations could not be implemented without the help of international partners. Haiti would endeavour to work jointly with the international community to put in place the tools and resources essential to the pursuit of that objective, counting on the cooperation that had existed for many years between the Government of Haiti 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

941. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Haiti, 13 delegations made statements.

942. Egypt (video statement) commended the commitment of Haiti to submitting periodic reports to the various mechanisms and to endorsing the national plan to combat violence against women and girls, and the commitment to launching an education and training programme. It welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations to continue efforts to eliminate violence against women and to fight against corruption and impunity.

943. Germany (video statement) expressed concern about the increasingly difficult security situation, arbitrary arrests and prolonged pretrial detentions. It stressed that the impunity surrounding the murder of President Moïse and the massacres in La Saline and Bel-Air were indicative of the weaknesses within the judicial system. It reiterated that Haiti was obligated to protect its citizens and strengthen its security forces. Germany regretted that the publication of the new Penal Code, which would strengthen the rights of victims, had been postponed.

944. India (video statement) welcomed the reform of judicial institutions, including with the publication of a new Criminal Code and a new Code of Criminal Procedure, which would come into force the current year.

945. 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.

946. Libya (video statement) 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 national strategic plans.

947. Madagascar welcomed the adoption of the third national plan to combat violence against women and girls, which demonstrated the commitment of Haiti to comply with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Madagascar also welcomed the initiatives carried out by the Government to eradicate child labour. It noted that, during the 110th session of the International Labour Conference, the Committee of Experts had noted the need to repeal article 3 of a law of 2003 that allowed a child to be entrusted to a foster family for assistance, thus contributing to the continuation of the practice of child slavery. Madagascar stressed that the revision of that article was highly desirable in order to prevent any abuse. It noted the acceptance by Haiti of the recommendations concerning the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and encouraged the State also to ratify the Rome Statute.

948. 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, including the development and adoption of targeted laws, policies, and mitigation and adaptation strategies.

949. Morocco (video statement) welcomed the efforts of Haiti to implement the strategic development plan aimed at reducing poverty through the areas of health, education and food security. Morocco encouraged Haiti to consolidate national reforms within judicial institutions.

950. Nepal commended Haiti for having accepted most of the recommendations. It noted the State'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.

951. The Philippines (video statement) welcomed the acceptance by Haiti of the recommendations on strengthening the investigation and prosecution of cases of trafficking in persons and on integrating gender-sensitive, inclusive and participatory approaches in disaster risk reduction and climate change planning processes. It acknowledged the constructive efforts of Haiti to advance social protection and eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

952. The Russian Federation praised Haiti for having accepted the recommendations on adopting further measures to improve national legislation on respect for rights and freedoms, on combating human rights violations related to law enforcement authorities, and on preventing and combating violence against women.

953. South Africa (video statement) welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations to enhance measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence and to address its root causes.

954. 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 10-year education and training plan.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

955. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Haiti, eight other stakeholders made statements.

956. Centre pour les droits civils et politiques – Centre CCPR (video statement) stressed that Haiti was facing an unprecedented security crisis and referred to the recommendations accepted by Haiti in relation to security, good governance, corruption and access to justice.

It encouraged Haiti to strengthen the work of the interministerial committee on human rights by granting it financial autonomy and to implement the recommendations accepted.

957. Edmund Rice International commended Haiti for the national strategic development plan 2010–2030, the draft Children’s Code, the 10-year education and training plan, the national health policy and health master plan 2021–2031, and the adoption of a national action plan to combat trafficking and child labour. It urged Haiti to implement the recommendations accepted, including to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, complete the ratification of the Convention against Discrimination in Education and ensure free education for the first six years of schooling. It stressed that Haiti should amend the Penal Code and the Civil Code to protect women and children from exploitation, gender-based violence and discrimination. It encouraged Haiti to continue to strengthen access to health services.

958. The Center for Global Nonkilling welcomed the intention of Haiti to ratify the Second Optional 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 non-violent strategies.

959. Interfaith International called for an inclusive national dialogue for fair and credible elections. It called upon Haiti to conduct independent investigations into the massacres in 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 trafficking in persons, child labour, sexual and gender-based violence, and prison overcrowding.

960. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l’homme (video statement) noted that the economic situation had deteriorated considerably since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, with the public authorities unable to ensure the basic needs of the population and security throughout the country. It expressed concern about the persistence of sexual and gender-based violence, the length of pretrial 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 the trafficking of young people in rural areas. It urged Haiti to fight against corruption, impunity, trafficking in persons and all forms of gender-based violence, and to improve the efficiency of the State’s institution to organize free and fair elections.

961. United Nations Watch welcomed the efforts of Haiti to progress in education, women’s rights and children’s rights, including by increasing resources to combat trafficking in persons and by closing 167 exploitative orphanages. It noted that the parliament had been dysfunctional since January 2020 and elections continued 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 had been over 20 civilian massacres since the previous universal periodic review, with the Government reportedly complicit in at least 3 of them.

962. Ingénieurs du monde, in a joint statement with United Nations Watch, noted that Haiti had accepted, during its review in 2016, the recommendations to raise the minimum legal age at marriage to 18 years. Yet, to date, the Civil Code was unchanged. Ingénieurs du monde thus urged Haiti to implement those recommendations. It welcomed the third national plan to combat violence against women and girls. It urged Haiti to criminalize spousal rape and domestic violence. It expressed concern over the intimidation of journalists and activists and noted that the lack of investigations into disappearances stoked credible claims of corruption. It noted that a murder of an LGBTIQI activist following numerous death threats was an obvious sign of the failure to protect the fundamental rights of LGBTIQI persons. It called upon Haiti to enact concrete legislative reforms and follow through with investigations.

963. Association pour la défense des droits de l’homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais, Iran – “ARC” (video statement) appreciated the acceptance by Haiti 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 had 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 had still not ratified them. It commended the acceptance of the recommendation to address violence against women, children and all persons on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity. It urged Haiti to implement all the recommendations accepted.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

964. 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.

965. The delegation of Haiti (video statement) thanked the secretariat of the universal periodic review for the excellent collaboration throughout the process and contribution to the preparation of the State's report. It thanked the 82 countries that had made recommendations. They had encouraged the Haiti to work more to promote and protect human rights. Lastly, it thanked the various delegations of the member States and institutions for having given their relevant opinions and views on the final report.

966. Haiti was committed to the universal periodic review mechanism and the universal human rights system. The State, represented by Prime Minister Ariel Henry, intended to do its utmost to implement the 205 recommendations accepted following the review. The delegation of Haiti emphasized, however, that the implementation of the recommendations would be impossible without the help of its international partners, among them OHCHR, with which Haiti had long-standing cooperation.

967. The Government of Haiti remained open to any support oriented in that direction, notably any cooperation programme aimed at capacity-building, information workshops and training.

968. Before ending its statement, the delegation of Haiti praised the good collaboration with OHCHR, represented by Michelle Bachelet, and it congratulated her on behalf of the Government and Prime Minister Ariel Henry on all her efforts to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights across the world.

Sudan

969. 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;¹¹²

(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;¹¹³

(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 16/21.¹¹⁴

970. At its 34th meeting, on 4 July 2022, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Sudan (see sect. C below).

971. The outcome of the review of the Sudan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,¹¹⁵ the views of the State under review concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions contained therein and the State's voluntary commitments and replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during

¹¹² [A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/1](#).

¹¹³ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/2](#).

¹¹⁴ [A/HRC/WG.6/39/SDN/3](#).

¹¹⁵ [A/HRC/50/16](#).

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.¹¹⁶

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

972. The delegation of the Sudan extended its appreciation to all the parties involved in the State's universal periodic review. The Government has submitted its third national report, which reflected the efforts made to implement the recommendations made during the review and the efforts made to promote and protect all aspects of human rights.

973. As reflected in the national report, the Government recognized the outcome of the universal periodic review, which served as the framework for the assessment of all States. That mechanism provided equal opportunities for all States to share their experiences in promoting human rights.

974. The Government continued its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, OHCHR and other organizations. The Expert on human rights in the Sudan, Adama Dieng, had recently visited the country twice and the Government had ensured that he had been 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 had been published, and the Government had been implementing the recommendations contained therein, including to lift the state of emergency, to release political prisoners and to create a favourable environment to support the ongoing negotiations facilitated by the Tripartite Mechanism of the African Union, the United Nations and the Government of the Sudan.

975. The Government would continue to collaborate with the Human Rights Council to promote human rights both domestically and internationally. To that end, the universal periodic review was one of the most effective mechanisms as it enabled the development of human rights in the Sudan and elsewhere.

976. The Sudan had been undergoing a period of transition marked by challenges on all fronts, namely, economic, social and political, including the debt burden. Nonetheless, those challenges did not prevent the Sudan from working on human rights. In fact, approximately 80 per cent of the recommendations received during the review had been accepted. Some of them had been implemented, while others would be in the future.

977. The country had held a dialogue process to create an adequate environment for future elections. In recent days, there had been demonstrations in the Sudan, such as those that had taken place on 30 June 2022 calling for democracy and civilian rule. Those protests reflected the freedom of expression afforded to the Sudanese citizens during the transition period. Unfortunately, as stated in the letter from the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which had been circulated, the demonstrations had witnessed clashes between demonstrators and police that had regrettably led to the deaths and injuries of 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 Human Rights Council a note from the Attorney General with regard to setting up a commission of inquiry on that issue.

978. The Government had examined the recommendations received during its third review. The Sudan had accepted 244 recommendations out of the 283 received. The Government had pursued the implementation of recommendations, despite the challenges related to the transitional period. The State had noted 39 recommendations for constitutional and legal reasons. The Government continued its efforts to implement legislative and institutional reforms as required. It had ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and it was continuing its efforts to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the

¹¹⁶ See also [A/HRC/50/16/Add.1](#).

International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

979. The Government had worked to ensure that its legislation was aligned with the regional and international conventions to which the Sudan was a State party. Some of the recommendations received during previous cycles had been the subject of reservations, but the reforms taking place had allowed the Government to accept some of those recommendations.

980. The Government had been establishing mechanisms aimed at strengthening the rights of women, including by combating female genital mutilation. Furthermore, the Government had signed a memorandum of understanding with the International Criminal Court and had engaged in a new national dialogue under the auspices of the African Union, the United Nations and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in order to find a peaceful solution to the ongoing crisis and to prepare for the next general elections.

981. The Sudan had committed to establishing peace and stability in the Darfur region and other conflict zones by implementing the Juba Agreement for Peace in the Sudan and having set up the first joint protection forces for the protection of civilians in Darfur. The delegation reiterated the State's commitments under the Juba Agreement, particularly concerning internally displaced persons.

982. The Government was committed to allowing peaceful demonstrations and had been working to promote the rights of the press and the media to work independently. It had reformed its policies, legislation and agreements to support the smooth functioning of national organizations.

983. The number of non-governmental organizations and voluntary associations had increased, particularly those working in the social, economic and cultural sectors. The delegation reaffirmed the State's commitment to protecting civil society and allowing it to receive foreign funds in order to promote human rights and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, as well as the State's commitment to enhancing efforts to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. The delegation expressed hope that the international community would support the efforts of the Sudan and provide the necessary technical assistance.

984. The delegation reaffirmed the State's need to strengthen economic rights, and it had made efforts to that end. The Sudan was one of the first countries to suffer from climate change, given the issue of desertification, which had led to the loss of arable land and an increase in floods. The Government took climate change very seriously and had joined all regional and international conventions aimed at combating it.

985. With regard to accountability and combating impunity, the office of the prosecutor general had set up commissions of inquiry on human rights violations related to the demonstrations held since 25 October 2021 and the most recent one, started on 30 June 2022. The investigations had been proceeding at a good speed but remained unfinished. Concerning trafficking in persons, the Sudan requested the international community to shoulder responsibility and support it in combating it effectively. The Government had been working with UNHCR and had 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

986. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Sudan, 13 delegations made statements.

987. Lesotho commended the Sudan for the progress made in pursuit of fulfilling the rights of the people of the Sudan. It appreciated the legislative measures carried out by the Sudan to ensure effective remedy in cases of human rights violations and to increase the 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 States in the country.

988. Libya (video statement) welcomed the progress made by the Sudan by having ratified several international human rights treaties. It commended the Sudan for its efforts to promote and protect human rights by having adopted national laws and plans in that area, despite the challenges the country faced.

989. 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 the majority of the recommendations received during 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 an agreement and a peaceful and democratic transition.

990. Morocco (video statement) welcomed the engagement of the Sudan during the universal periodic review. It 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 had supported the large majority of the recommendations made during the review, particularly the two recommendations made by Morocco.

991. Namibia (video statement), while taking note of the position of Sudan 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 having accepted 86 per cent of the recommendations received during the State's third review. Namibia also took note of recent positive developments, including the release of political prisoners and the lifting of the state of emergency.

992. Nepal appreciated the active engagement of the Sudan during the universal periodic review. Nepal thanked the Sudan for having accepted most of the recommendations made during the State's 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 the State's efforts to combat poverty and achieve socioeconomic growth.

993. Pakistan noted that the Sudan had supported the majority of recommendations from the review. It appreciated the cooperation of the Sudan with international human rights mechanisms and the State's efforts to establish national human rights mechanisms. Pakistan noted the efforts of the Sudan to address the 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 programme for sustainable development.

994. Qatar commended the Sudan for its positive engagement with the universal periodic review by having accepted the majority of the recommendations from the review, including those made by Qatar. It noted the determination demonstrated by the Sudan to cooperate with the Human Rights Council in order to fulfil the State's international human rights obligations.

995. The Russian Federation noted that the Sudan had supported the majority of the recommendations from the review, including those made by the Russian Federation. It also took note of the progress made by the Sudanese authorities in reforming the office of the prosecutor and the legal and judicial system, and in combating corruption. It trusted that the measures taken by the authorities in the area of human rights would yield tangible results.

996. Saudi Arabia (video statement) appreciated the clarifications provided by the Sudan on its positions on the recommendations from the review. During the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, Saudi Arabia had commended the Sudan for the measures taken to implement economic reform. In that regard, it reiterated its call to the international community to support the Sudan in implementing the reform. Noting the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, Saudi Arabia encouraged the Sudan to continue its efforts to protect and promote human rights.

997. Senegal welcomed the efforts of the Sudan to implement national mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights and freedoms in accordance with the State's international obligations. Senegal commended the elaboration of an action plan and

sustainable development programme to support displaced persons in accordance with the Juba Agreement.

998. Sierra Leone appreciated that the Sudan had supported the 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 Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and to consider amending the State's legislation to set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years had only been noted. In that regard, Sierra Leone encouraged the Sudan to continue its efforts to ratify the core international human rights instruments.

999. Somalia noted the significant progress made by the Sudan in many areas of human rights. It 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 combating 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

1000. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Sudan, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

1001. Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement) welcomed the recommendations on finding a peaceful resolution to the crisis in the Sudan and urged the Government to take measures, based on the Constitutional Declaration of 2019, towards a democratic transition. It called upon 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 the 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 of the judicial and penitentiary systems.

1002. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project (video statement) noted that, as the repression of those peacefully demanding a return to the transitional process or full civilian rule intensified, it was essential for States Members of the United Nations to exert pressure on the Sudanese authorities, including regarding civic space and accountability. It would follow up on the implementation of the recommendations from the review. The Sudan should ratify the Rome Statute and cooperate with the International Criminal Court by complying with the arrest warrants issued for all indicted persons, including former President Al-Bashir. It stressed that the situation in the country continued to deteriorate. The Sudan required continued long-term international scrutiny.

1003. The International Service for Human Rights (video statement) deeply regretted the refusal of the Sudan to accept the 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 to protect freedom of assembly and expression. It welcomed the State's acceptance of the recommendation to accelerate the formation of the commission for women and gender equality and the commission for legal reform, and it urged the country to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It also urged the Sudan to accelerate the 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.

1004. Christian Solidarity Worldwide (video statement) 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, characterized by severe and widespread violations of

human rights. The Sudan had made several legislative reforms. Christian Solidarity Worldwide was concerned by erosions of the rule of law and the systematic rollback of rights. It regretted the lack of a civilian-led transitional 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.

1005. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement) noted that the human rights situation in the Sudan had deteriorated considerably since the end of the State's 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. It asked the transitional military authorities to immediately and unconditionally release all persons unlawfully detained. It was concerned about the increase in racism and discrimination in Sudanese society and called upon the Sudan to ensure full cooperation with special procedure mandate holders, submit its initial report to the Committee against Torture and extradite Omar al-Bashir and those associated with him to the International Criminal Court.

1006. The International Bar Association, in a joint statement with Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (video statement), supported the recommendations made to the Sudan on abolishing the immunities provided for members of security forces and halting the 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 International Bar Association condemned the pattern of extrajudicial killings and mass arbitrary arrests of protestors, activists and human rights defenders, and the systematic violations of fair trial and due process rights. It called upon the Sudan to rescind the immunity afforded to the security forces, investigate all unlawful detentions, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and torture, and hold those responsible to account.

1007. 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 children continued to face challenges. There was a prevalence of killing, mutilation and sexual violence, and children were at risk of corporal punishment. The organization 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 protected 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, and to hold perpetrators accountable for their crimes.

1008. The Meezaan Center for Human Rights welcomed the acceptance by the Sudan of the recommendations to amend legislation in line with international human rights law and to 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. It noted, however, that the Sudan had rejected the 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 upon the current authorities to stop such violations and ensure independent investigations. It also urged the Sudan to ensure accountability for sexual violence committed by security forces against women.

1009. 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 through the acceptance of 180 recommendations out of the total 244 recommendations. It encouraged the Sudan to pursue its efforts to keep its commitments and called upon the United Nations and the international community to provide all the necessary technical assistance.

1010. The Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement) noted that unemployment rates among women were high in the Sudan, especially in rural areas. Violence against peaceful demonstrators, daily arrests and the storming of homes and hospitals continued; the police frequently used violence to suppress demonstrators, especially women; and sexual violence had emerged as a weapon used by State forces to defeat women's resistance. The organization 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

1011. 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.

1012. The delegation stated that the Government of the Sudan was committed to promoting and protecting peaceful freedom of expression, as indicated in the constitutional document of the transitional period. The public prosecutor had started an investigation into the regrettable events that had taken place during recent demonstrations. As indicated in the letter from the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, there were illegal activities during the demonstrations, including the vandalization of roads and public properties. The delegation stressed that the police forces of the Sudan were composed of the people of the Sudan, and their mission was to protect the people.

1013. Concerning the 39 recommendations noted, out of the total 283 recommendations, the majority of those received had been accepted (more than 80 per cent), as already indicated, and the reservations and comments were made owing to the inconsistency of those recommendations with the Sudanese constitutional and legal system, and some ran contrary to the traditions and culture of the country. The Government acknowledged freedom of religion and coexistence among different societal groups. A national mechanism had been created to implement Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, and to protect children in armed conflict zones. In conclusion, the delegation thanked all the States and organizations that had participated in the review process and affirmed the willingness of the Sudan to continue its efforts to enhance the human rights situation. The delegation requested the United Nations in general and the Human Rights Council in particular to urge all stakeholders in the Sudan to reach a political consensus that could lead to the formation of a technocratic Government and to take the responsibility of launching the preparatory process for a national election that would lead the country to a lasting stability under which human rights could only prosper.

B. Concluding remarks by the President of the Human Rights Council

1014. At the close of agenda item 6, the President of the Human Rights Council concluded the third cycle of the universal periodic review by highlighting the achievements made, as described below.

1015. The President stated that the third cycle had again seen 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 had grown further during the third cycle, with States having taken concrete steps to implement them at the national level. States had 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, national mechanisms for the prevention of torture and national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up had been set up. The President stressed that the fourth cycle would provide an opportunity to further enhance the implementation of recommendations in nationally owned processes.

1016. The year 2022 had marked the fifteenth anniversary of the two voluntary funds for the universal periodic review, namely, the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review and the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review. Broadening support for those funds and strengthening their financial basis would be crucial to ensure better support for States as they implemented the recommendations resulting from the universal periodic review mechanism.

1017. Lastly, the President recalled that, at the time of the first session of the Human Rights Council, in June 2006, the universal periodic review did not yet exist, except for a reference to it in General Assembly resolution 60/251. Since then, the review had become the most fundamental tool created by the international community through the Council, and all member States saw that mechanism as providing the road map to follow to achieve development with a human rights perspective at the national level.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Togo

1018. 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

1019. 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

1020. 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)

1021. 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

1022. 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

1023. 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

1024. 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

1025. 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

1026. 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

1027. 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

1028. 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

1029. 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

1030. At the 43rd meeting, on 8 July 2022, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft decision [A/HRC/50/L.17](#).

1031. 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 of the Human Rights Council.

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

Item 8 was not considered at the fiftieth session of the Human Rights Council.

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

1032. 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.¹¹⁷

1033. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Special Rapporteur were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: European Union² (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), Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan² (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) (via 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, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Côte d'Ivoire (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cuba, France, India, Indonesia, Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Namibia (video statement), Norway² (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) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Canada (video statement), Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea (via video teleconference), Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt (video statement), Georgia, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Lesotho, Morocco, Peru, Portugal, Russian Federation (video statement), Saudi Arabia, South Africa (video statement), Türkiye, State of Palestine;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (video statement), Al-Haq (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of Global Dialogue and Democracy (Miftah) and Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling) (video statement), 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 (video statement), Institute for NGO Research (video statement), International Humanist and Ethical Union (video statement), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Justiça Global (video statement), Minority Rights Group (video statement), Youth Parliament for SDG (video statement).

¹¹⁷ A/HRC/50/60.

1034. At the same meeting, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

1035. Also 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

1036. At its 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 was 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 report of OHCHR 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”,¹¹⁸ also mandated by resolution 48/24, served as a basis for the panel discussion.

1037. 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.

1038. 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 (video statement); Global Co-chair of MenEngage Alliance and Co-founder of Sonke Gender Justice, Bafana Khumalo (video statement).

1039. The ensuing panel discussion was divided into two speaking slots, which were held at the same meeting. During the first speaking slot, statements were made and questions to the panellists were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay), Cambodia² (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), Madagascar² (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica and Maldives), Qatar, Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video statement), Timor-Leste² (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Cambodia, Guyana (video statement);

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

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centro de Apoio aos Direitos Humanos “Valdício Barbosa dos Santos” (video statement), Plan International, Inc. (video statement), Southeast Asia Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Caucus, Inc. (ASC) (video statement).

1040. During the second speaking slot, statements were made by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Benin, China, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Namibia (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Afghanistan, Togo (via video teleconference);

¹¹⁸ A/HRC/50/62.

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

1041. At the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue on the oral presentation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 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

1042. At the 36th meeting, on 5 July 2022, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights 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,¹¹⁹ pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/179.

1043. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

1044. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, also at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the High Commissioner were posed by:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: European Union² (also on behalf of Albania, Andorra, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Georgia, Guatemala, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America), Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Lithuania (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden) (video statement), Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Nicaragua (via video teleconference), Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain (video statement), Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Türkiye;

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

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

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

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

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Baptist World Alliance (video statement), Catholic International Education Office (video statement), Center for Global Nonkilling, Dignity – Danish Institute against Torture (video statement), European Union of Jewish Students, Human Rights House Foundation, International Fellowship of Reconciliation (also on behalf of Center for Global Nonkilling) (video statement), Minority

¹¹⁹ A/HRC/50/65.

Rights Group (video statement), World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (video statement), World Organisation against Torture.

1045. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

1046. 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

1047. 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 situation of human rights in the Central African Republic.

1048. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1049. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, statements were made and questions to the Independent Expert were posed by:

(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) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Angola, Egypt (video statement), Ireland, Mali (via video teleconference), Portugal, Russian Federation;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Defence for Children International, Elizka Relief Foundation (video statement), Ensemble contre la peine de mort, Penal Reform International (video statement), Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme (video statement), World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis – International Confederation of Catholic Charities).

1050. 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

1051. At the 37th meeting, on 6 July 2022, the Chair of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya, Mohamed Auajjar, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 48/25, the report of the Mission.¹²⁰

1052. At the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

1053. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting and at the 38th meeting, on the same day, statements were made and questions to the presenters were posed by:

(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, Iceland² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Jordan² (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Luxembourg, Mauritania, Netherlands, Qatar, Saudi Arabia² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf) (video

¹²⁰ A/HRC/50/63.

statement), Senegal, Sudan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America (video statement), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (via video teleconference);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Cyprus (video statement), Egypt, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy (via video teleconference), Jordan, Liechtenstein (video statement), Malta (video statement), Morocco, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Spain (video statement), Switzerland, Tunisia, Türkiye, Yemen (video statement);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International (video statement), Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom) (video statement), Human Rights Solidarity Organization, Human Rights Watch, Institut international pour les droits et le développement (video statement), International Commission of Jurists, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association (video statement), Partners for Transparency (video statement), Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, World Organisation against Torture (video statement).

1054. At the 38th meeting, the Chair and members of the Mission 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

1055. At the 43rd meeting, on 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, the 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, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

1056. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia (on behalf of the 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.

1057. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

1058. 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.

1059. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 50/23).

Annex I

Attendance

Members

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Argentina | Honduras | Pakistan |
| Armenia | India | Paraguay |
| Benin | Indonesia | Poland |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | Japan | Qatar |
| Brazil | Kazakhstan | Republic of Korea |
| Cameroon | Libya | Senegal |
| China | Lithuania | Somalia |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Luxembourg | Sudan |
| Cuba | Malawi | Ukraine |
| Czechia | Malaysia | United Arab Emirates |
| Eritrea | Marshall Islands | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| Finland | Mauritania | United States of America |
| France | Mexico | Uzbekistan |
| Gabon | Montenegro | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |
| Gambia | Namibia | |
| Germany | Nepal | |
| | Netherlands | |

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Afghanistan | Costa Rica | Iran (Islamic Republic of) |
| Albania | Croatia | Iraq |
| Algeria | Cyprus | Ireland |
| Andorra | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Israel |
| Angola | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Italy |
| Antigua and Barbuda | Denmark | Jamaica |
| Australia | Djibouti | Jordan |
| Austria | Dominica | Kenya |
| Azerbaijan | Dominican Republic | Kiribati |
| Bahamas | Ecuador | Kuwait |
| Bahrain | Egypt | Kyrgyzstan |
| Bangladesh | El Salvador | Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| Barbados | Equatorial Guinea | Latvia |
| Belarus | Estonia | Lebanon |
| Belgium | Eswatini | Lesotho |
| Belize | Ethiopia | Liberia |
| Bhutan | Fiji | Liechtenstein |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | Georgia | Madagascar |
| Botswana | Ghana | Maldives |
| Brunei Darussalam | Greece | Mali |
| Bulgaria | Grenada | Malta |
| Burkina Faso | Guatemala | Mauritius |
| Burundi | Guinea | Micronesia (Federated States of) |
| Cabo Verde | Guinea Bissau | Monaco |
| Cambodia | Guyana | Mongolia |
| Canada | Haiti | Morocco |
| Central African Republic | Hungary | Mozambique |
| Chad | Iceland | Nauru |
| Chile | | New Zealand |
| Colombia | | Nicaragua |
| Comoros | | Niger |
| Congo | | Nigeria |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| North Macedonia | Sao Tome and Principe | Tajikistan |
| Norway | Saudi Arabia | Thailand |
| Oman | Serbia | Timor-Leste |
| Palau | Seychelles | Togo |
| Panama | Sierra Leone | Tonga |
| Papua New Guinea | Singapore | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Peru | Slovakia | Tunisia |
| Philippines | Slovenia | Turkey |
| Portugal | Solomon Islands | Turkmenistan |
| Republic of Moldova | South Africa | Tuvalu |
| Romania | South Sudan | Uganda |
| Russian Federation | Spain | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Rwanda | Sri Lanka | Uruguay |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | Suriname | Vanuatu |
| Saint Lucia | Sweden | Viet Nam |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Switzerland | Yemen |
| Samoa | Syrian Arab Republic | Zambia |
| San Marino | | Zimbabwe |

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Organization for Migration
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development Programme
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Population Fund

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union
Council of Europe
European Union
International Development Law Organization

International Organization of la Francophonie
Organization of American States
Organization of Islamic Cooperation
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

| | |
|--|--|
| Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission | National Human Rights Commission (Togo) |
| Ethiopian Human Rights Commission | National Human Rights Council (Morocco) |
| Finnish National Human Rights Institution | National Independent Human Rights Commission (Burundi) |
| Office of the Human Rights Defender (Armenia) | Norwegian National Human Rights Institution |
| Independent Commission for Human Rights (State of Palestine) | Office of the Ombudsman (Spain) |
| Kenya National Commission on Human Rights | Seimas Ombudsmen's Office of Lithuania |
| Malawi Human Rights Commission | Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights |
| National Commission on Human Rights (Indonesia) | Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission |
| National Human Rights Commission (India) | |

Non-governmental organizations

| | |
|--|--|
| Access Now | Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW) |
| Action Canada for Population and Development | Asociación HazteOir.org |
| Advocates for Human Rights | Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas e Transgêneros |
| Africa culture internationale | Association apprentissage sans frontières |
| African Association of Education for Development | Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism |
| African Centre for Democracy and Human Rights Studies | Association for the Prevention of Torture |
| Afric'ompetence | Association for Women's Rights in Development |
| Afro-European Medical and Research Network | Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration |
| Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work | Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme et des revendications démocratiques/culturelles du peuple Azerbaïdjanais, Iran – "ARC" |
| Al-Haq | Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi |
| Alliance Defending Freedom | Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII |
| Alliance globale contre les mutilations génitales féminines | Aula Abierta |
| Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés | Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights |
| Al Mezan Center for Human Rights | Baptist World Alliance |
| American Association of Jurists | |
| Amity Foundation | |
| Amnesty International | |
| Article 19: International Centre against Censorship | |
| Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development | |
| Asian Legal Resource Centre | |

- 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
- Center for Justice and International Law
- Center for Reproductive Rights, Inc.
- Centre de documentation, de recherche et d'information des peuples autochtones
- Centre d'études juridiques africaines (CEJA)
- Centre du commerce international pour le développement
- Centre Europe-tiers monde
- Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
- Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue
- Centre pour les droits civils et politiques – Centre CCPR
- Centro de Apoio aos Direitos Humanos “Valdício Barbosa dos Santos”
- Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales
- Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims
- Child Rights Connect
- China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation
- China Society for Human Rights Studies (CSHRS)
- Chinese Association for International Understanding
- Christian Solidarity Worldwide
- CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation
- Colombian Commission of Jurists
- Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos “Capaj”
- Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
- Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples (CIRAC)
- Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme
- Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World
- Council of Churches
- Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
- Conectas Direitos Humanos
- Conselho Indigenista Missionário
- 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
- Ensemble contre la peine de mort
- European Centre for Law and Justice/Centre européen pour le droit, la justice et les droits de l'homme
- European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation
- European Union of Jewish Students
- Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland
- Federation for Women and Family Planning
- FIAN International
- Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement
- Fortify, Inc.
- Franciscans International
- Freedom Now
- Friends of the Earth International
- Friends World Committee for Consultation
- Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social
- Geneva Institute for Human Rights (GIHR)
- Genève pour les droits de l'homme: formation internationale
- GIN-SSOGIE, NPC
- Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions
- Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
- Global Migration Policy Associates

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
 Ingénieurs du monde
 Institute for NGO Research
 Institute for Planetary Synthesis
 Institute for Policy Studies
 Institut international pour les droits et le développement
 Interfaith International
 International Action for Peace & Sustainable Development
 International Association of Democratic Lawyers
 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, Linguistic and Other Minorities
 International Federation of Action by Christians for the Abolition of Torture (ACAT)
 International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations
 International Federation of Journalists
 International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations
 International Fellowship of Reconciliation
 International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA)
 International Humanist and Ethical Union
 International Human Rights Council
 International-Lawyers.Org
 International Lesbian and Gay Association
 International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism
 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 (VIDES)
 International Yazidis Foundation for the Prevention of Genocide
 International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
 Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
 Iuventum, eV
 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
 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
 Next Century Foundation
 Norwegian Refugee Council
 Organisation internationale pour la sécurité des transactions électroniques (OISTE)
 Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA)
 Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale
 Organization for Defending Victims of Violence
 OutRight Action International

Palestinian Initiative for the Promotion of
 Global Dialogue and Democracy (Miftah)
 Palestinian Return Centre, Ltd.
 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 économique
 et social (PDES)
 Rawsam Human Development Center
 Redress Trust
 Rencontre africaine pour la défense 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, Inc. (ASC)
 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 fédération internationale
 Touro Law Center – The Institute on
 Human Rights and the Holocaust
 Tumuku Development and Cultural Union
 (TACUDU)
 Union of Northwest Human Rights
 Organisation
 United Nations Association of China
 United Nations Watch
 United Towns Agency for North-South
 Cooperation
 Universal Rights Group
 Universal Soul Love
 Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik
 Village Suisse ONG
 Villages unis/United Villages
 Women's Board Educational Cooperation
 Society
 Women's Centre for Legal Aid and
 Counselling
 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
 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 under general distribution

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 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 from 1 December 2021 to 28 February 2022; Replies received from 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 on 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 on the 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 on 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 on the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela |
| 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 on 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 on Lithuania |

Documents issued under general distribution

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 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 on 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 on 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 on the 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 on 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 on 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 on the 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 | 2, 6 | Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Participation in the Universal Periodic Review: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |

Documents issued under general distribution

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| A/HRC/50/18 | 2, 6 | Operations of the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance in the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/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, Mohamed Abdelsalam Babiker |
| 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, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule |
| A/HRC/50/23/Add.1 | 3 | Observations on communications transmitted to Governments and replies received |
| A/HRC/50/23/Add.2 | 3 | Visit to the Niger |
| A/HRC/50/23/Add.3 | 3 | Follow-up to country visits to Armenia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Zimbabwe |
| 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, Cecilia Jimenez-Damary |
| 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, Reem Alsalem |
| A/HRC/50/26/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Mongolia |
| A/HRC/50/26/Add.2 | 3 | Visit to Mongolia: comments by the State |

Documents issued under general distribution

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| A/HRC/50/27 | 3 | The right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health of persons, communities and populations affected by discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals: report of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Victor Madrigal-Borloz |
| A/HRC/50/27/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Tunisia |
| 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, Tlaleng Mofokeng |
| 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, Irene Khan |
| A/HRC/50/29/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Hungary |
| A/HRC/50/29/Add.2 | 3 | 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, Felipe González Morales |
| 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, Koumbou Boly Barry |
| 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, Siobhán Mullally |
| A/HRC/50/33/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Tajikistan |
| A/HRC/50/34 | 3 | Medico-legal death investigations: report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Morris Tidball-Binz |

Documents issued under general distribution

| <i>Symbol</i> | | <i>Agenda item</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 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, Alice Cruz |
| A/HRC/50/36 | 3 | Protection of lawyers against undue interference in the free and independent exercise of the legal profession: report of the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Diego García-Sayán |
| A/HRC/50/36/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to the Plurinational State of Bolivia |
| 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, Obiora Chinedu Okafor |
| 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, Olivier De Schutter |
| A/HRC/50/38/Add.1 | 3 | Visit to Lebanon |
| A/HRC/50/38/Add.2 | 3 | Visit to Nepal |
| A/HRC/50/38/Add.3 | 3 | Visit to Lebanon: comments by the State |
| A/HRC/50/38/Add.4 | 3 | Visit to Nepal: comments by the State |
| A/HRC/50/39 | 3 | Initial planning and vision for the mandate: report of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change, Ian Fry |
| 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 |
| A/HRC/50/40/Add.2 | 3 | Visit to Italy |
| A/HRC/50/40/Add.3 | 3 | Tenth anniversary of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: a road map for the next decade of business and human rights – raising the ambition, increasing the pace |
| A/HRC/50/40/Add.4 | 3 | Implementing the third pillar: lessons from transitional justice guidance by the Working Group |

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| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| A/HRC/50/41 | 5 | 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, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule |
| A/HRC/50/43 | 2, 3 | Conscientious objection to military service: analytical report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/44 | 2, 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 | 2, 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 | 2, 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 | 2, 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 | 2, 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 | 2, 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 | 2, 3 | Terrorism and human rights: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |

Documents issued under general distribution

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| A/HRC/50/50 | 2, 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 | 2, 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 | 2, 3 | Human rights and HIV/AIDS: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/54 | 2, 3 | Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/55 | 2, 3 | Internet shutdowns: trends, causes, legal implications and impacts on a range of human rights: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/56 | 2, 3 | The practical application of the 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 | 2, 3 | Summary of consultations on the practical application of the 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/50/57 | 2, 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, Anaïs Marin |
| A/HRC/50/59 | 2, 4 | Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |

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| 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, E. Tendayi Achiume |
| 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, E. Tendayi Achiume |
| A/HRC/50/62 | 2, 10 | 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: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/63 | 10 | 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 |

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| 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 | Civilian deaths in the Syrian Arab Republic: report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights |

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| A/HRC/50/L.1 | 3 | Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights |
| A/HRC/50/L.2 | 3 | Mandate of 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 Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons |
| A/HRC/50/L.5 and A/HRC/50/L.5/Rev.1 | 4 | Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic |
| A/HRC/50/L.6 | 3 | Importance of casualty recording for the promotion and protection of human rights |
| A/HRC/50/L.7 | 3 | Mandate of 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 A/HRC/50/L.10/Rev.1 | 3 | Human rights and climate change |
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| A/HRC/50/L.13 and A/HRC/50/L.13/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 A/HRC/50/L.14/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 A/HRC/50/L.15/Rev.1 | 3 | Elimination of female genital mutilation |
| A/HRC/50/L.16 | 3 | The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful 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 A/HRC/50/L.22/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 |
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| A/HRC/50/L.40 | 3 | Amendment to A/HRC/50/L.22/Rev.1 |
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| 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 |
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| 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 submitted by Governments

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| 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 |

| <i>Documents submitted by Governments</i> | | |
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| 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 |

Documents submitted by Governments

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| 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 submitted by national institutions

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| A/HRC/50/NI/1 | 2 | Written submission by the State of Palestine: Independent Commission for Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/NI/2 | 3 | Communication from Burundi: Independent National Commission of Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/NI/3 | 3 | Communication from Burundi: Independent National Commission of Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/NI/4 | 3 | Communication from Burundi: Independent National Commission of Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/NI/5 | 3 | Communication from Burundi: Independent National Commission of Human Rights |
| A/HRC/50/NI/6 | 3 | Communication from Burundi: Independent National Commission of Human Rights |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
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| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

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| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

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| 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 International Coalition, International Association Against Torture, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Paz y Cooperación, Plataforma Mulheres em Acção, Society for Threatened Peoples, World Barua Organization (WBO), non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Indian Council of South America (CISA), International Educational Development, Inc., Liberation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les peuples, World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

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| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

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| 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, |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

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| | | 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

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| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 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-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l’amitié entre les peuples, a non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
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| 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'éducation 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 Salesiane di Don Bosco, Latter-day Saint Charities, Women's World Summit Foundation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Soka Gakkai International, non-governmental organization on the roster |
| A/HRC/50/NGO/109 | 2 | Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
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| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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 Tibetan 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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 organization on the roster |
| 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 |

Documents submitted by non-governmental organizations

| <i>Symbol</i> | <i>Agenda item</i> | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 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 Européen 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 Européen 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 Européen 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 (Argentina)

Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Nazila Ghanea (Islamic Republic of Iran)

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

Farida Shaheed (Pakistan)

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

Elizabeth Salmón (Peru)

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

Alice Jill Edwards (Australia)

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Grażyna Baranowska (Poland)

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

Damilola Olawuyi (Nigeria)

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

Robert McCorquodale (Australia)
