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Forty-first session

Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

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

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Part One

Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Human Rights Council at its forty-first session

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
41/1	Situation of human rights in Eritrea	11 July 2019
41/2	Promotion and protection of human rights in the Philippines	11 July 2019
41/3	Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights	11 July 2019
41/4	Promotion of the right to peace	11 July 2019
41/5	Human rights and international solidarity	11 July 2019
41/6	Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls	11 July 2019
41/7	The human rights of migrants	11 July 2019
41/8	Consequences of child, early and forced marriage	11 July 2019
41/9	The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights	11 July 2019
41/10	Access to medicines and vaccines in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	11 July 2019
41/11	New and emerging digital technologies and human rights	11 July 2019
41/12	The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association	11 July 2019
41/13	Youth and human rights	11 July 2019
41/14	Equal pay	11 July 2019
41/15	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons	11 July 2019
41/16	The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4	11 July 2019
41/17	Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in the world of work	12 July 2019
41/18	Mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	12 July 2019
41/19	The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights	12 July 2019
41/20	Impact of arms transfers on human rights	12 July 2019

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
41/21	Human rights and climate change	12 July 2019
41/22	Situation of human rights in Belarus	12 July 2019
41/23	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	12 July 2019
41/24	The Social Forum	12 July 2019
41/25	Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights	12 July 2019
41/26	Renewal of the mandate of the team of international experts on the situation in Kasai	12 July 2019

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
41/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Viet Nam	4 July 2019
41/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Afghanistan	4 July 2019
41/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Chile	4 July 2019
41/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: New Zealand	4 July 2019
41/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Uruguay	4 July 2019
41/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Yemen	4 July 2019
41/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Vanuatu	4 July 2019
41/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Slovakia	4 July 2019
41/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Comoros	4 July 2019
41/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: North Macedonia	4 July 2019
41/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Cyprus	4 July 2019
41/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Eritrea	5 July 2019
41/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Dominican Republic	5 July 2019
41/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Cambodia	5 July 2019

Part Two

Summary of proceedings

I. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Human Rights Council held its forty-first session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 24 June to 12 July 2019. The President of the Council opened the session.
2. In accordance with rule 8 (b) of the rules of procedure of the Human Rights Council, as contained in part VII of the annex to Council resolution 5/1, the organizational meeting of the forty-first session was held on 7 June 2019.
3. The forty-first session consisted of 42 meetings over 15 days (see paragraph 15 below).

B. Attendance

4. 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 as observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other entities, national human rights institutions and non-governmental organizations (see annex I).

C. Agenda and programme of work

5. At the 1st meeting, on 24 June 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the forty-first session.

D. Organization of work

6. At the 1st meeting, on 24 June 2019, the President of the Human Rights Council referred to the online system for inscription on the lists of speakers for all general debates and all interactive dialogues. He also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription, which was launched on 19 June 2019.
7. At the same meeting, the President referred to the modalities concerning the tabling of draft proposals after the tabling deadline. At the organizational meeting of the forty-first session, the Human Rights Council had agreed that an extension of the deadline for the submission of draft proposals would be granted only once, under exceptional circumstances, for a maximum of 24 hours.
8. Also at the same meeting, the President outlined the speaking time modalities applied during the forty-first session. The speaking time for interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders under agenda item 3 would be two minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.
9. At the 4th meeting, on 25 June 2019, the President outlined the speaking time for the general debates, which would be 2 minutes and 30 seconds for States Members of the

Human Rights Council and 1 minute and 30 seconds for observer States and other observers.

10. At the 10th meeting, on 27 June 2019, the President outlined the modalities for panel discussions, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

11. At the 18th meeting, on 2 July 2019, the President outlined the modalities for individual interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders on item 4, which would be two minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

12. At the 24th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the President outlined the modalities for the consideration of the outcomes of the universal periodic review under agenda item 6, which would be 20 minutes for the State concerned to present its views; where appropriate, 2 minutes for the national human rights institution with “A” status of the State concerned; up to 20 minutes for States Members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and United Nations agencies to express their views on the outcome of the review, with varying speaking times according to the number of speakers in accordance with the modalities set out in the appendix to the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21; and up to 20 minutes for stakeholders with speaking time of 2 minutes for all to make general comments on the outcome of the review.

E. Meetings and documentation

13. The Human Rights Council held 42 fully serviced meetings during its forty-first session.¹

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

F. Visits

15. At the 1st meeting, on 24 June 2019, the President of Bulgaria, Rumen Radev, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

16. At the same meeting, the President of the Marshall Islands, Hilda C. Heine, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Zohrab Mnatsakanyan, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

18. At the same meeting, the Minister for Women and Human Rights Development of Somalia, Deqa Yasin, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

19. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Netherlands, Yoka Brandt, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

¹ The proceedings of the forty-first session of the Human Rights Council can be followed through the United Nations archived Webcasts of the Council sessions (<http://webtv.un.org>).

20. At the same meeting, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Moldova, Tatiana Molcean, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
21. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Minister for Development, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Aksel Jakobsen, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
22. At the 4th meeting, on 25 June 2019, the Vice Chairman of the People's Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China, Aierken Tuniyazi, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
23. At the same meeting, the Deputy Minister for Information and Public Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Cecep Herawan, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
24. At the 12th meeting, on 27 June 2019, the Prime Minister of Iceland, Katrín Jakobsdóttir, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
25. At the 13th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria, Alexander Schallenberg, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
26. At the same meeting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon, Mbella Mbella Lejeune, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
27. Also at the same meeting, the Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Affairs of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons of Azerbaijan, Fuad Huseynov, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
28. At the 15th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the Undersecretary for Special Concerns, Department of Social Welfare and Development of the Philippines, Camilo G. Gudmalin, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.
29. At the 24th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

G. Adoption of the report on the session

30. At the 41st meeting, on 12 July 2019, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement in connection with the draft report of the Council on its forty-first session.
31. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted *ad referendum* the draft report on the session (A/HRC/41/2) and entrusted the Rapporteur with its finalization.
32. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Greece, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland (also on behalf of Australia, Canada, Czechia, France, Liechtenstein, Slovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) made statements as observer states on the adopted resolutions.
33. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, India, Nauru, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the observer for International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association for Progressive Communications, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Franciscans International, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights, Human Rights House Foundation, International Commission of Jurists and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues) made statements on with the session.

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

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

A. Update by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

35. At the 1st meeting, on 24 June 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made a statement providing an update of the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

36. During the ensuing general debate, at the 4th and 5th meetings, on 25 June 2019, the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Croatia, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Czechia, Egypt, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco² (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates), Nepal, Netherlands³ (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, 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 and Uruguay), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Panama and Paraguay), Philippines, Qatar, Romania⁴ (on behalf of the European Union), Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Senegal, South Africa, South Africa (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Spain, Thailand (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru), Venezuela

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

³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(Bolivarian Republic of)⁵ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Mali, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Development Association, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, Habitat International Coalition, International Fellowship of Reconciliation and Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (also on behalf of Franciscans International and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues), Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, China Society for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Federation of Cuban Women, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development and International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism), Human Rights Council of Australia, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Ingénieurs du monde, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iuventum, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Minority Rights Group, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Physicians for Human Rights, Sikh Human Rights Group, United Nations Watch, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, World Organization against Torture (also on behalf of Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance).

37. At the 6th meeting, on 25 June 2019, the representatives of Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Brazil, Cambodia, Egypt, Gabon, Georgia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

38. At the same meeting, the representatives of India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

39. At the 27th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/1, a comprehensive written report on the human rights situation in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (A/HRC/41/18).

40. At the same meeting, the Director of Acción Solidaria and of Civilis Human Rights, Feliciano Reyna Ganteaume, made a statement.

41. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, Croatia, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Czechia, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay), Qatar, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Centre Europe-tiers monde, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Human Rights Watch, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Commission of Jurists, International Service for Human Rights, World Organization against Torture.

43. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner and the Director of Acción Solidaria and of Civilis Human Rights answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the oral update by the High Commissioner on the human rights situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar

44. At the 35th meeting, on 10 July 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-27/1, adopted during its 27th special session, an oral update on the human rights situation of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar.

45. At the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bangladesh, China, Denmark, Egypt, Iceland, India, Japan, Pakistan (also on behalf of the

Organization of Islamic Cooperation), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Global Welfare Association, International Educational Development, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.org.

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

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

48. At the 16th meeting, on 1 July 2019, the United Nations Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide and the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented thematic reports prepared by OHCHR and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2, 3, 8, and 10.

49. At the 16th and 17th meetings, on 1 July 2019, and at the 18th meeting, on 2 July 2019, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on the thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3, presented by the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR (see chapter III, section C).

50. At the 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, including on thematic reports under agenda item 6 presented by the Chief of the Universal Periodic Review Branch of OHCHR (see chapter VI, section B).

51. At the 36th meeting, on 10 July 2019, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented reports of OHCHR submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

52. At the 36th meeting, on 10 July 2019, and at the 37th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, including on reports under agenda items 2 and 10, presented by the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights (see chapter X, section F).

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Eritrea

53. At the 37th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of the Netherlands (also on behalf of Australia, Austria, Belgium, France and Germany) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.15, sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands, and co-sponsored by Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Czechia, Denmark and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution.

Subsequently, Costa Rica, Czechia, Denmark, Monaco, Portugal, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

54. At the same meeting, the representative of Eritrea made general comments on the draft resolution.

55. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Eritrea, a recorded vote was taken on paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia,

Abstaining:

Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

56. Paragraph 2 of the draft resolution was retained by 22 votes to 13, with 12 abstentions.

57. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Eritrea, a recorded vote was taken on paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia,

Abstaining:

Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

58. Paragraph 3 of the draft resolution was retained by 22 votes to 13, with 12 abstentions.

59. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Eritrea, a recorded vote was taken on paragraph 4 of the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia,

Abstaining:

Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

60. Paragraph 4 of the draft resolution was retained by 22 votes to 13, with 12 abstentions.

61. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, China, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Egypt, Eritrea, Mexico, Somalia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia,

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Hungary, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

63. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 21 votes to 13, with 13 abstentions (resolution 41/1).

64. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Angola (on behalf of States members of the Group of African States that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Ethiopia made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Promotion and protection of human rights in the Philippines

65. At the 37th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Iceland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.20, sponsored by Iceland and co-sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovenia, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Italy, North Macedonia, Norway, Slovakia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

66. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution.

67. 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.

68. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bahrain, Brazil, China, Japan, Pakistan, Peru and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Iceland, Italy, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

Angola, Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Hungary, India, Iraq, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia,

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia

70. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 18 votes to 14, with 15 abstentions (resolution 41/2).

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

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

A. Panel discussions

Annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women

72. An annual full-day discussion on the human rights of women was held on 27 and 28 June 2019, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 6/30. The meeting was divided into two panel discussions.

73. At the 10th meeting, on 27 June 2019, the Council held the first panel discussion on the theme “Violence against women in the world of work”.

74. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Prime Minister of Iceland, Katrín Jakobsdóttir, made opening statements for the panel. The Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Surya Deva, moderated the discussion.

75. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Coordinator of the Future of Work Initiative at the International Labour Organization, Maria-Luz Vega; the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, Dubravka Šimonović, and the Regional representative for Asia in the International Domestic Workers Federation and National President of United Domestic Workers of the Philippines, Novelita Valdez Palisoc.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Austria (also on behalf of Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland), Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), China, Norway⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Philippines, Spain, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: France, Greece, Israel;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Catholic Child Bureau, Kayan – Feminist Organization, Plan International (also on behalf of Defence for Children International, Foundation ECPAT International and Terre des hommes fédération internationale).

77. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the first panel:

⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, Italy, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Russian Federation, Thailand, Vanuatu;

(c) Observers for intergovernmental organizations: International Development Law Organization (IDLO), Organisation internationale de la Francophonie;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, World Jewish Congress.

78. At the same meeting, the panellists of the first panel answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

79. At the 13th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the Council held the second panel discussion on the theme “The rights of older women and their economic empowerment”.

80. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel. The Director of the United Nations Population Fund Office in Geneva, Mónica Ferro, moderated the discussion.

81. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Senior Advisor to Grandmothers to Grandmothers Campaign, Stephen Lewis Foundation, Idah Nambeya; the Professor of International Law, University of New South Wales, Andrew Byrnes, and the member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Marion Bethel.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Argentina (also on behalf of Austria, Montenegro, Portugal, Slovenia and Uruguay), Australia, Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Czechia, Lithuania⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Norway and Sweden), Qatar;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Greece, Israel, Russian Federation, Slovenia;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Longevity Center Global Alliance (also on behalf of AGE Platform Europe, Association of Former International Civil Servants for Development, International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics, International Federation on Ageing, International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, Make Mothers Matter, National Alliance of Women’s Organizations, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik and Widows Rights International), HelpAge International.

⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

83. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the second panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bahamas, China, India, Iraq, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Ecuador, Indonesia, Lesotho, Singapore, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Rencontre Africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

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

Panel discussion on women's rights and climate change

85. At the 15th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 38/4, a panel discussion on the theme "Women's rights and climate change: climate action, best practices and lessons learned."

86. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the President of the Marshall Islands, Hilda C. Heine (by video message), made opening statements for the panel.

87. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Adjunct Professor of Climate Justice at Trinity College Dublin, Chair of The Elders and former President of Ireland, Mary Robinson; the Senior Specialist on Equality and Non-Discrimination at the International Labour Organization, Martin Oelz, and the member of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Nahla Haidar.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Canada⁸ (on behalf of the French-speaking States Members and observers), Costa Rica⁹ (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Croatia (also on behalf of Austria and Slovenia), Estonia¹⁰ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Fiji (also on behalf of Belgium, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Luxembourg, Maldives, the Netherlands, Peru, Slovenia, Sweden and Switzerland), Fiji (also on behalf of Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu), Marshall Islands¹¹ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba,

⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, Mauritius, Palau, Singapore and Timor-Leste), Nauru¹² (also on behalf of the Bahamas, the Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, the Gambia, Kiribati, Madagascar, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Somalia and Vanuatu), Thailand¹³ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Trinidad and Tobago¹⁴ (on behalf of the Caribbean Community);

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

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Australian Human Rights Commission;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (also on behalf of FIAN International, Franciscans International, International Movement ATD Fourth World and International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific), Institut international de l'écologie industrielle et de l'économie verte.

89. The following made statements during the second speaking slot for the panel:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Denmark;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Dominica, Ecuador, Ireland, Madagascar, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University, Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers and Lutheran World Federation), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations.

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

B. Interactive dialogue with special procedure mandate holders

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

91. At the 1st meeting, on 24 June 2019, the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, Victor Madrigal-Borloz, presented his reports (A/HRC/41/45 and Add.1-2).

92. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia and Mozambique made statements as the States concerned.

93. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st to 2nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

¹² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria (also on behalf of Greece), Chile, China, Cuba, Iceland, Mexico, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay), South Africa, Spain, Sweden¹⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay), Uruguay, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: UN Women (also on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF));

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

(e) Observer for a national human rights institutions: Office of the Ombudsman of Samoa;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociación HazteOir.org, British Humanist Association, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland, Human Rights Council of Australia (also on behalf of Human Rights Law Centre), International Planned Parenthood Federation, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association).

94. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers

95. At the 1st meeting, on 24 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Diego García-Sayán, presented his report (A/HRC/41/48).

96. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st to 2nd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria (also on behalf of Greece), China, Hungary, Iraq, Nepal, Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico

¹⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

and Uruguay), Sweden¹⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Tunisia, Ukraine;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Colombian Commission of Jurists (also on behalf of World Organization against Torture), Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Human Rights Now, International Commission of Jurists, Iraqi Development Organization, Lawyers for Lawyers, Terra de Direitos (also on behalf of Conselho Indigenista Missionário), UNESCO Centre of Catalonia.

97. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

98. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil, China, Colombia, Spain and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

99. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey 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

100. At the 3rd meeting, on 24 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Dainius Pūras, presented his reports (A/HRC/41/34 and Add.1–2).

101. At the same meeting, the representative of Canada made a statement as the State concerned.

102. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Canadian Human Rights Commission, made a statement (by video message).

103. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd meeting, on 24 June 2019, and at the 5th meeting, on 25 June, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Iceland, India, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal¹⁷ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Switzerland¹⁸ (also on behalf of Albania, Colombia, Greece, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Portugal and Uruguay), Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay;

¹⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

¹⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(f) Observer for the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Association of World Citizens, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Health and Environment Program, Human Rights Council of Australia (also on behalf of Australian Lesbian Medical Association and Human Rights Law Centre), Human Rights Law Centre (also on behalf of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)), International Movement ATD Fourth World, Make Mothers Matter, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association), Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Barua Organization.

104. At the 3rd meeting, on 24 June 2019, and at the 5th meeting, on 25 June, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

105. At the 3rd meeting, on 24 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members, Alice Cruz, presented her report (A/HRC/41/47).

106. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 3rd meeting, on 24 June 2019, and at the 5th meeting, on 25 June, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Japan, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal¹⁹ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Senegal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Djibouti, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Portugal, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

¹⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(f) Observer for a non-governmental organization: China Society for Human Rights Studies.

107. At the 3rd meeting, on 24 June 2019, and at the 5th meeting, on 25 June, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

108. At the 6th meeting, on 25 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Felipe González Morales, presented his reports (A/HRC/41/38 and Add.1).

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

110. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 6th meeting, on 25 June 2019, and at the 7th meeting, on 26 June, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Iceland, India, Iraq, Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Thailand and Uruguay), Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Libya, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Portugal, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

(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 Order of Malta;

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

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Passionists International, Teresian Association, VIVAT International and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (also on behalf of Amnesty International), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Franciscans International, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Human Rights Law Centre, Ingénieurs du monde, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development (also on behalf of Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco), Terre des hommes fédération internationale, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

111. At the 6th meeting, on 25 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

112. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

113. At the 9th meeting, on 26 June 2019, the representative of Iraq made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity

114. At the 6th meeting, on 25 June 2019, the Independent Expert on human rights and international solidarity, Obiora C. Okafor, presented his reports (A/HRC/41/44 and Add.1-2).

115. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Netherlands and Sweden made statements as the States concerned.

116. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 6th meeting, on 25 June 2019, and at the 7th meeting, on 26 June, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Nepal, Nigeria, Togo, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Djibouti, El Salvador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Passionists International, Teresian Association, VIVAT International and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Friends World Committee for Consultation, International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

117. At the 6th meeting, on 25 June 2019, and at the 7th meeting, on 26 June, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

118. At the 9th meeting, on 26 June 2019, the representative of Iraq made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

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

119. At the 7th meeting, on 26 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, David Kaye, presented his reports (A/HRC/41/35 and Add.1-4).

120. At the same meeting, the representative of Ecuador made a statement as the State concerned.

121. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Defensor del Pueblo of Ecuador, made a statement (by video message).

122. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 7th and 8th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica²⁰ (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Cuba, Czechia, Egypt, Estonia²¹ (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), India, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden²² (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Myanmar, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

(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: Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, American Association of Jurists, American Civil Liberties Union, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development), Association for Progressive Communications, Christian Solidarity Worldwide (also on behalf of Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights and International Service for Human Rights), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Now, International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (also on behalf of Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship and CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation), Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Shivi Development Society.

123. At the 8th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

124. At the 9th meeting, on 26 June 2019, the representatives of China and Iraq made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

125. At the 7th meeting, on 26 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, Clément Nyaletsossi Voule, presented his reports (A/HRC/41/41 and Add.1-4).

126. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia and Tunisia made statements as the States concerned.

²⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

127. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 7th and 8th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Costa Rica²³ (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Czechia, Estonia²⁴ (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Sweden²⁵ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Montenegro, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Viet Nam, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, American Association of Jurists, American Civil Liberties Union, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Human Rights House Foundation, Shivi Development Society, World Organization against Torture.

128. At the 8th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions

129. At the 8th meeting, on 26 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Agnès Callamard, presented her reports (A/HRC/41/36 and Add.1).

130. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on 26 June 2019, and the 10th meeting, on 27 June, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway²⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Sweden), Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Colombia, France, Germany, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Mauritania,

²³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Oman, Russian Federation, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, State of Palestine;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, DRCNet Foundation, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund), International Bar Association, International Harm Reduction Association, Réseau international des droits humains.

131. At the 9th meeting, on 26 June 2019, and the 10th meeting, on 27 June, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to education

132. At the 8th meeting, on 26 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the right to education, Koumbou Boly Barry, presented her report (A/HRC/41/37).

133. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on 26 June 2019, and the 10th meeting, on 27 June, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Italy, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Slovakia, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Dominica, Ecuador, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Jordan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, Association apprentissage sans frontières, Edmund Rice International, Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (also on behalf of Soka Gakkai International and Teresian Association), Rutgers.

134. At the 9th meeting, on 26 June 2019, and the 10th meeting, on 27 June, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice

135. At the 10th meeting, on 27 June 2019, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, Meskerem Geset Techane, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/41/33 and Add.1–2).

136. At the 11th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Honduras and Poland made statements as the States concerned.

137. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th and 12th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Colombia²⁷ (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Croatia, Cuba, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, Spain, Sweden²⁸ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Chad, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Madagascar, Malaysia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Christian Aid (also on behalf of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Human Rights Law Centre (also on behalf of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)), International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of ACAT, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Service for Human Rights, Make Mothers Matter, Sikh Human Rights Group, Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights.

138. At the 11th and 12th meetings, on the same day, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

139. At the 10th meeting, on 27 June 2019, the Chair of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Surya Deva, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/41/43 and Add.1-2).

140. At the 11th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Kenya and Thailand made statements as the States concerned.

141. At the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, made a statement.

²⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

²⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

142. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th and 12th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair of the Working Group questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Australia, Brazil, Chile, Eritrea, India, Italy, Japan, Pakistan, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, Chad, Ecuador, France, Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

(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: Christian Aid (also on behalf of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário (also on behalf of Conectas Direitos Humanos and Terra de Direitos), FIAN International, International Commission of Jurists, Make Mothers Matter, Sikh Human Rights Group.

143. At the 11th and 12th meetings, on the same day, the Chair of the Working Group answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on violence against women

144. At the 12th meeting, on 27 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Dubravka Šimonović, presented her reports (A/HRC/41/42 and Add.1–2).

145. At the same meeting, the representatives of Canada and Nepal made statements as the States concerned.

146. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Canadian Human Rights Commission, made a statement (by video message).

147. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th meeting, on 27 June 2019, and at the 13th and 14th meetings, on 28 June, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Egypt, Finland²⁹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Rwanda, Rwanda (also on behalf of the European Union, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, 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 and Uruguay), Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia,

²⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Ecuador, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Kiribati, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

(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: Australian Human Rights Commission;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria), Centre pour les droits civils et politiques, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, International Federation of Journalists, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Kayan – Feminist Organization, Liberation, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, United Nations Watch, Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights.

148. At the 12th meeting, on 27 June 2019, and at the 14th meeting, on 28 June, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

149. At the 15th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

150. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan and the Republic of Korea made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

151. At the 12th meeting, on 27 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro, presented her reports (A/HRC/41/46 and Add.1).

152. At the same meeting, the representative of Nigeria made a statement as the State concerned.

153. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 12th meeting, on 27 June 2019, and at the 13th and 14th meetings, on 28 June, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Italy, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Mexico);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Chad, Comoros, Cyprus, Djibouti,

Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jamaica, Lesotho, Libya, Lithuania, Morocco, Netherlands, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Seychelles, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

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

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

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Defence for Children International, Foundation ECPAT International, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Franciscans International).

154. At the 12th meeting, on 27 June 2019, and at the 14th meeting, on 28 June, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights

155. At the 14th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, Philip Alston, presented his reports (A/HRC/41/39 and Add.1–2).

156. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements as the States concerned.

157. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain (also on behalf of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission and the Scottish Human Rights Commission), made a statement (by video message).

158. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th and 15th meetings, on 28 June 2019, and at the 16th meeting, on 1 July, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Belgium³⁰ (also on behalf of Albania, Chile, France, Morocco, Peru, the Philippines, Romania and Senegal), Burkina Faso, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uruguay), Philippines, Saudi Arabia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Botswana, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China Society for Human Rights Studies, Edmund Rice International, Human Rights Law Centre (also on behalf of

³⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)), Ingénieurs du monde, International Movement ATD Fourth World, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Partners for Transparency (also on behalf of Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights), Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Barua Organization.

159. At the 15th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of internally displaced persons

160. At the 14th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, Cecilia Jimenez, presented her report (A/HRC/41/40).

161. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th and 15th meetings, on 28 June 2019, and at the 16th meeting, on 1 July, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Austria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Croatia, Egypt, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Ukraine (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Chad, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Uganda, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

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

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

(e) Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta;

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

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: European Centre for Law and Justice, Health and Environment Program, Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik.

162. At the 16th meeting, on 1 July 2019, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

163. At the 15th meeting, on 28 June 2019, the representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. General debate on agenda item 3

164. At its 16th and 17th meetings, on 1 July 2019, and its 18th meeting, on 2 July, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on thematic reports under agenda items 2 and 3, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia (also on behalf of Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of),

Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, the Cook Islands and Niue), Australia (also on behalf of Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway and Switzerland), Belgium³¹ (also on behalf of Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland), Bolivia (Plurinational State of)³² (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Brazil (also on behalf of Colombia, Mozambique, Portugal and Thailand), Cameroon, Canada³³ (also on behalf of the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Côte d'Ivoire³⁴ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, China, the Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Croatia (also on behalf of Costa Rica and Poland), Cuba, Ecuador³⁵ (also on behalf of Peru and Thailand), Finland³⁶ (on behalf of the European Union), India (also on behalf of Algeria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Iraq, Jordan³⁷ (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, the State of Palestine and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Nepal, Nigeria,

³¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal³⁸ (also on behalf of Angola, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Rwanda, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)³⁹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Netherlands, Palau, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA;

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: German Institute for Human Rights;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria), Action on Smoking and Health, African Agency for Integrated Development, Alliance Defending Freedom (also on behalf of European Centre for Law and Justice and Global Helping to Advance Women and Children), Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asociación HazteOir.org, Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association des Jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association Duneny, Association for Progressive Communications, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association internationale de la libre pensée, Association of World Citizens, Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Association Thendral, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Edmund Rice International, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.org, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, Passionists International, Teresian Association, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Center for Africa Development and Progress, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud, Edmund Rice International, European Centre for Law and Justice, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland (also on behalf of Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights), Federation of Cuban Women, France libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Human Rights Council of Australia (also on behalf of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)), Il Cenacolo, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Ingénieurs du monde,

³⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

³⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

International Career Support Association, International Catholic Migration Commission (also on behalf of Defence for Children International, International Commission of Jurists, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism and Terre des hommes fédération internationale), International Commission of Jurists, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, International Educational Development, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (also on behalf of Franciscans International), International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Kayan – Feminist Organization, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Bar Association and Lawyers for Lawyers), Make Mothers Matter, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Muslims for Progressive Values (also on behalf of Franciscans International and Souforce), Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Prahar, Presse emblème campagne, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Right Livelihood Award Foundation, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Villages unis, VIVAT International, Widows Rights International (also on behalf of Global Fund for Widows, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Longevity Center Global Alliance, National Alliance of Women's Organizations and Tandem Project), World Barua Organization, World Evangelical Alliance.

165. At the 17th meeting, on 1 July 2019, the representatives of China, Colombia, India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

166. At the same meeting, the representatives of India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights

167. At the 38th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.1, sponsored by Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru, and the State of Palestine.

168. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Peru made general comments on the draft resolution.

169. 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.

170. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Japan made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In his statement, the representative of

Japan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraph 13 of the draft resolution.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

Against:

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru

172. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 28 votes to 14, with 5 abstentions (resolution 41/3).

Promotion of the right to peace

173. At the 38th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.2, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

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

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

Against:

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Argentina, Iceland

176. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 32 votes to 13, with 2 abstentions (resolution 41/4).

Human rights and international solidarity

177. At the 38th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.3, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Malaysia, Namibia, Nicaragua, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Bahrain, Botswana, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Maldives, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

178. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

Against:

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Abstaining:

Mexico

180. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted draft resolution by 32 votes to 14, with 1 abstention (resolution 41/5).

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and girls

181. At the 28th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Colombia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.6/Rev.1, sponsored by Colombia and Mexico and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Botswana, El Salvador, Japan, Nepal, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Serbia joined the sponsors.

182. At the same meeting, the representative of Pakistan introduced amendment A/HRC/41/L.37 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.6/Rev.1.

183. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendment A/HRC/41/L.41 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.6/Rev.1.

184. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/41/L.46 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.6/Rev.1.

185. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.37 was sponsored by Pakistan. Subsequently, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.41 was sponsored by Egypt. Subsequently, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Iraq and Pakistan joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.46 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Bahrain and Iraq. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia joined the sponsors.

186. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.6/Rev.1.

187. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Austria, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council) and Peru made general comments on the draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.6/Rev.1, as well as on the proposed amendments A/HRC/41/L.37, A/HRC/41/L.41 and A/HRC/41/L.46.

188. 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.

189. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mexico and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.37.

190. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.37. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Nepal, Togo

191. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.37 by 15 votes to 25, with 6 abstentions.⁴⁰

192. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.41.

193. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.41. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

⁴⁰ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Nigeria, Togo

194. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.41 by 13 votes to 27, with 6 abstentions.⁴¹

195. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark, 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/41/L.46.

196. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.46. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Togo

197. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.46 by 11 votes to 26, with 9 abstentions.⁴²

198. At the same meeting, the representatives of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Somalia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In their statements, the representatives of Afghanistan and Nigeria disassociated the respective Member States from the consensus on paragraph 5(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Bahrain disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventh, tenth, seventeenth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 5(a), 5(c), 5(e), 7 and 11 of the draft resolution. In their statements, the representatives of Bangladesh, Cameroon and Saudi Arabia disassociated the respective Member States from the consensus on the seventh and tenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 5(a), 5(c), 5(e) and 11 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Egypt disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the tenth preambular paragraph and on paragraph 5(e) of the draft

⁴¹ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

⁴² The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

resolution. In his statement, the representative of Iraq disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventh and tenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 5(e) and 11 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventh preambular paragraph and on paragraph 5(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Qatar disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the tenth preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 5(e) and 7 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventh and tenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraph 5(e) of the draft resolution. In her statement, the representative of Somalia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventh preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 5(a), 5(c), 5(e) and 11 of the draft resolution.

199. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/6).

200. At the 41st meeting on 12 July 2019, the representative of Brazil made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The human rights of migrants

201. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.7, sponsored by Mexico and co-sponsored by Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Germany, Haiti, Ireland, Luxembourg, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Barbados, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Nepal, the Netherlands, Paraguay, the Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

202. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Egypt, Iceland, India, Peru and the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution.

203. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary and Italy made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In her statement, the representative of Hungary disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the fifth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution. In her statement, the representative of Bulgaria disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraph 2 of the draft resolution.

204. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/7).

205. At the 41st meeting on 12 July 2019, the representative of Chile made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote. In his statement, the representative of Chile disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the fifth preambular paragraph of the adopted resolution.

Consequences of child, early and forced marriage

206. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of the Netherlands, also on behalf of Argentina, Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.8/Rev.1, sponsored by Argentina, Canada, Honduras, Italy, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Sierra Leone, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Zambia and co-sponsored by Albania, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, France,

Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Armenia, Belgium, Botswana, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Gambia, Mozambique, Namibia, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Serbia and Sweden joined the sponsors.

207. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendments A/HRC/41/L.39 and A/HRC/41/L.42 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.8/Rev.1.

208. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Bahrain, also on behalf of Bangladesh, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, introduced amendment A/HRC/41/L.40 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.8/Rev.1.

209. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendment A/HRC/41/L.45 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.8/Rev.1.

210. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.39 was sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Iraq. Subsequently, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Pakistan and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.40 was sponsored by Bahrain and co-sponsored by Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.42 was sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.45 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Bahrain. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia joined the sponsors.

211. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.8/Rev.1.

212. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Fiji, Japan, Nepal and Tunisia made general comments on the draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.8/Rev.1, as well as on the proposed amendments A/HRC/41/L.39, A/HRC/41/L.40, A/HRC/41/L.42 and A/HRC/41/L.45.

213. 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.

214. At the same meeting, the representatives of Croatia and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.39.

215. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.39. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Togo

216. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.39 by 13 votes to 26, with 7 abstentions.⁴³

217. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.40.

218. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.40. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Nepal, Philippines

219. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.40 by 18 votes to 23, with 5 abstentions.⁴⁴

220. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Italy made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.42.

221. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.42. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Nepal, Philippines, Togo

222. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.42 by 14 votes to 25, with 7 abstentions.⁴⁵

⁴³ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

⁴⁴ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

⁴⁵ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria 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/41/L.45.

224. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Argentina, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.45. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Togo

225. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.45 by 10 votes to 26, with 10 abstentions.⁴⁶

226. At the same meeting, the representatives of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Somalia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In his statement, the representative of Afghanistan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 2 and 9 of the draft resolution. In their statements, the representatives of Bahrain and Bangladesh disassociated the respective Member States from the consensus on the sixteenth, seventeenth and twenty-first preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 2, 7, 9, 10 and 13 of the draft resolution. In her statement, the representative of Cameroon disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth and twenty-first preambular paragraphs and on paragraph 7 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Egypt disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the sixteenth preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 10 and 13 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Iraq disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1 and 9 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Nigeria disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs and on paragraph 2 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the sixteenth, seventeenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 2 and 10 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Qatar disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraphs 1, 9 and 10 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Saudi Arabia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the sixteenth and seventeenth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 2, 7, 9 and 13 of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the sixteenth, seventeenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 2, 7 and 9 of the draft resolution. In her statement, the representative of Somalia disassociated

⁴⁶ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

the Member State from the consensus on the sixteenth, seventeenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 1, 2, 7, 9 and 13 of the draft resolution.

227. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/8).

228. At the 41st meeting on 12 July 2019, the representative of Brazil made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights

229. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Morocco, also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.11, sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Poland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Eswatini, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Tunisia, Ukraine and the United Arab Emirates. Subsequently, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Costa Rica, Cyprus, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Honduras, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Thailand and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

230. 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.

231. At the same meeting, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

232. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/9).

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

233. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Brazil, also on behalf of China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.13, sponsored by Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Senegal, South Africa and Thailand and co-sponsored by Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Kuwait, Mongolia, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bahrain, Botswana, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mozambique, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

234. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt, India, Peru and South Africa 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 Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/10).

237. At the 41st meeting on 12 July 2019, the representative of Japan made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote. In his statement, the representative of Japan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the twenty-fourth preambular paragraph and on paragraphs 5, 8 and 13 of the adopted resolution.

New and emerging digital technologies and human rights

238. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of the Republic of Korea, also on behalf of Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.14, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco, the Republic of Korea and Singapore and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Botswana, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechia, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Eswatini, Haiti, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

239. At the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that the draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.14 had been orally revised.

240. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Bulgaria and Chile made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

241. 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.

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

243. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 41/11).

The rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association

244. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Czechia, also on behalf of Indonesia, Lithuania, Maldives and Mexico, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.18/Rev.1, sponsored by Czechia, Indonesia, Lithuania, Maldives and Mexico and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Armenia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Iraq, Panama, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Togo and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

245. 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.

246. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/12).

Youth and human rights

247. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of El Salvador, also on behalf of Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova and Tunisia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.19, sponsored by Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova and Tunisia and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Iraq, Ireland, Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Peru, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Argentina, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Canada, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Mali, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

248. At the same meeting, the representatives of Egypt and Tunisia made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

250. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/13).

Equal pay

251. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representatives of South Africa and Iceland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.21, sponsored by Australia, Canada, Germany, Iceland, New Zealand, Panama, South Africa and Switzerland and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Barbados, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechia, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

252. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

253. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/14).

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

254. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Austria, also on behalf of Honduras and Uganda, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.23, sponsored by Austria, Honduras and Uganda and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji,

Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Hungary, Japan, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, San Marino and Serbia joined the sponsors.

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

256. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/15).

The right to education: follow-up to Human Rights Council resolution 8/4

257. At the 39th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representative of Portugal introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.26, sponsored by Portugal and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kuwait, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Argentina, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Côte d'Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Nepal, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, San Marino, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

258. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/16).

259. At the 41st meeting on 12 July 2019, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in the world of work

260. At the 40th meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of the Canada introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.5/Rev.1, sponsored by Canada and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Botswana, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Ghana, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

261. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendment A/HRC/41/L.38 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.5/Rev.1.

262. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/41/L.43 and A/HRC/41/L.44 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.5/Rev.1.

263. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.38 was sponsored by Egypt and co-sponsored by Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Iraq, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.43 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Bahrain. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq and Pakistan joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/41/L.44 was sponsored by the Russian Federation and co-sponsored by Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Bangladesh, Egypt, Iraq and Pakistan joined the sponsors.

264. At the same meeting, the representative of Iceland made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.5/Rev.1.

265. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Denmark, India, Japan, Somalia, South Africa and Tunisia made general comments on the draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.5/Rev.1, as well as on the proposed amendments A/HRC/41/L.38, A/HRC/41/L.43 and A/HRC/41/L.44.

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

267. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.38.

268. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.38. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Nepal, Philippines, Togo

269. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.38 by 14 votes to 27, with 5 abstentions.⁴⁷

270. 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/41/L.43.

271. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.43. The voting was as follows:

⁴⁷ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

In favour:

Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Togo

272. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.43 by 10 votes to 28, with 8 abstentions.⁴⁸

273. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia and Denmark made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.44.

274. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Iceland, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.44. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Nepal, Philippines, Togo

275. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.44 by 15 votes to 25, with 6 abstentions.⁴⁹

276. At the same meeting, the representatives of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Somalia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In their statements, the representatives of Afghanistan, Cameroon and Iraq disassociated the respective Member States from the consensus on the twenty-fourth preambular paragraph and on paragraph 10(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Bahrain disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4, 6, 10(b) and 10(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Bangladesh disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4, 6, 10(b), 10(e) and 11(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Egypt disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4, 6, 10(b), 10(e) and 11(e) of the draft

⁴⁸ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

⁴⁹ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

resolution. In her statement, the representative of Nigeria disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the twenty-fourth preambular paragraph and on paragraph 11(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 6 and 10(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Qatar disassociated the Member State from the consensus on paragraphs 6 and 10(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Saudi Arabia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 4, 5(a), 5(c) and 11(e) of the draft resolution. In his statement, the representative of Senegal disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the sixteenth and twenty-second preambular paragraphs and on paragraph 10(e) of the draft resolution. In her statement, the representative of Somalia disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the seventeenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 6, 10(b), 10(e) and 11(e) of the draft resolution.

277. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/17).

278. At the 41st meeting on 12 July 2019, the representative of Brazil made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

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

279. At the 40th meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representatives of Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay) and Uruguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.10/Rev.1, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Uruguay and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Australia and Czechia withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Australia, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Panama and Serbia joined the sponsors.

280. At the same meeting, the representatives of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania and Tunisia), Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Nigeria and Egypt introduced amendments A/HRC/41/L.27, A/HRC/41/L.28, A/HRC/41/L.29, A/HRC/41/L.30, A/HRC/41/L.31, A/HRC/41/L.32, A/HRC/41/L.33, A/HRC/41/L.34, A/HRC/41/L.35 and A/HRC/41/L.36 to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.10/Rev.1.

281. Amendments A/HRC/41/L.27, A/HRC/41/L.28, A/HRC/41/L.29, A/HRC/41/L.30, A/HRC/41/L.31, A/HRC/41/L.32, A/HRC/41/L.33, A/HRC/41/L.34, A/HRC/41/L.35 and A/HRC/41/L.36 were sponsored by Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania and Tunisia). Subsequently, the Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

282. At the same meeting, the representative of Chile made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.10/Rev.1.

283. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Fiji,

Iceland, Peru, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.10/Rev.1, as well as on the proposed amendments A/HRC/41/L.27, A/HRC/41/L.28, A/HRC/41/L.29, A/HRC/41/L.30, A/HRC/41/L.31, A/HRC/41/L.32, A/HRC/41/L.33, A/HRC/41/L.34, A/HRC/41/L.35 and A/HRC/41/L.36.

284. 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.

285. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria, South Africa and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.27.

286. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.27. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, China, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India

287. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.27 by 13 votes to 26, with 5 abstentions.⁵⁰

288. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.28.

289. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.28. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Philippines

290. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.28 by 14 votes to 25, with 5 abstentions.⁵¹

⁵⁰ The delegations of Cameroon, Cuba and Tunisia did not cast a vote.

⁵¹ The delegations of Cameroon, Cuba and Tunisia did not cast a vote.

291. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.29.

292. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.29. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Rwanda

293. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.29 by 18 votes to 22, with 5 abstentions.⁵²

294. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina 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/41/L.30.

295. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.30. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Rwanda

296. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.30 by 16 votes to 22, with 6 abstentions.⁵³

297. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina 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/41/L.31.

298. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.31. The voting was as follows:

⁵² The delegations of Cameroon and Cuba did not cast a vote.

⁵³ The delegations of Cameroon, Cuba and Tunisia did not cast a vote.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Togo

299. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.31 by 15 votes to 24, with 5 abstentions.⁵⁴

300. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.32.

301. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.32. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Philippines

302. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.32 by 15 votes to 24, with 5 abstentions.⁵⁵

303. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.33.

304. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.33. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, South

⁵⁴ The delegations of Cameroon, Cuba and Tunisia did not cast a vote.

⁵⁵ The delegations of Cameroon, Cuba and Tunisia did not cast a vote.

Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda

305. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.33 by 17 votes to 22, with 6 abstentions.⁵⁶

306. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.34.

307. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.34. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India

308. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.34 by 14 votes to 25, with 5 abstentions.⁵⁷

309. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Fiji made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.35.

310. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.35. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India

311. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.35 by 15 votes to 26, with 4 abstentions.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ The delegations of Cameroon and Cuba did not cast a vote.

⁵⁷ The delegations of Cameroon, Cuba and Tunisia did not cast a vote.

⁵⁸ The delegations of Cameroon and Cuba did not cast a vote.

312. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Fiji made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/41/L.36.

313. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Chile, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/41/L.36. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Philippines, Rwanda

314. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/41/L.36 by 17 votes to 22, with 6 abstentions.⁵⁹

315. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, the Bahamas, Czechia, Hungary, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania and Tunisia) and Tunisia made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In his statement, the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania and Tunisia) disassociated the respective Member States from the consensus on the draft resolution.

316. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, except Albania and Tunisia), a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia

Abstaining:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Hungary, India, Senegal, Togo

317. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 27 votes to 12, with 7 abstentions (resolution 41/18).⁶⁰

318. At the 41st meeting on 12 July 2019, the representative of Cuba made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

⁵⁹ The delegations of Cameroon and Cuba did not cast a vote.

⁶⁰ The delegation of Cameroon did not cast a vote.

The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human rights

319. At the 40th meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of China introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.17/Rev.1, sponsored by China and co-sponsored by Algeria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, the Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Congo, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Rwanda, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Yemen and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

320. At the same meeting, the representative of China announced that the draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.17/Rev.1 had been orally revised.

321. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba, Egypt, India, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and South Africa made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

322. 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.

323. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Japan made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

Against:

Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

325. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 33 votes to 13, with no abstentions (resolution 41/19).⁶¹

Impact of arms transfers on human rights

326. At the 41st meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of Ecuador, also on behalf of Peru, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.22/Rev.1, sponsored by Ecuador and Peru and co-sponsored by Iceland, Mexico, Switzerland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Albania,

⁶¹ The delegation of Ukraine did not cast a vote.

Angola, Austria, the Bahamas, Chile, Congo, Cyprus, El Salvador, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Togo and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

327. At the same meeting, the representatives of Iceland, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

329. At the same meeting, the representative of Iraq made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In his statement, the representative of Iraq disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the thirteenth and sixteenth preambular paragraphs and on the paragraph 4 of the draft resolution.

330. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/20).

331. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Egypt and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote after the vote. In his statement, the representative of Egypt disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the thirteenth preambular paragraph of the adopted resolution.

Human rights and climate change

332. At the 41st meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of Bangladesh, also on behalf of the Philippines and Viet Nam, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.24, sponsored by Bangladesh, the Philippines and Viet Nam and co-sponsored by Armenia, Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Haiti, India, Iraq, Kuwait, Mexico, Mongolia, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Honduras, Iceland, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and Yemen joined the sponsors.

333. At the same meeting, the representatives of Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Fiji and Pakistan made general comments on the draft resolution.

334. 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.

335. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/21).

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

336. At the 19th meeting, on 2 July 2019, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/17, an oral update.

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

338. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 19th and 20th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the members of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Egypt, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden⁶² (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Albania, Belarus, Belgium, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Malta, Netherlands, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Palestinian Return Centre, Physicians for Human Rights, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, Union of Arab Jurists, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

339. At the 19th and 20th meetings, on the same day, the Chair and members of the Commission of Inquiry, Karen Koning Abuzayad and Hanny Megally, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

340. At the 20th meeting, on 2 July 2019, the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

341. At the 22nd meeting, on 3 July 2019, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

342. At the same meeting, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

⁶² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

343. At the 20th meeting, on 2 July 2019, the Chair of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Doudou Diène, provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/14, an oral briefing.

344. At the same meeting, members of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Francoise Hampson and Lucy Asuagbor, made statements.

345. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Burundi made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Cameroon, China, Denmark, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Ingénieurs du monde, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities, International Federation of ACAT (also on behalf of TRIAL International), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

347. At the same meeting, the Chair and the members of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus

348. At the 18th meeting, on 2 July 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus, Anaïs Marin, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 38/14, her report (A/HRC/41/52).

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

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Czechia, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Ingénieurs du monde, International Fellowship of Reconciliation.

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

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea

352. At the 18th meeting, on 2 July 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Eritrea, Daniela Kravetz, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 38/15, her report (A/HRC/41/53).

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

354. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 18th and 19th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, China, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Iceland, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belgium, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Sudan, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship, Center for Global Nonkilling, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights.

355. At the 19th meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

356. At the 20th meeting, on 2 July 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Yanghee Lee, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution S-27/1, an oral update.

357. At the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made a statement as the State concerned.

358. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 20th meeting, on 2 July 2019, and at the 21st meeting, on 3 July, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, India, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and

Development, Association for Progressive Communications, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Physicians for Human Rights.

359. At the 20th meeting, on 2 July 2019, and at the 21th meeting, on 3 July, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

D. General debate on agenda item 4

360. At its 21st to 22nd meetings, on 3 July 2019, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 4, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Czechia, Denmark, Finland⁶³ (on behalf of the European Union), Japan, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁶⁴ (also on behalf of Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic and Zimbabwe), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁶⁵ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Action of Human Movement, Africa culture internationale, African Development Association, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Conselho Indigenista Missionário), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Association Bharathi centre culturel

⁶³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

franco-tamoul, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des Jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association Dunenyo, Association for Progressive Communications, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association of World Citizens, Association pour les victimes du monde, Association Thendral, Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights (also on behalf of Al-Haq and Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies), Baha'i International Community, British Humanist Association, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Caritas Internationalis, Center for Africa Development and Progress, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (also on behalf of World Evangelical Alliance), Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Coordination des Associations et des Particuliers pour la Liberté de Conscience, "Coup de Pousse" Chaîne de l'Espoir Nord-Sud, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Edmund Rice International, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, European Centre for Law and Justice, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance, Federation of Cuban Women, France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Franciscans International, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project), Health and Environment Program, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Ingénieurs du monde, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Career Support Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, International Educational Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development and International Commission of Jurists), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims, International Service for Human Rights, International-Lawyers.org, Iraqi Development Organization, Iuventum, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Minority Rights Group (also on behalf of Christian Solidarity Worldwide), Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Physicians for Human Rights, Presse emblème campagne, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Right Livelihood Award Foundation (also on behalf of Nazra for Feminist Studies), Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Solidarité agissante pour le développement familial, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Victorious Youths Movement, Villages unis, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, World Organization against Torture (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Franciscans International, International Commission of Jurists and International Federation for Human Rights Leagues).

361. At the 22nd meeting, on 3 July 2019, the representatives of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Brazil, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

362. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

E. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in Belarus

363. At the 41st meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of Finland, on behalf of the States members of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.12, sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway and Switzerland. Subsequently, Iceland withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Iceland and San Marino joined the sponsors.

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

365. 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.

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

367. 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, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Philippines

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

368. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to 6, with 21 abstentions (resolution 41/22).

369. At the same meeting, the representative of Bahrain made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

370. At the 41st meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, the Netherlands, Qatar and Turkey, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.25, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Monaco, the Netherlands, Qatar, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. Subsequently, Botswana, Japan, Maldives, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

371. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

373. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq and Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Panama and Peru) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Togo, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Philippines, Somalia

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia

375. At the same meeting the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 26 votes to 7, with 14 abstentions (resolution 41/23).

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

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Forum on Business and Human Rights

377. At the 23rd meeting, on 3 July 2019, the Chief of the Special Procedures Branch of OHCHR, presented, on behalf of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, the report of the Forum on Business and Human Rights on its seventh session, held from 25 to 28 November 2018 (A/HRC/41/49).

B. General debate on agenda item 5

378. At its 23rd meeting, on 3 July 2019, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 5, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Denmark, Finland⁶⁶ (on behalf of the European Union), India, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Senegal, South Africa, Thailand⁶⁷ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Tunisia, Uruguay (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Azerbaijan, Colombia, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Netherlands, Netherlands (also on behalf of Belgium and Luxembourg), Norway, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action of Human Movement, Africa culture internationale, African Green Foundation International, Al-Haq, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights), Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (also on behalf of Article 19: International Centre Against Censorship, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Conectas Direitos Humanos, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Law Centre, International Commission of Jurists,

⁶⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Service for Human Rights, Rural Women's Network Nepal and World Organization against Torture), Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des Jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association internationale de la libre pensée, Association pour les victimes du monde, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association Thendral, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al-Haq and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Center for Africa Development and Progress, Center for Inquiry, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, International Career Support Association, International Muslim Women's Union, International Service for Human Rights, International-Lawyers.org, Iuventum, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (also on behalf on American Association of Jurists, Habitat International Coalition and International Fellowship of Reconciliation), Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Prahar, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Development and Community Empowerment, Solidarité agissante pour le développement familial, Tourner la page, United Schools International, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Villages unis, World Barua Organization, World Muslim Congress.

379. At the same meeting, the representatives of China and Cuba made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The Social Forum

380. At the 41st meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.4, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Costa Rica, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Thailand joined the sponsors.

381. At the same meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote.

382. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 41/24).

VI. Universal periodic review

383. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, Council decision 17/119 and President's statements 8/1 and 9/2 on modalities and practices for the universal periodic review process, the Council considered the outcome of the reviews conducted during the thirty-second session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 21 January to 1 February 2019.

384. 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 accordingly, the State under review should clearly communicate its position on all recommendations either by indicating that it "supported" or "noted" each recommendation.

A. Consideration of universal periodic review outcomes

385. The section below contains, in accordance with paragraph 14 of President's statement 8/1, 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.

Viet Nam

386. The review of Viet Nam was held on 22 January 2019 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 Viet Nam in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/VNM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/VNM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/VNM/3).

387. At its 24th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Viet Nam (see section C below).

388. The outcome of the review of Viet Nam comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/7) and the views of Viet Nam concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/7/Add.1).

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

389. The head of delegation and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Le Hoai Trung, reiterated the strong commitment of Viet Nam to protecting and promoting human rights, its support for the universal periodic review mechanism as well as its appreciation for the active participation of Member States and their frank and constructive

exchanges during the 32nd session of the Universal Periodic Review Working Group in January 2019.

390. After the session, Viet Nam carefully examined the 291 recommendations received during the Universal Periodic Review Working Group session in January 2019 and decided to accept 241 of them (83 per cent). The review of the recommendations involved the agencies responsible for their implementation, socio-political organizations, professional organizations, and the public. Additionally, Viet Nam took initial steps to develop a master plan to assign tasks to various government agencies and incorporate the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations into many key national strategies and programs.

391. In just nearly six months since the session in January, the continued efforts of Viet Nam in promoting human rights have been manifested in new undertakings. During its recent seventh session, the National Assembly of Viet Nam reviewed, revised and adopted a number of important laws such as those related to human rights in the fields of criminal justice, education, health, and social security. On an important note, the National Assembly ratified the International Labour Organization Convention No. 98 on the right to organize and collective bargaining, fulfilling the recommendations made by a number of countries during the interactive dialogue in January.

392. More than 50 new decrees and circulars related to human rights had been enacted, especially those related to improving public service, facilitating people's participation in policy-making and promoting labour rights. The issue of labour rights had been also reflected in agreements between Viet Nam and its international partners, especially the Free Trade Agreement and Investment Protection Agreement signed between Viet Nam and the European Union on 30 June 2019.

393. About 75 per cent of the population of Viet Nam had access to the Internet on a daily basis. Over 64 million social media accounts were active on a single platform and millions more on other foreign and home-grown social networks. Three additional religious organizations were granted legal status, bringing the total of recognized organizations to 43, along with thousands of registered religious groups. Viet Nam successfully hosted, for the third time, the United Nations Buddhist Vesak Day in May 2019 with the active participation of 20,000 international and local participants. In the first two quarters of 2019, economic growth was expected to reach 6.8 per cent. The Government has also spent more than 200 million United States dollars on social welfare and support for the vulnerable groups. The poverty rate is expected to decrease by 1-1.5 per cent in 2019.

394. Regarding civil and political rights, Viet Nam accepted important recommendations for promoting legal reform and the rule-of-law, upholding the independence of the Court, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, including freedom of speech and of the press online, guaranteeing freedom of association and assembly, labours rights and the right to access to information and ensuring the consistent implementation of the Law on Belief and Religion.

395. Regarding economic, social and cultural rights, Viet Nam accepted many substantial recommendations for enhancing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals; poverty reduction and social welfare; improving the people's livelihood and access to services; protecting vulnerable groups, supporting development in remote areas, foster new rural development, and promoting climate change and environmental protection initiatives.

396. Aiming at strengthening the institutions of human rights protection, Viet Nam accepted practical and effective recommendations, which corresponded to its priorities and circumstances, such as those on incorporating the provisions of human rights treaties to which Viet Nam is a party into domestic law; studying the possibility of additional

adherence to other treaties; strengthening human rights education, and cooperating with United Nations mechanisms.

397. Among these 241 accepted recommendations, Viet Nam accepted in part 21 recommendations as a number of measures suggested or implied in those recommendations were not fully in line with the circumstances in Viet Nam. Recognizing the goodwill of respective Member States as well as being serious about the feasibility of those recommendations, Viet Nam will consider reviewing and updating policies and laws, and allocating necessary resources for their implementation when appropriate.

398. Viet Nam was not able to accept 50 recommendations. A number of them called for immediate adherence to several specific treaties, while such a process would require any country time and resources to conduct a thorough and serious preparation. During the 10 years of participation in the universal periodic review, Viet Nam has ratified two additional core human rights treaties, along with many other international and regional agreements, especially those in the fields of migrant, labour and combating human trafficking. Viet Nam was not yet in a position to accept a few recommendations for revising laws, including those in the fields of marriage and family, cybersecurity, religion and beliefs because those laws had just been adopted. Their revision will be undertaken when appropriate, corresponding to the requirement of circumstances and public opinion in Viet Nam.

399. Moreover, Viet Nam did not accept a few recommendations containing controversial concepts or inaccurate assessment vis-à-vis the legal and historical context of Viet Nam. Viet Nam always respected and guaranteed freedom of expression, association, assembly, and equality before the law and the right to benefit from digital technologies. At the same time, the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ruled out the abuse of freedom and democracy aimed at violating the law, infringing upon the rights and legitimate interests of organizations and individuals, threatening national security, public safety, order, and morals.

400. While recognizing their humanitarian spirit, Viet Nam cannot accept several recommendations related to capital punishment. Viet Nam, like many countries, maintained capital punishment as a measure applicable to the most serious crimes, in conformity with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Nevertheless, the new Penal Code drastically reduced the number of offenses applicable to the death penalty, while ensuring due process in legal proceedings. At the same time, Viet Nam accepted other recommendations related to capital punishment, which were in line with the circumstances of Viet Nam.

401. The Deputy Foreign Minister of Viet Nam highlighted the importance of implementing effectively the accepted recommendations and turning them into practical actions. He reiterated the readiness of Viet Nam for cooperation and dialogue with countries and partners throughout the process.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

402. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Viet Nam, 13 delegations made statements.**

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

403. China commended the efforts of Viet Nam to promote economic and social development, improve people's livelihoods and protect the rights of vulnerable groups and for its remarkable progress in human rights. It believed that Viet Nam would continue to follow the path of human rights development in light of its own conditions, enhance people's well-being, further reduce poverty, improve social and public services and advance the cause of human rights. It supported the Human Rights Council in endorsing the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

404. Cuba highlighted the commitment of Viet Nam to human rights, its efforts and progress made in development and poverty reduction. It noted the acceptance by Viet Nam of the recommendations made by Cuba regarding the improvement of the services related to human rights of the population and the implementation of social policies, including social security and health care. It supported the adoption by the Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

405. Cyprus noted the continued efforts made by Viet Nam in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly in poverty eradication, employment, economic growth and education. It welcomed with appreciation the adoption by Viet Nam of Cyprus' recommendations. It supported the adoption by the Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

406. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed the acceptance by Viet Nam of 80 per cent of the recommendations made at its third universal periodic review cycle, including its recommendations, as a full demonstration of Viet Nam's will to make further efforts in the field of human rights. It supported the adoption by the Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

407. Djibouti congratulated Viet Nam for the acceptance of most of the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review cycle, including those made by Djibouti. It recommended that the Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Viet Nam.

408. Egypt commended Viet Nam for including human rights in the Constitution and its economic, social and development plans and strategies, and valued the progress made in providing social security to all citizens. It encouraged Viet Nam to strengthen human rights protection and respect. It recommended the adoption by the Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

409. Ethiopia commended Viet Nam for accepting many recommendations including ones from Ethiopia, which aimed at strengthening efforts on human rights education within the national education system and at stepping up efforts for the participation of women in political and public life. It supported the adoption by the Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

410. Haiti recognised the engagements of the Government of Viet Nam towards the international community and its population. It congratulated Viet Nam for its announcement of the elaboration of a national action plan for the implementation of the accepted recommendations and hoped that it will be supported by the creation of a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up. It recommended that the Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

411. India appreciated that the accepted recommendations will be implemented in Viet Nam's National Action Plan for implementing Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and could be integrated in numerous policies, national strategies and target programmes, including those on sustainable poverty reduction, new rural development providing care and improving public health, and gender equality. India recommended that the Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

412. Indonesia noted that, as fellow Member State of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, it stood ready to continue working closely with Viet Nam for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights in the region, including advancement on human rights, and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through bilateral and south-south cooperation. Indonesia supported the Council's adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

413. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed its appreciation to Viet Nam for the advancements made in promoting human rights and acknowledged improvements in the areas of health and education. It welcomed the legislative reforms made between 2014 and 2018 such as many new laws and ordinances related to human rights. It noted the acceptance by Viet Nam of its three recommendations and recommended that the Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam.

414. Iraq expressed its appreciation for the acceptance by Viet Nam of the two recommendations it made, respectively on combatting human trafficking and fighting corruption in an efficient manner. Iraq wished that Viet Nam considered accession to the International Convention for the Protection for All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. Iraq recommended that the Council adopt the report on the universal periodic review of Viet Nam.

415. Kyrgyzstan commended Viet Nam for accepting its recommendations, namely, to prioritise resources for the implementation of the National Target Programme for Sustainable Poverty Reduction to 2020 and beyond, and to promote access to public services, especially health care services. Kyrgyzstan supported the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Viet Nam by the Council.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

416. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Viet Nam, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

417. Vietnam Peace and Development Foundation stated that Viet Nam made progress in improving national legislation related to human rights by adopting laws and ratifying international conventions. It appreciated the efforts of the Government to raise awareness of human rights through education. It recommended raising awareness of all State agencies, organizations and people on the rights of the vulnerable groups, and creating better conditions for a more genuine dialogue and involvement of NGOs in the public life.

418. The World Evangelical Alliance stated that Viet Nam pursued a policy of controlling and containing religious communities. It regretted that Viet Nam did not accept recommendations to revise the 2016 Law on Belief and Religion and appealed the Government to review the way it treated its religious minorities. Peoples of different faith should not be seen as a threat to national unity, but they should be welcomed into a pluralistic society where they can contribute to the development of the nation.

419. The Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland was disappointed with the decision of Viet Nam to note some recommendations on legalizing same-sex marriage. Vietnam needed to uphold the principle of non-discrimination stated in the Constitution and re-consider its decision as well as

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include same-sex marriage in the upcoming mid-term review. The organization called on the Government to set a clear deadline for legalizing same-sex marriage.

420. International Federation for Human Rights Leagues expressed concerns at the number of prisoners of conscience, the repression of peaceful demonstrations, everyday religious persecutions, and harassment, arrests and exorbitant prison sentences against human rights defenders. By the rejection of 50 recommendations, Vietnam denied any revision or amendment of repressive laws, protection to human rights defenders or discussion of national security, which was the keystone of any repression in the country.

421. Christian Solidarity Worldwide welcomed recommendations made to Vietnam to revise its legislation to bring it in line with international standards, but it regretted that many of these recommendations were not accepted. It called for the release of all those detained in connection with their religion or belief; the end of all forms of torture and ill-treatment; and thorough and impartial investigations on cases of abuse of power by authorities.

422. Center for Women and Development appreciated the efforts of the Government to ensure and promote women's rights and achievements in gender equality. Equality between men and women in all aspects were affirmed in the Constitution. The Government also created favourable conditions to support poor women, and women and girls victims of gender based violence. There was still a lack of policies to support female labour in informal sector, and a significant gap on income and retirement age between men and women.

423. Agir Ensemble pour les Droits de l'Homme regretted that Viet Nam noted 50 key recommendations, many of which on freedom of expression, and freedom of religion and belief. While the universal periodic review exercise is based on cooperation and non-confrontation, Viet Nam accused other countries for making recommendations containing contentious terms. The voice of the civil society in the country remained unheard despite recent protests against laws on freedom of religion and cybersecurity.

424. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the commitment of Viet Nam to extend cooperation to the Human Rights Council special procedures and urged the Government to invite the Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights defenders, on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression and on freedom of religion or belief to visit the country. It regretted that recommendations on the release of political prisoners were noted, and called on Viet Nam to implement recommendations to create and maintain, in law and practice, an enabling environment for civil society.

425. Vietnam Family Planning Association (VINAFFPA) stated that Vietnam achieved the millennium goals on maternal mortality and child mortality ahead of the plan. There were still some challenges like big gaps between regions, especially in disadvantaged areas due to low income and unfavourable access to quality health services. It urged the Government to pay more attention to health care in disadvantaged areas; and to promote reproductive and sexual health education for adolescents.

426. World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace urged the Government to ratify International Labour Organization convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples, and expressed concern at the revision of the law on cybersecurity and at the monitoring of social media working on indigenous issues. It encouraged the distribution of the Sustainable Development Goals and of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples nationwide.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

427. The President of the Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 291 recommendations received, 220 enjoyed the support of Viet Nam, additional clarification was provided on another 15, and 56 were noted.

428. The head of the delegation of Viet Nam recalled that, as enshrined in article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, human rights were inalienable from the right to self-determination; they should be considered in a holistic approach, and their enjoyment addressed in the context of emerging issues such as migration, environmental protection, sustainable development, poverty reduction, and climate change.

429. Being well aware of the challenges ahead, Viet Nam welcomed many positive and constructive comments while refuting some other irresponsible and biased assessments expressed in the meeting that did not reflect the reality of the country. Distorting the Viet Nam's policy, efforts, and accomplishments, as well as being ignorant of the humankind's history of striving for human rights, this approach would not contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights in Viet Nam and in the world.

430. The head of the delegation further provided updates on the ongoing legal reform to better protect the rights of LGBT persons and other endeavours to reduce social barriers that may exist. He also emphasized flourished religious activities in Viet Nam, where 90 per cent of the population follow a religion or uphold a belief, including 20 million of Buddhists, two million of Protestants and a large Catholic community. The head of the delegation reaffirmed that, without the people at the heart of policies and undertakings, Viet Nam, as a nation, would have not overcome numerous natural and man-made challenges in history.

431. As per the continued commitment to implementing the universal periodic review accepted recommendations of Viet Nam, a responsible member of the international community, the master plan mentioned above will assign relevant agencies with specific tasks integrated into national strategy and targeted programmes. Viet Nam will also conduct a mid-term review after two years on the effective implementation of universal periodic review recommendations. Through its participation in the universal periodic review process, Viet Nam was willing to learn and share experiences and good practices with other countries and to contribute to the efforts in promoting cooperation and dialogue in the field of human rights, fostering friendship among nations and enriching the common values of a mankind.

432. Finally, Viet Nam expressed its gratitude to the Council members and observers for their active participation and to the Troika group, the Secretariat and the staff and interpreters for their efforts to facilitate the prompt adoption of the report.

Afghanistan

433. The review of Afghanistan was held on 21 January 2019 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 Afghanistan in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/AFG/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/AFG/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/AFG/3).

434. At its 24th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Afghanistan (see section C below).

435. The outcome of the review of Afghanistan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/5) and the views of Afghanistan concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/5/Add.1).

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

436. The head of delegation was honored to present the responses and updates to the recommendations received as part of the third universal periodic review of Afghanistan. He appreciated the support of Member States, the Troika and the Secretariat for their constructive engagement and cooperation throughout the entire process and appreciated his colleagues' comprehensive consultations to review the recommendations and prepare a positive response.

437. Afghanistan attached great importance to the universal periodic review mechanism and believed that the review provided an opportunity for a constructive engagement among Member States, aiming at strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights values worldwide.

438. He reiterated the commitment of Afghanistan, as a member of the Human Rights Council, to the universal periodic review mechanism, as Afghanistan believed that social harmony and sustainable peace was intrinsically tied to internalization of human rights values in its governance structure and operations. While Afghanistan and its international partners were entering into peace talks with the Taliban group, protecting human rights and women's rights, more than any other time, should be at the forefront of their collective efforts.

439. He informed that Afghanistan received 258 recommendations in the third cycle review in January 2019. Those recommendations were translated into the national language and were examined carefully by a specially established inter-agency mechanism that comprised representatives from 26 entities from the executive, legislative and judicial authorities, Afghanistan Independent National Human Rights Commission and civil society organizations. Afghanistan accepted 235 (91 per cent) recommendations, while 22 recommendations were noted, and one recommendation was partially accepted, demonstrating Afghanistan's solid commitment to promotion and protection of human rights and high regard to the universal periodic review mechanism.

440. Afghanistan acknowledged the need to strengthen the institutional and legal framework for the protection of human rights and considered the advancement of human rights as a priority. Human rights were also considered a red line by the Government during any potential peace negotiation.

441. On women's rights, particularly violence against women, Afghanistan made amendments to laws and undertook a variety of initiatives, which resulted in enhancing women's rights and ensuring women's empowerment and participation in all walks of life. Afghanistan placed a great importance on gender equality and women's empowerment, so it will continue to take effective measures to combat violence against women, not only by

adopting measures preventing violence against them, but also by establishing institutions and special units, and training judges, prosecutors, police, and other relevant personnel in pursuit of the implementation of the Law on the Elimination of the Violence against Women.

442. Afghanistan acknowledged that the implementation of laws has not been optimal, largely due to ongoing conflict and lack of access to legal institutions in conflict zones. However, the Government was committed to facilitating the empowerment of women and addressing the cases of violence against women, including in the areas recently cleared from the insurgents.

443. On recommendations regarding protection of children and child marriage, Afghanistan informed that its President issued an executive order enforcing the Child Protection Law, which defined the marriage age at 18 years old, as recommended in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Recruitment of children in the military forces and armed groups has been a challenging issue, while Afghanistan will keep working towards ensuring safe and prosperous future for children.

444. Afghanistan accepted recommendations calling on them to facilitate access to education and healthcare. Afghanistan believed that there is always a place for improvement in these fields and it continued to invest in improving the education system, ensure access to education for all and develop programmes to facilitate access to healthcare. In the 2019 World Health Assembly, the Minister of Health of Afghanistan, together with WHO and other partner States, agreed on new and improved health services package accessible to every citizen, including the IDPs and returnees.

445. On the 22 recommendations that were noted, the head of delegation stated that, concerning accession to international human rights instruments, Afghanistan was among the leading Member States with ratification of seven core international human rights conventions and three optional protocols, demonstrating their commitment to promoting and protecting human rights. In order to eliminate the gap between international human rights standards and their implementation on the domestic level, the Government of Afghanistan was willing to focus on its national legislation prior to considering the accession to other human rights instruments. On the second category of recommendations regarding abolition of the death penalty and reduction of crimes carrying capital punishment, he highlighted that the new Penal Code has largely decreased the application of the death penalty. In 2018, within the Office of the Attorney General, a Special Committee that monitors reports of death penalty was established. Since its establishment, the Committee reviewed 80 cases of possible death penalty, and as a result, the Committee recommended 78 cases to be replaced with long-term imprisonment. Furthermore, the President of Afghanistan assigned another Committee under the leadership of the Deputy Attorney General to review and assess all death penalty sentences and provide specific recommendations on each case. After nearly one year of assessment, the Committee submitted its recommendations for the majority of cases. The proposals were accepted by the President, and they are currently being implemented.

446. On the partially noted recommendation, Afghanistan reported that it accepted the call for commuting of “all existing death sentences for persons below 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime”, however, the second part of the recommendation on considering “immediate moratorium on execution as a first step towards the abolition of the death sentence...” was an undertaking that required more time and further consultations.

447. The head of delegation reiterated the commitment of the Government to fully engage in close cooperation with relevant treaty bodies, to advance and review the recommendations where appropriate. Afghanistan valued the support of the international

community and the United Nations agencies, as a significant source of building national capacity in the area of human rights.

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

448. Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (by video message) stated that it witnessed progress in the promotion and protection of human rights, including reform of laws, the fight against torture, realization of political, civil, economic and social rights. It noted that the continuation of conflict, insecurity and acts of terrorism was a major threat to this success and in fact continued to cause violations of human rights, unfortunately without accountability and justice. It reported on the increased level of attacks, including by Taliban and other groups, on civilians, civilian places, mosques and religious minority groups. It called on all parties to the conflict to respect international humanitarian law and protect civilians and end impunity. It was concerned with violence against women, and children, poverty and lack of job opportunity for youths. It called for a free and fair presidential election. It called for additional technical, financial and political support to facilitate peace with justice.

3. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

449. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Afghanistan, 12 delegations made statements.**

450. Sri Lanka commended the continued efforts of Afghanistan to carry out the national plan on women, peace and security, resulting in an increase in women's representation in public institutions. It positively noted a 27 per cent rise in women's inclusion in the labour force. It welcomed the establishment of the position of a Deputy Attorney General for the Elimination of Violence against Women and Children. It appreciated efforts taken for implementing a policy of zero tolerance on child recruitment in its defence and security forces and its efforts to combat child labour. It encouraged all efforts by the Government on the implementation for robust public health policy.

451. The Sudan commended Afghanistan for its positive participation in the universal periodic review and for taking many measures since the last review to promote and protect human rights. It also commended Afghanistan for accepting the majority of the recommendations and urged them to consider the recommendations that the Sudan made to them.

452. Tunisia commended Afghanistan for its constructive and positive participation in the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and engagement with Member States and for accepting 91 per cent of the universal periodic review recommendations, including those presented to them by Tunisia. It emphasised the importance of strengthening and supporting the legislative and institutional framework for human rights.

453. UN Women noted that Afghanistan has made important gains in women's human rights with the introduction of new legislation, such as the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women, and the increasing women's political participation through the

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revised Election Law. It stated that it was imperative that this positive momentum was built upon and that efforts to address ongoing challenges to women's fundamental rights are accelerated. It highlighted three areas which it believed required urgent attention: elimination of violence and discrimination against women, and in protection of women human right defenders.

454. The United Arab Emirates appreciated the readiness of the Government to implement the accepted recommendations of the third cycle of the universal periodic review, despite the security difficulties. It applauded Afghanistan for the spirit of responsibility expressed through the political will to give new impetus to the human rights system and to promote it in accordance with the national and international obligations. It highly valued the number of measures undertaken in the area of economic, social and cultural rights to achieve sustainable development and social justice, which will promote and preserve the dignity of individuals and consolidate the principles of the rule of law and good governance.

455. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was encouraged by the acceptance by Afghanistan of its three recommendations. It was concerned by the violence directed towards certain religious and ethnic minorities and welcomed the support to establish an independent mechanism to assess how they can be better protected against violent attacks. It was encouraged by the commitment of Afghanistan to fully implementing the Law on the Elimination of Violence against Women and the 2018 Penal Code. It urged Afghanistan to ensure that cases of violence against women and girls are appropriately investigated and prosecuted, through the criminal justice system. It welcomed the commitment of Afghanistan to implementing the National Child Labour Strategy and Action Plan, through investigating and prosecuting those suspected of being complicit in child exploitation. It urged Afghanistan to improve civilian casualty mitigation, the protection of journalists and to eliminate torture and ill-treatment in detention.

456. UNFPA acknowledged developments related to the legal and institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights. It provided observations in supporting the Government towards meeting challenges regarding harmonization of existing policies and legal framework to address violence and discrimination against women and girls. It pledged its support towards policies and programmes on prevention of gender-based violence and harmful practices, working in advocacy and implementation of the National Action Plan for Early and Child Marriages. UNFPA commended the improvements in addressing infant and maternal mortality and lauded Afghanistan for launching the national coordination mechanisms and policy for internally displaced persons and returnees.

457. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated the efforts of Afghanistan, despite the internal situation, to comply with the accepted recommendations of the universal periodic review, having ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and submitted its reports to the treaty bodies. It was pleased that the number of hospitals and treatment centres for cancer and tuberculosis increased from 10 in 2000 to 1,937 in 2016.

458. Yemen welcomed the presentation on the achievements that Afghanistan made in the area of human rights and appreciated the efforts of the Government to promote and protect human rights in general and the fact that it accepted a large number of recommendations, which was up to 235, reflecting its desire to protect and strengthen human rights in Afghanistan.

459. Algeria welcomed the continued implementation of the national action plan on women, peace and security despite its limited financial resources. Algeria noted that Afghanistan has accepted 235 of the 258 recommendations made, including two proposed

by Algeria concerning the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence and provide care for abandoned children, as well as the adoption and implementation of effective policies to reduce poverty and unemployment, including the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

460. The Plurinational State of Bolivia wished to highlight that Afghanistan accepted 235 recommendations, demonstrating its strong commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, including its recommendations to economically empower women, strengthen the poverty reduction strategy in the National Framework for Peace and Development, and to improve food security. It stated that the challenges are manifold, but that it had no doubt that the committed efforts will lead to a positive synergy between civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights.

461. China appreciated the constructive participation of Afghanistan in the universal periodic review process and commended Afghanistan for its efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights and its progress achieved. China supported Afghanistan in maintaining security, stability unity and development. China encouraged Afghanistan for its efforts to achieve reconstruction and political reconciliation that is extensive and inclusive. China called on the international community to provide continuous and vigorous support to Afghanistan and to fully respect its sovereignty.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

462. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Afghanistan, nine other stakeholders made statements.**

463. United Nations Watch welcomed the reforms of the Penal Code, the enactment of the anti-torture law, and the ratification of Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. It stated that the overall figures of torture and ill-treatment of conflict-related detainees remained high. It was troubled by the high number of civilian casualties, with the Taliban and the Islamic State often the primary cause of these casualties. It referred to a recent horrific attack by the Taliban, in Kabul, near a school. 51 children were wounded, and 39 civilians lost their lives, including one child. It urged the Government to reduce civilian casualties. It urged for further international cooperation to improve the situation. It was concerned about the intention to expel Afghan refugees from a country. It called on all stakeholders to work together to end this protracted war and protect the basic human rights of Afghan people.

464. British Humanist Association highlighted recommendations on the protection of the right to freedom of religion without contravening the right to freedom of expression. It welcomed the new Penal Code, which reduced the number of capital offenses; nevertheless, it noted that Afghanistan remained one of the countries where blasphemy or apostasy is punishable by death. It observed that the Constitution offered no protection or guarantee for the right to freedom of religion or belief for the non-religious and minority religious groups, and believed that progress cannot be achieved until constitutional protections are enforced. It urged Afghanistan to establish an independent mechanism to assess how religious and non-religious minorities can be protected against violent attacks and to declare a moratorium on death penalty, including for blasphemy and apostasy, by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

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465. Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik regretted that, like previous universal periodic review cycles, there were no recommendation made to Afghanistan on the environment, climate change and water management, despite the fact that the country has suffered from the droughts since years, including floods this year, which caused both high numbers of casualties and financial losses. It stated that any type of disruption in the usage of already inadequate water flow of the Helmand (Hirmand) river would bring the life of these people in danger. It regretted to observe the negative impact on the Afghani migrants and their families, especially children in some neighbouring countries because of not ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It welcomed the acceptance of recommendation on ensuring birth registration of all children born in the country, which reduces the risk of statelessness.

466. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation regretted the lack of progress in implementing universal periodic review recommendations related to the civic space, including ensuring effective investigations and accountability of abuse against journalists and human rights defenders, which continued with impunity. It noted that Afghanistan was the deadliest country for media, with 15 journalists and other media workers killed in 2018 and five by mid-2019. It urged Afghanistan to stand by the rights of journalists and to protect them, as parties negotiate an end to the war, following Taliban threats against media. It was concerned by the lack of transparency in the trial of the two journalists killed in 2018 and sentencing perpetrators to death sentences. It called on the Government to ensure women and independent civil society organizations have a seat at the negotiation table of the peace process and meaningfully participate in decision-making and implement these recommendations to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society.

467. The Association of World Citizens was deeply disappointed that Afghanistan had only noted, all 20 recommendations regarding the abolition or the moratorium on the death penalty. It welcomed the development of a national action plan to end the harmful practices such as early and forced marriage and the new Penal Code to limit honour killings and other harmful practices. However, the situation of women and girls remained a great concern, including their forced marriages, violence and street harassment. It was disappointed that the polygamy was still not outlawed. It was also worried about the health of women, as the recommendations regarding the legal and safe access of women to voluntary termination of pregnancy were not accepted. It commended the acceptance of recommendations to combat child labour.

468. Ingénieurs du monde welcomed the new Penal Code and hoped that it will remedy the critical aspect of the Afghan human rights record and strengthen its commitment to international standards. It was concerned that the situations of women remained extremely dire, especially due to the role of Taliban remnants and terrorist factions. It stated that millions of women face domestic abuse and harassment by law enforcement; women face discrimination within the justice system in that cases of violence against women are referred to traditional mediation rather than adjudicated in courts. It stated that *baad* marriages, which is the practice of settling family disputes through forced marriage, remains widespread.

469. International-Lawyers.org stated that despite the establishment of a legal framework to provide protection from violence against women, obstacles remained, limiting women's access to justice. While it applauded the enhancement of local laws on the elimination of violence against women, it remained concerned that they are not implemented to the same degree in all provinces and that such cases are referred to traditional mediation rather than the legal framework. It stated that very few cases of violence against women, particularly cases of rape or sexual abuse, are reported, compared to the actual prevalence rates, for

reasons including stigma, shame and discrimination. It recommended Afghanistan to reinforce its measures protecting women and girls from violence.

470. International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination welcomed the ratification to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture as well as the attempt for the judicial reform developed recently by Afghanistan. It supported the idea that combating impunity and ensuring justice to victims shall remain the priority for the State. In the context of the armed conflict in Afghanistan, violations of human rights and humanitarian law have been committed against civilian population by all parties to the conflict, such as child recruitment, torture, summary executions, and forced disappearances. It urged Afghanistan to investigate all incidents of civilian casualties and alleged crimes occurred during the armed conflict, to prosecute the responsible, either belonging to armed groups or security forces, and to provide reparations to the victims.

471. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme noted the efforts made by the Government to establish peace and security in Afghanistan, including the abatement of child recruitment in its defence and security forces, the limitation of the death penalty, and progress in access to education and health care. It remained concerned about the recurrent violence and targeted attacks on civilians. It hoped successful reconciliation between various ethnic and regional Afghan groups and commanders, as well as the emergence of a balanced and broad based Government representing diverse ethnic, regional and minority interest. It encouraged Afghanistan to intensify its efforts against impunity and corruption and strengthen the engagement with the international community to address effectively the remaining post-conflict challenges in Afghanistan.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

472. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of the 258 recommendations received, Afghanistan accepted 235 and noted 22. Additional clarification was made on one recommendation, indicating which part of the recommendation was noted and /or accepted.

473. The head of delegation expressed gratitude to States for their interventions, and thanked civil society organizations for their active participation. He believed that the implementation of the accepted recommendations will enhance the protection and promotion of human rights values within Afghanistan. He stated that the Directorate of Human Rights, within the Ministry of Justice, in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, such as governmental entities; the Independent Human Rights Commission of Afghanistan; civil society organizations and the United Nations agencies, conducted consultations to develop an action plan, with specific indicators and a follow-up mechanism to fully implement received recommendations, within the framework of available resources.

474. He informed the Council that the Government is working to develop a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up. Afghanistan will also continue to analyze the noted recommendations in accordance with its national legislation, as Afghanistan was willing to focus on reviewing its national legislation.

475. He concluded by thanking Member and observer States, the Troika, the Secretariat who constructively took part in its review. He particularly thanked the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations agencies for their continuous support.

Chile

476. The review of Chile was held on 22 January 2019 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 Chile in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CHL/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CHL/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CHL/3).

477. At its 24th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Chile (see section C below).

478. The outcome of the review of Chile comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/6) and the views of Chile concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/6/Add.1).

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

479. The delegation, headed by Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Juan Eduardo Eguiguren, thanked the Human Rights Council for the opportunity provided to Chile to have an open and transparent dialogue during the review process.

480. The strength of the universal periodic review was its being a space for dialogue between recommending States and the State under review, more than an examination to which States periodically submitted themselves. During its third review, Chile had received 266 recommendations from 101 States. Following a participatory process at national level, Chile had decided to accept 211 recommendations, which constituted 79.32 per cent of the total number of recommendations received.

481. The accepted recommendations referred to a multiplicity of topics, including the rights of children and adolescents, indigenous peoples, women, persons deprived of their liberty, and the use of force by the police. Chile shared the analysis of the human rights challenges that was at the basis of these recommendations and the Government had sought to generate national agreements and specific programmes in these areas.

482. In March 2018, the President of the Republic had called on all political and social sectors in the country to join a working group tasked with developing a “National Agreement on Childhood”. The report of this group, presented in May of the same year, contained a number of measures aimed at ensuring adequate protection to children and adolescents. As a result, a set of bills had been submitted to the National Congress with the objective of improving the services provided by the State for the protection of children and adolescents in vulnerable situations. Chile was also taking the necessary measures to comply with the recommendations made in 2018 by the Committee on the Rights of the Child and had already sent the corresponding report to that Committee.

483. In 2018, the President of the Republic had also launched a gender equity agenda (so called “Agenda Mujer”) containing a number of legislative and administrative measures aimed at promoting full equality of rights between men and women. In addition, the delegation highlighted the implementation, between 2014 and 2018, of the National Plan of

Action on Violence against Women and the discussion in the National Congress of the bill on the right of women to a life free of violence.

484. Chile had made significant efforts to improve living conditions in prisons and recognised that this was one of the country's great challenges. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights was working on the social reintegration of persons deprived of their liberty and had established strategic alliances with companies and civil society organizations with the objective of training inmates to secure them access to employment at the end of their detention. Chile also highlighted the recent enactment of the law designating the National Institute of Human Rights as the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and stressed that such law guaranteed the autonomy and functional independence of the mechanism in accordance with the Paris Principles.

485. The delegation acknowledged the multiple and serious challenges that Chile faced regarding the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and stressed that these challenges could only be addressed through peaceful dialogue. It also highlighted the recent approval of the law granting legal recognition to the Afro-descendant Chilean tribal people, a group that, for various reasons, had been invisible in the past.

486. Regarding the rights of migrants, the Chamber of Deputies had approved in first reading the migration bill, which would ensure a safe, orderly and regular migration while guaranteeing the rights of migrants. The bill created a Migration Policy Council and a National Migration Service and provided Chile with a modern migratory framework firmly rooted in the respect of the rights of migrants and in line with international standards on migration.

487. Since 2008, Chile had been adopting policies to investigate and punish trafficking in persons and, in 2011, it had approved the law that typified this crime. However, the delegation acknowledged that more work was needed in this area and highlighted the importance of measures such as the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons 2015-2018, the establishment of specialized prosecutors within the Public Prosecutor Office, the creation of shelters for women victims of trafficking, and the work of the Inter-sectoral Panel on Trafficking in Persons.

488. Finally, the delegation thanked all States that had made recommendations that had been noted or not accepted by Chile. It explained that many of the noted recommendations were in the process of being implemented or were expected to be implemented in the near future, and referred to the addendum for its position on the recommendations that were not accepted.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

489. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Chile, 13 delegations made statements.**

490. Djibouti commended Chile for accepting a great number of the recommendations received during the third universal periodic review cycle, including one made by Djibouti.

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

It noted the explanations provided by Chile concerning the other recommendations made by Djibouti and hoped that Chile could consider and implement them in the future.

491. Egypt applauded the efforts of Chile in the field of human rights, particularly concerning the development of the national plan on human rights and the progress achieved in the field of gender parity and women participation in the legislative. It encouraged Chile to continue progressing in the protection of human rights.

492. El Salvador acknowledged the progress made by Chile in strengthening the institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights as well as in ratifying international human rights instruments. It encouraged Chile to continue cooperating with international human rights mechanisms and strengthen inclusive and comprehensive policies in favour of the most vulnerable groups of society.

493. Gabon commended Chile on its efforts to promote and protect human rights by its human rights normative and institutional framework and the implementation of its first national human rights plan. It noted with satisfaction the considerable efforts made by Chile to protect and promote the rights of women and children as well as the rights of persons deprived of their liberty.

494. Haiti commended the commitment of Chile to promote and protect human rights and welcomed that Chile had accepted both of its recommendations: on the implementation of affirmative policies to integrate Chileans of African descent, in particular their inclusion the 2022 census, and on the protection of the human rights of migrants.

495. India noted that Chile had accepted 211 recommendations, including those formulated by India, and appreciated the actions already taken by Chile since its review in January on fulfilling some of the recommendations accepted. It considered the creation of the position of Undersecretary for Human Rights and the development of the first national human rights plan as important developments towards the promotion and protection of human rights.

496. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by Chile of the three recommendations formulated by Iraq, on poverty reduction, eliminating inequality in education, and improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities.

497. Madagascar welcomed the measures taken, or in the course of being taken, by Chile, in order to protect and promote of the rights of vulnerable persons, including persons with disabilities, women victims of violence and children. It encouraged Chile to continue its efforts to consolidate the rule of law and protect human rights in the country.

498. Mexico highlighted the progress made by Chile since its previous reviews, in particular the approval of the national human rights plan and the establishment of the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights. It welcomed that Chile had accepted 211 recommendations, including the four recommendations made by Mexico, relating to the prevention of torture, equal access to information and communication technologies, the adequate definition of femicide, and the rights of migrants.

499. Morocco noted with appreciation the acceptance by Chile of Morocco's recommendation regarding the continued effort in the fight against poverty, the continued effort regarding training and education in human rights. It noted that the high number of accepted recommendations further illustrated the commitment of Chile to the promotion and protection of human rights.

500. Oman congratulated Chile on its report and on the methodology used in engaging with the universal periodic review. Oman welcomed that Chile accepted the recommendations made by Oman.

501. Pakistan commended Chile for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including those made by Pakistan, and appreciated the continued efforts of Chile for the promotion and protection of the rights of women and children.

502. The Russian Federation noted that the Chile had accepted the majority of its recommendations and invited Chile to report, by the next cycle of the universal periodic review, about the creation of the national mechanism on the prevention of torture. It hoped that Chile would take measures to improve living conditions in prisons and investigate all cases of excessive use of force by security services during protests and demonstrations, including against members of the Mapuche indigenous people.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

503. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Chile, eight other stakeholders made statements.

504. Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII commended Chile for establishing the Office of the Undersecretary for Human Rights, formulating the national human rights plan, and ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure. It highlighted the lack of an integrated juvenile justice system and welcomed the acceptance by Chile of recommendations on persons with disabilities, including on inclusive education. It recommended that, in reforming the migration law, Chile create humanitarian visas for migrants with disabilities and multiple visas for their companions or caregivers. It also recommended that Chile create an institutional framework to enforce compliance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination, take all measures to overcome architectural barriers, and adopt a national construction policy compliant with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

505. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the support of Chile to all recommendations addressing the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons, but noted that the Gender Identity Act 21.120 did not protect transchildren against discrimination within the family. It encouraged Chile to: i) allow children under 14 years of age to change their names and gender; ii) stop crimes against LGBTIQ persons through the criminalization of incitement to hatred and comprehensive sex education programmes; iii) guarantee the right to work for transpersons; iv) bring Circulars 34 and 21 of the Ministry of Health in line with the principle of non-pathologization of Act 21.120; and v) prohibit genital mutilation of intersex babies at birth.

506. Association for Progressive Communications referred to the recommendations formulated to Chile regarding the impact of digital and surveillance technologies on human rights, in particular the rights to privacy, expression, assembly and association, as well as on the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights. It urged Chile to adopt specific legislation to promote and protect digital rights and hoped that Chile implement an evaluation of surveillance and personal data collection technologies from a human rights perspective. It stressed the need to tackle violence against women in the digital environment and encouraged Chile to review laws, policies and regulations to this end.

507. Federation for Women and Family Planning appreciated the acceptance by Chile of various recommendations on the rights of persons with disabilities, including on the rights of institutionalized children with disabilities and on the alignment of national legislation with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. However, it noted that Chile had already received in the past recommendations in these areas with no significant progress. It invited Chile to repeal legislative provisions that allowed substituted decision-making and implement supported decision-making models. It also urged Chile to recognize and protect the sexual and reproductive rights, family rights and the right to political

participation of persons with disabilities; adopt the bill on mental health; and give priority to the National Plan for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities presented in 2016.

508. CIVICUS – World Alliance for Citizen Participation considered that Chile had failed to ensure a safe environment for human rights defenders, particularly for indigenous peoples. It remained concerned by the lack of commitment by Chile to amend legislation regulating peaceful protests, including the Supreme Decree 1086, and referred to cases of excessive use of force by the police, especially during protests by students and members of the Mapuche indigenous people. It expressed concern at the misuse of the Anti-Terrorism Law against members of the Mapuche indigenous people advocating for land and environmental rights and called on the Government to create an enabling environment for civil society, including by ratifying the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazu Agreement).

509. International Fellowship of Reconciliation regretted that Chile did not receive any recommendation about military services arrangements, which remained obligatory for all men with no possibility to refuse. It noted that, due to the application of the principle of “voluntariedad en principio, obligatoriedad en subsidio” (volunteer in principle, compulsory in subsidy), conscription needs were filled by volunteer recruits and, therefore, Chile had never felt it necessary to recognize the right to conscientious objection. It hoped that, for the fourth universal periodic review cycle, Chile would revise its military services legislation by either abolishing conscription or adding conscientious objection provisions.

510. Association HazteOir.org referred to the right to life in the context of abortion and stated that Chile had received pressures from international and non-governmental organizations in order to de-criminalize abortion. It also stated that, before such de-criminalization, Chile had the lowest maternal mortality rate in the region and one of the lowest in the world and asked Chile to respect and guarantee the right to life at any stage and under any circumstances, without discrimination and focusing on the most vulnerable.

511. The Association of World Citizens regretted that Chile had not ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. It believed that the increase of women representation in National Congress and Senate could help advancing the ratification of the said Optional Protocol and making safe and legal abortion available for all women. It raised concerns about the increasing number of drug users and welcomed that Chile had strengthened the treatment programme for adolescents as part of a social and health approach to combat drug use. It recommended educating schoolchildren about the harms of drugs.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

512. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 266 recommendations received, 211 enjoyed the support of Chile, additional clarification was provided on another four, and 51 were noted.

513. In its concluding remarks, Chile stressed that promotion and protection of human rights were closely linked to the adequate functioning of the political institutions of a country and, therefore, working to strengthen democracy and the rule of law resulted in the promotion and protection of human rights. For this reason, the Government was working on a new national agreement to improve the functioning of the country’s institutions and political system.

514. Chile reiterated its unrestricted commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights and to the universal human rights protection system. It welcomed the efforts of the Human Rights Council to carry out the universal periodic review and thanked all

States and civil society organisation for their participation in such a process, as well as the Troika and the Secretariat of the universal periodic review for their support.

New Zealand

515. The review of New Zealand was held on 21 January 2019 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 New Zealand in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/NZL/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/NZL/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/NZL/3).

516. At its 25th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of New Zealand (see section C below).

517. The outcome of the review of New Zealand comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/4) and the views of New Zealand concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/4/Add.1).

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

518. The Permanent Representative of the New Zealand Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Jillian Dempster, introduced the position of New Zealand on the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council.

519. New Zealand had made some notable progress since its universal periodic review in January 2019. Key improvements included further work in relation to child poverty, discrimination, criminal justice and family violence.

520. While considering its response to the recommendations received, New Zealand had experienced a deplorable and unprecedented act of terrorism against its Muslim community in Christchurch on 15 March 2019. New Zealand was one of the most multicultural nations in the world and values diversity highly. This attack struck against its core values and reinforced its commitment to protecting the human rights of all people in New Zealand.

521. The Government had received nearly 600 submissions from stakeholders and civil society on the recommendations issued during the universal periodic review. The number of submissions highlighted the keen interest of civil society in the universal periodic review process and human rights issues in New Zealand.

522. New Zealand had welcomed all the recommendations made during the review process and carefully considered each of them. New Zealand accepted 160 of the 194 recommendations received.

523. A priority area was women's rights. Though New Zealand was a leader in women's rights, it accepted that inequalities still existed. Actions being taken to address gender

disparities included a gender analysis tool to help the Government consider inequities when formulating policies.

524. New Zealand accepted all recommendations related to sexual and gender-based violence. New Zealand recognised that it had unacceptably high levels of family violence which was one of the country's most serious social and human rights issues. A National Strategy and Action Plan was being developed. A new Family Violence Act 2018 provided a modern framework to better prevent, identify, and respond to family violence.

525. All recommendations related to children had also been accepted. The first Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy would be published in 2019 and was intended to help protect children's rights.

526. A five-year transformation programme would build a more child-centred State care system. A Royal Commission of Inquiry into Historical Abuse in State care, and in care in faith-based institutions, was investigating the abuse of children and vulnerable adults.

527. New Zealand had accepted almost all recommendations related to equality and non-discrimination. New Zealand was proud to be a multicultural society that was committed to eliminating any discriminatory practices. The Christchurch terror attacks had further highlighted the importance of inclusion in society.

528. New Zealand had a strong legal framework to address discrimination. Discrimination was unlawful under the Human Rights Act. Avenues available for redress of discriminatory actions included the Human Rights Commission, the Human Rights Review Tribunal, and the Courts.

529. The Government was currently undertaking measures to protect rights to equality and non-discrimination. This included reviewing existing protections against hate speech and considering amending the Human Rights Act to include gender identity as a prohibited ground of discrimination.

530. Concerning indigenous rights, the delegation recalled that under the 1840 Te Tiriti o Waitangi (the Treaty of Waitangi), the Government had an active duty to protect the interests of Māori in their lands and taonga (their treasured possessions, including language and culture).

531. New Zealand had accepted all recommendations in relation to indigenous rights and was continuing to focus on reducing disparities for Māori. The Government had established a new agency called the Office for Māori Crown Relations - Te Arawhiti. This new agency was tasked with completing historical settlements due to past Treaty breaches by the Crown and ensuring their durability.

532. New Zealand also had a dedicated Māori housing unit to improve housing opportunities. The Māori Language in Education Strategy would strengthen the protection of te reo Māori (the Māori language).

533. New Zealand acknowledged that serious issues existed within the criminal justice system and was committed to creating a more effective system. Most recommendations that related to criminal justice had been accepted. This year, the Government had launched Hāpaitia te Oranga Tangata: The Safe and Effective Justice programme to reform the criminal justice system. The programme included improving the justice system, reassessing the balance between rehabilitation and punishment, early prevention, and strong partnerships with Māori.

534. New Zealand would also consider whether the current minimum age of criminal responsibility of ten years should be increased.

535. The Government had conducted a ministerial inquiry into mental health and addiction. The inquiry looked at equity of access to services, better outcomes, and also covered suicide prevention.

536. The inquiry found inequalities within the system and mental health outcomes, especially for Māori. In response, the Government had committed to multiple actions, including the expansion of talk therapies, alcohol and other drug services, and culturally-aligned therapies.

537. The delegation indicated that, while it accepted the intent of many of the recommendations, a relatively small number (thirty-four) could not be formally accepted. These included recommendations concerning the themes of international instruments, abortion, and amending the Human Rights Act to include gender identity. While it did not reject the intention of any recommendation, New Zealand could not accept certain recommendations, because they depended on future decision-making according to the country's constitutional processes.

538. The largest number of noted recommendations suggested signing or ratifying certain international treaties and withdrawing existing reservations. New Zealand could not bypass its domestic process of considering the implications of international conventions, including by Parliament, and therefore, was unable to accept these recommendations.

539. However, New Zealand would still consider acceding to additional international treaties, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Optional Protocols to both the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Communications) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Furthermore, New Zealand would consider removing existing reservations.

540. Additionally, New Zealand would consider amending the Human Rights Act to include gender identity as a prohibited ground of discrimination. However, the recommendations related to gender identity had been noted because a government decision had not yet been made in relation to specific law changes.

541. The Government intended to introduce legislation to decriminalise abortion but could not commit to the specific models recommended. New Zealand acknowledged that protecting sexual and reproductive health and rights was a human rights priority and was developing a multi-sector Sexual and Reproductive Health Action Plan. Finally, the delegation addressed New Zealand's international advocacy on human rights issues. New Zealand had recently adopted an International Human Rights Action Plan which set refreshed priorities for the next five years. The areas in which New Zealand will show leadership included gender equality and women's empowerment, the rights of persons with disabilities, sexual orientation and gender identity, and abolition of the death penalty. These priorities were determined following an extensive consultation process.

542. New Zealand looked forward to continuing its work to improve human rights for all and welcomed the universal periodic review as a valuable part of this process.

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

543. The New Zealand Human Rights Commission (by video message) stated that 2019 would be remembered as one of the most challenging years in recent times for human rights in Aotearoa New Zealand. It recalled that on 15 March, 51 people, including young children were martyred while worshipping at two mosques in Christchurch. The Commission commended the companionate leadership of the Prime Minister and noted the swift change to the country's gun laws. The Commission also noted the introduction of New Zealand's first Wellbeing Budget, focusing on improving measures of well-being

alongside traditional economic objectives and strongly urged the Government to explore how explicit human rights can help deliver the Budget, as well as the reform agenda of the Government.

3. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

544. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of New Zealand, 13 delegations made statements.**

545. Botswana commended New Zealand for strides made in the protection of human rights, and in particular on children's rights. It noted, in particular, the establishment of the Ministry for Children as well as the enactment of the Vulnerable Children's Act to ensure a child-centred approach in the country's policies. It was pleased to note that two recommendations from Botswana were among those that had enjoyed the support of New Zealand.

546. Burkina Faso hailed efforts by New Zealand to effectively implement human rights for its citizens and all persons who lived in its territory. It welcomed the acceptance by New Zealand of recommendations received, including those relating to strengthening the protection of women and children's rights. It called on the Human Rights Council to adopt the report of New Zealand.

547. The Comoros encouraged New Zealand to make further efforts to strengthen the rights of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities. It urged New Zealand to continue to focus on reducing inequalities and disparities between the Māori and other ethnic groups. It expressed the view that the recommendations accepted by New Zealand, in particular, those relating to indigenous and minority rights would be of great value in combating these inequalities.

548. Egypt thanked New Zealand for its responses to the recommendations received and welcomed the acceptance of numerous recommendations addressed to it. Egypt noted measures taken to protect human rights, in particular the adoption of a national action plan to follow up the recommendations of the universal periodic review. It urged New Zealand to continue to further promote and protect human rights.

549. Fiji commended New Zealand on the acceptance of more than two thirds of the recommendations received, including the one made by Fiji to adopt a Zero Carbon Bill, and the Environmental Health Action Plan. It appreciated the intention of New Zealand to complete its first national climate change risk assessment in 2020. Fiji welcomed the commitment of New Zealand to submit a mid-term report in 2021, and recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the universal periodic review report on New Zealand.

550. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed the commitment of New Zealand to the universal periodic review process and noted the acceptance of two of the four recommendations it had made. While expressing sympathy for the families of the victims of the Christchurch massacre and the Muslim community, it remained concerned about Islamophobia and urged New Zealand to take all the necessary measures to confront this phenomenon, which is rooted in xenophobia and racism. It expressed the belief that

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

national anti-discrimination legislation should ensure the protection of ethnic minorities, including the Māori and Pasifika communities.

551. Iraq was grateful to New Zealand for accepting two of its recommendations on combating domestic violence and improving the conditions of migrant workers and asylum seekers. Iraq hoped that New Zealand would in the future consider accepting its third recommendation to accelerate the process of acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

552. Lesotho noted steps taken by New Zealand relating to the representation of women in decision-making positions as well to promote gender equality. It noted the persistence of challenges, in particular, relating to the increase of the prison population. It also noted the National Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which monitored the implementation of human rights recommendations. It encouraged New Zealand to consider ratifying human rights treaties to which it was not yet party to.

553. Madagascar welcomed the progress made by New Zealand since its last review in the protection and promotion of human rights, in particular, the implementation of measures to respect cultural diversity and establish social justice. It also commended the commitment of New Zealand to submitting a mid-term report in 2021 and the decision of the Government to review its internal processes to implement international human rights standards. Madagascar urged New Zealand to pursue the reforms it had embarked upon to give greater effect to the respect for human rights.

554. Pakistan commended New Zealand for accepting the majority of the recommendations received, including the ones it had made. It appreciated the undertaking of the Government to review the current protections against hate speech and to develop a national strategy to address racial discrimination and racism.

555. The Russian Federation noted that New Zealand had accepted one of its three recommendations related to providing Māori and Pasifika with adequate access to education and the labour market. It regretted that New Zealand had not accepted recommendations on the ratification of a wide range of international human rights instruments, as well as on the need to develop and adopt a written constitution and to ensure proper constitutional or legislative recognition of the Waitangi Treaty. It expressed the belief that their implementation would significantly enhance the ability to protect the human rights of Māori and other representatives of the indigenous peoples of small island States of the South Pacific.

556. Sri Lanka noted that New Zealand had accepted 160 out of the 194 recommendations received, including those it had made. Noting that both countries had experienced brutal acts of terrorism, it stressed the importance of combatting terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, while safeguarding human rights, the rule of law and ensuring the well-being of all communities. It noted the continued efforts of New Zealand to combat all forms of racism and discrimination and that a new Race Relations Commissioner would be appointed, along with the development of a national strategy to address racial discrimination.

557. Tunisia welcomed the acceptance by New Zealand of a great number of recommendations, including those it had made relating to continuing efforts to ensure prevention of violence against women and domestic violence through the strengthening of women's programmes and national plans as well as efforts to combat racial discrimination and hate speech and promote diversity and tolerance.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

558. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of New Zealand, six other stakeholders made statements.

559. Villages unit welcomed positive steps taken by New Zealand including the ratification of core human rights instruments. It noted the ratification in 2016 of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It stated that the action by the Prime Minister after the killings of Muslims by a terrorist set an example to the international community.

560. Action Canada for Population and Development noted that the Government had stated that protecting sexual and reproductive health and rights was a priority. However, it indicated that there was no evidence that such rights were a priority, given the existence of significant inequities and the lack of policy, funding and services dedicated to addressing these. It noted that efforts to develop a national action plan on sexual and reproductive health and rights had not progressed and had faced challenges including insufficient and inconsistent consultation with the sector. The draft plan's proposed measures were flawed, and there was no mechanism to ensure accountability.

561. International-Lawyers.org welcomed the acceptance by New Zealand of 160 recommendations out of the 194 recommendations received. It encouraged New Zealand to continue its efforts regarding the rights of minorities, including by ensuring that hate speech and hate crimes were fully investigated. It commended the Prime Minister's action after the attacks on the two mosques at Christchurch, in particular, by bringing communities together and called on all States to follow this positive example. It commended the ratification of core human rights conventions and called for the ratification of additional instruments as recommended during the universal periodic review.

562. International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination welcomed action taken to ensure gender equality and increase the participation of women in leadership positions and the improvement of the social-economic situation of indigenous peoples. However, despite efforts to implement recommendations received during the previous cycle, the high incarceration rate and the overrepresentation of the Māori at every stage of the criminal justice system still needed to be addressed. Additionally, New Zealand should take concrete steps to address sexual and domestic violence. It strongly recommended that the country eradicate discrimination against Māori by tackling the social inequalities they experienced.

563. International Humanist and Ethical Union was pleased that the abortion law was under review and that New Zealand had accepted the recommendation to remove abortion from the Crimes Act 1961 and to review the Contraception, Sterilisation and Abortion Act 1977. However, like Canada, Iceland and Uruguay, it urged the Government to adopt recommendation "Model A" from the Law Commission's report on "alternative approaches to abortion law". It congratulated New Zealand for repealing its blasphemy law since the last review. It was disappointed that the National Statement of Religious Diversity excluded persons of various ethical beliefs and noted that there were persecuted atheists who have sought refuge in New Zealand.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

564. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 194 recommendations received, 160 enjoyed the support of New Zealand, and 34 were noted.

565. The delegation thanked Member States, the Human Rights Commission, and members of civil society who had been present. As a part of its commitment to ongoing action, New Zealand intended to publish a mid-term report on the universal periodic

review, in 2021. New Zealand emphasized the continuing commitment of the Government to human rights and to active participation in international human rights processes.

566. The Association of World Citizens welcomed the acceptance by New Zealand to consider acceding to additional international human rights instruments. It expressed the hope that the mid-term report would also address implementation of recommendations that were not accepted because of their form rather than their content. It looked forward to a review of the age of criminal responsibility indicating that it was unacceptable that persons could be prosecuted from ages 10 and 12 and tried as an adult at 17 years of age. Though appreciating the increase in the refugee quota, it did not accept that, in any case, a person who qualified as a refugee under the Geneva Convention would not be granted asylum.

Uruguay

567. The review of Uruguay was held on 23 January 2019 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 Uruguay in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/URY/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/URY/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/URY/3).

568. At its 25th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Uruguay (see section C below).

569. The outcome of the review of Uruguay comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/8) and the views of Uruguay concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/8/Add.1).

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

570. The delegation noted that the universal periodic review of Uruguay allowed the country to assess its progress within legal, institutional and public policy frameworks linked to recommendations received and accepted during its 2014 review, and to respond to advanced questions submitted by some of the delegations.

571. The national report of the country and further updates were prepared with full commitment and responsibility by the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up of Recommendations. For this purpose, the Mechanism conducted consultations with the civil society, explaining the drafting process and asking for contributions. Further meetings were also organized to solicit comments on the national report.

572. Uruguay had also provided clarifications with regard to some of the specific recommendations, both orally and in writing as an addendum to the Working Group report. These explanations referred to the recommendations concerning: the conditions of applicability of the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, within the reality of Uruguay; adoption and implementation of its

national human rights legislation; the accreditation of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office with "A" status, in accordance with Paris Principles; follow up to human rights recommendations through the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up of Recommendations; progress in legal, institutional and public policy measures against discrimination, in particular racial discrimination, with particular emphasis on the adoption of the Plan and establishment of the National Council for Racial Equity; the implementation of equality and non-discrimination concepts, with particular emphasis on groups in vulnerable situations; reform of the penitentiary system, and commitment to consolidate the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture and the institutional strengthening of the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner, an independent body responsible for monitoring the prison system; conditions of detention of adolescents in conflict with the criminal law, highlighting that, since 2016, there had been no overcrowding in the juvenile detention system; criminalization of the crime of torture; efforts to implement the policy on truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition; the fight against trafficking in persons, highlighting in particular the enactment of the comprehensive law and the establishment of the National Council to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in and Exploitation of Persons, as the governing and coordination body of public policies on trafficking in persons; Uruguay's consideration of family, in its various forms; progress made in the areas of economic, social and cultural rights; protection of the rights of children in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, while considering them as right holders and not mere objects of protection; progress in the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, highlighting in particular the provisions of article 12 of the Convention on the recognition of legal capacity; the absolute prohibition of recruitment of children under 18 years of age by the Uruguayan armed forces, in accordance with the Childhood and Adolescence Code, which established that children and adolescents could not participate in armed conflicts or receive training for that purpose.

573. The delegation stressed that, as in previous universal periodic review cycles and in line with the commitment of Uruguay to human rights, the country had accepted all recommendations it received. In doing so, Uruguay made a commitment to redouble its efforts with a view to continuing the progress achieved and improving the legal and institutional framework, as well as the plans and programmes developed to promote and protect human rights.

574. The delegation emphasized that it was renewing its commitment and claiming again that the way in which the society handled diversity, complexity and social conflicts, as well as the attention it provided to the most vulnerable and unprotected people and groups was the best indicator of the quality of development and prosperity of the society. It also stressed that there were no rights without corresponding obligations, and there were no obligations other than those corresponding to rights, and the starting and ending point of the legal system was always human rights.

575. The delegation emphasized the integrality and universality of all rights, as well as the rights of future generations, and flagged that the costs of realizing our rights could not affect those of future generations.

576. The delegation reiterated the gratitude of Uruguay to all the delegations that participated so constructively in the universal periodic review, as well as to the National Institution of Human Rights and Ombudsman's Office and to representatives of civil society. It acknowledged the role of the civil society as fundamental to defend achievements made to protect rights.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

577. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uruguay, 13 delegations made statements.**

578. Madagascar congratulated Uruguay for accepting a considerable number of recommendations during the 32nd session of Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in January 2019 and encouraged Uruguay to continue its efforts in promotion and protection of human rights. It noted with satisfaction the actions taken by Uruguay and urged the Government to strengthen measures to combat discrimination based on race and sexual identity and apply strictly the law on preventing and combating trafficking in persons.

579. Mexico recognized the progress achieved by Uruguay, in particular, the creation the Inter-agency Committee to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Persons and adoption of a relevant national action plan. It welcomed that Uruguay accepted all 226 recommendations, including recommendations made by Mexico on sexual and reproductive health, education and indigenous peoples, some of which were in the process of implementation. Mexico encouraged Uruguay to continue implementation of all recommendations.

580. Oman commended Uruguay for the cooperative approach it had taken towards the universal periodic review and for accepting recommendations made by Oman. It wished Uruguay more progress and prosperity.

581. Pakistan commended Uruguay for accepting all recommendations made during the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review session in January 2019. It appreciated the commitment of Pakistan to gender equality and noted in particular the efforts of the National Gender Counsel.

582. The Russian Federation noted positively that Uruguay had accepted all its recommendations concerning the need for improvement of the penitentiary system, bringing its legislation in compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adoption of a comprehensive law introducing criminal liability for all acts of violence against women. Nevertheless, it remained concerned about the continuous increase in the number of persons in detention and cases of violence in detention centres.

583. Tunisia appreciated the approach taken by Uruguay to involve the civil society in all matters concerning human rights. It also welcomed the adoption of a legislation to consolidate legislative and constitutional framework on human rights. It commended Uruguay for accepting all recommendations during the universal periodic review, demonstrating its firm commitment to human rights.

584. UN Women welcomed the efforts of Uruguay to advance women's rights, including important normative and public policy milestones. It expressed its willingness to support in areas, such as eradicating femicide and providing resources for implementation of legislation on gender-based violence; tackling trafficking and exploitation of persons; increasing the representation of women in political and public life and addressing unequal working conditions; eliminating discrimination and stereotypes against women, particularly

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

against women of African descent; and improving detention conditions of women and children.

585. UNICEF noted the significant progress in reducing poverty in the country, in particular, the reduction of child poverty. It further congratulated Uruguay for the positive trend in tackling child mortality, reunifying children living in residential care with their families and communities and for a decrease in adolescent pregnancy. It remained concerned about the high rates of violence against children and encouraged the authorities to continue multi- sectoral efforts to prevent violence against children.

586. UNPF welcomed the outcome report of the third cycle of the universal periodic review, which demonstrated the commitment of Uruguay to the promotion and protection of human rights in the areas of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and specific rights of persons with disabilities, older persons, Afro descendants and other groups of persons in situations of vulnerability and disadvantage.

587. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela congratulated Uruguay for its efforts to implement the accepted recommendations. It recognized the efforts made to increase the rates of enrolment and permanence in the educational system, including the most vulnerable parts of the population. It appreciated the decrease in poverty, extreme poverty and inequality rates, which it noted as excellent.

588. Algeria congratulated Uruguay for the progress made against poverty and inequalities as well as for measures taken in favor of persons with disabilities, in particular the protocol aimed at their integration in educational institutions. It noted that Uruguay had accepted recommendations made by Algeria with regard to ensuring the accessibility of basic health services for persons with disabilities and reduction of school dropout rates among girls, which was being implemented.

589. Barbados commended Uruguay's efforts to promote and protect human rights across the country, in particular its human rights agenda sought to permeate all its national policies and was made effective in collaboration with the civil society. It congratulated Uruguay for the recommendations accepted, including those made by Barbados, which demonstrated the willingness of Uruguay to continue strengthening its national systems for equality and non-discrimination for the benefit of the Afro-descendant populations, indigenous persons, women and children, among others.

590. The Plurinational State of Bolivia appreciated that Uruguay was party to new fundamental instruments on human rights and their respective protocols as well as all sub-regional, regional and hemispheric instruments on human rights. It commended the acceptance by Uruguay of all recommendations received and thanked for the clarifications provided with regard to seven recommendations concerning the International Labour Organization Convention No. 169.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

591. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uruguay, seven other stakeholders made statements.

592. International Planned Parenthood Federation welcomed Uruguay's progress in recent years in adopting laws and public policies to uphold sexual and reproductive rights. The new regulations, however, were not sufficient to reduce inequalities. Therefore, it was necessary to provide enhanced training for health and education sectors on key areas of sexual and reproductive health. The organization recognized the importance of the legalisation on abortion in 2012, and noted the persistent barriers related to conscientious objection of gynaecologists in some parts of the country, resulting in grave violations on

women's rights. For this reason, it appreciated the acceptance of recommendations to take measures and be stricter in the regulation of conscientious objection in order to prevent its abuse and to ensure access to services. It hoped that the commitment to sexual and reproductive rights assumed by Uruguay will materialize in the necessary actions and resources and that women, girls and adolescents can access sexual and reproductive health services in a safe, timely, free and quality manner.

593. Edmund Rice International noted that, although school attendance had been mandatory from the age of four since 2008 and that enrolment levels were increasing including for the most vulnerable groups, the rate of graduation for eighteen to twenty year olds remained low with only a 0.9 per cent increase since the last universal periodic review in 2014. This indicated that youngsters did not complete their secondary education. The organization noted that the rate was even lower among the most vulnerable groups. Although Uruguay had accepted recommendations on education during the last review, no substantive changes had been made in the educational system. It called on Uruguay to implement specific public policies in order to ensure that children complete the educational cycle and prevent early school dropout. It further recommended that Uruguay increase the education budget to ensure the educational participation of low-income children and adolescents and to resume all programmes, which have the aim of guaranteeing educational continuity for children and adolescents.

594. The International Catholic Child Bureau congratulated the adherence of Uruguay to all recommendations, including those concerning violence against children and adolescents. Nevertheless, it mentioned that, despite Law No. 18214 on the personal integrity of children and adolescents included in the Childhood and Adolescence Code, in practice, those responsible for the care, treatment, education or supervision of minors including family members, did not sufficiently benefit from the awareness-raising programmes provided for by the law. Despite positive developments within the framework of the National Plan for Early Childhood, Infancy and Adolescence 2016-2020, the number of cases of violence against children and adolescents, including sexual violence and sexual exploitation in tourism, was on the rise. It called on Uruguay to increase the resources allocated to fight violence against children and to implement concrete and specific measures aimed at eliminating violence against children and adolescents, including corporal punishment.

595. Action Canada for Population and Development appreciated the commitment of Uruguay to human rights, demonstrated by its acceptance of all recommendations received, including those concerning sexuality and gender. It suggested concrete actions for implementation of recommendations relating to violence and discrimination against LGBTI+ people, such as investigating the assassination of transwomen according to due process, guaranteeing the conviction of perpetrators as well as guaranteeing the health and physical integrity of LGBTI people, in particular transwomen. The organization also drew attention to the absence of recommendations for Uruguay to take measures to eliminate practices contrary to international human rights standards as unnecessary and premature interventions continued to be made on intersex persons at birth, despite what was stated in the law against gender-based violence against women. Furthermore, it noted that the so-called conversion therapies discriminated against LGBT persons despite the fact that Uruguay declared fight against discrimination and other practices undermining the sexual and reproductive right, particularly those of LGBTI persons.

596. Amnesty International welcomed Uruguay's interpretation of recommendation on protection of the family in line with human rights standards, including families formed by same sex couples, and recommendation on parents' rights implying the subordination of these to children's rights and well-being. It also welcomed the acceptance by Uruguay of recommendations to ensure that crimes against humanity and human rights violations

committed between 1973 and 1985 are not subject to a statute of limitation, and to bring to justice those responsible for these crimes as well as those responsible for more recent threats to judicial officials and human rights defenders. It encouraged Uruguay to urgently implement recommendations to improve the living conditions of prison inmates and opportunities for their rehabilitation and integration and implement the law against gender-based violence against women. It also encouraged Uruguay to improve the protection of the rights of migrants. Finally, it encouraged Uruguay to promote meaningful involvement of the civil society in the follow up to the recommendations.

597. The Association of World Citizens remained concerned about child marriages and girl brides in Uruguay. It noted that the fact that 25 per cent of girls married before the age of 18 should be regarded seriously and that a national plan of action is needed, especially for rural, poor and illiterate families. It noted that mandatory, primary and secondary education and the inclusion of migrants in society could help to reduce child marriages significantly. Additionally, combatting violence and discrimination against women still needed more attention and budget to reach Sustainable Development Goal 5. Systematic human rights education for police forces, judiciary and heads of prisons could provide for human rights of prison inmates and those arrested.

598. Madre, Inc. stated that, in paragraph 8 of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Uruguay, it is stated that “Uruguay had continued to examine the conditions of applicability of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organization. It was unclear how the definition of indigenous peoples contained in article 1 of that Convention could be applied in the context of Uruguay”, which demonstrated ambiguity. It also noted Uruguay’s reference to Charrua language programmes and asked for more details about the programme, including the number of persons who had benefitted it.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

599. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 226 recommendations received, all 226 recommendations enjoyed the support of Uruguay.

600. In conclusion, the delegation of Uruguay thanked the States, its National Institution of Human Rights and Ombudsman’s Office and the representatives of civil society for their participation, and reiterated its gratitude to the delegation of Mexico, the country which had acted as a rapporteur of the Troika during the review. It took due note of the valuable comments received and informed that they would be submitted to the members of the National Mechanism for Reporting and Follow-up of Recommendations and would be considered during the follow-up process to the recommendations received and accepted. The delegation stressed that for many of the recommendations, there were already updated information and statistics as most of them were already being implemented. It stated that Uruguay was committed to present a midterm report, as it did in previous cycles, with information about the implementation and follow-up to recommendations.

Yemen

601. The review of Yemen was held on 23 January 2019 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 Yemen in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/YEM/3).

602. At its 25th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Yemen (see section C below).

603. The outcome of the review of Yemen comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/9) and the views of Yemen concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/9/Add.1).

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

604. The Government of Yemen expressed appreciation to all the delegations that made valuable recommendations and participated in the third cycle review of Yemen. The delegation looked forward to enhancing its cooperation with the Human Rights Council.

605. The delegation stated that the Yemeni Government has been working towards implementing its human rights recommendations, in conjunction with civil society organisations and the support of the international community, despite the many challenges it faces as a result of the coup by the Houthi militias.

606. The Government has been urging the House of Representatives to discuss and approve bills relating to human rights, including the minimum age for marriage, the draft law against enforced disappearance, and other bills on the accession of Yemen to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, among others.

607. The delegation reiterated that the National Dialogue Conference still represented a very important and necessary road map for the future of Yemen. The delegation stated that, despite the challenges, the National Dialogue Conference has helped the Government in making measured progress in human rights. The delegation stated that a new draft constitution that aims to establish a system of good governance and promote the rule of law, democracy, and respect for human rights, is in the process of being drafted and will provide a basis for a new federal government. A government that guarantees a new political and social contract based on the principle of partnership and equality.

608. The delegation found it regrettable that the Houthi militias hindered the process of political transition and pushed the country into a situation of disaster, one that the Yemeni people are still suffering from. The Government, in cooperation with civil society, developed strategies that promote core human rights principles, including the National Human Rights Strategy; the Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and the establishment of the National Observatory to Monitor Violations of Children's Rights.

609. One of the cardinal objectives of these programmes is to provide capacity building and vocational training to staff working in the field of human rights as well as developing coordination mechanisms with civil society organisations, the international community as well as with the private sector. The President of the Republic has established the National Independent Investigation Commission to investigate all allegations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The committee has been carrying out its work

with great professionalism and dedication and has published numerous reports since its establishment.

610. During the review process, Yemen received 252 recommendations. Of these, the government accepted 182 recommendations and deferred 70 for further examination. Of these 70, the government then chose to accept another 19 recommendations. In sum, the government accepted 201 out of 252 recommendations, which is a very high percentage of acceptance. This comes in the interest of the Yemeni Government to deal positively with the universal periodic review mechanism, and take serious measures towards the maintenance and protection of human rights.

611. The delegation stated that the Government was focusing its attention on the following challenges: ending the coup and achieving peace and stability throughout the country; bring back constitutional legitimacy and re-establish state institutions; implement the outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference that establishes a new federal State with, a new constitution and electoral laws; as well as the election of local governments; maintain security in the country and ending the terrorism and vandalism that threaten the security of the country and the citizen; provide essential needs, including fuel, electricity, basic materials, education, health and social services; address the problem of social disintegration and promote national unity following the coup d'état; provide the necessary support for internally displaced persons and refugees as well as illegal immigrants; and urgently restore humanitarian aid.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

612. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Yemen, 13 delegations made statements.**

613. UNPF acknowledged government efforts to address gender-based violence, including the development of standard operating procedures. UNFPA remained concerned about the possible rise in early and child marriage as a coping mechanism from the pressures of the conflict, and that nearly half of health facilities were non-functioning or partially functioning.

614. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stated that the international community must contribute with Yemen to alleviate the humanitarian situation, particularly regarding food shortages, health and social services. It reiterated its support for efforts towards a just and lasting peace in the country, and recommended strengthening social programmes, especially the most vulnerable sectors.

615. Viet Nam commended the progress achieved in developing a legal framework for the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as efforts in rebuilding educational infrastructure in producing programmes for children with special needs and establishing a committee to support most vulnerable groups.

616. Algeria noted that Yemen had accepted two recommendations from Algeria, one on increasing efforts to prevent the exploitation and trafficking of children, and the second on the development of legislation relating to children. It wished Yemen every success in its effort to give effect to the various recommendations.

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

617. Bahrain highly appreciated the significant efforts by Yemen in spite of the difficult situation and the huge and complicated challenges, including reforms such as the establishment of the national independent commission of inquiry to examine allegations on violations of human rights, and a strategy to combat recruitment of child soldiers.

618. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed information on measures taken to establish a committee to implement recommendations in the context of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, which included stakeholders from civil society, paved the way for a new Constitution, and was seen as a roadmap to address political, economic, social and cultural issues.

619. Botswana noted with appreciation that Yemen had accepted 200 recommendations, including one of its own. While Yemen did not accept its recommendation to ratify the Rome Statute to the International Criminal Court, Botswana was encouraged by its acceptance of many human rights treaties. Botswana supported the adoption of its universal periodic review outcome and wished Yemen success.

620. China noted that the Government resumed implementation of its national human rights strategy and social protection strategy, and has taken measures to guarantee the rights of minority and vulnerable groups. China hoped that the Government would continue to promote poverty reduction, improve people's lives and realize stability and development.

621. The Comoros commended Yemen for its commitment to promoting and protecting women's rights, encouraging the emergence of women's leadership. It hoped that Yemen would implement the accepted recommendations, including the promotion of the national human rights institution to "A" status in conformity with the Paris Principles.

622. Cuba welcomed the acceptance of a large number of recommendations, particularly those made by Cuba, including those regarding the protection of children in emergency situations, and the improvement of the quality and scope of systems for healthcare, education and support to people with disabilities. Cuba supported the approval of the universal periodic review outcome report of Yemen.

623. Djibouti congratulated Yemen on having accepted a large number of recommendations received as part of the third universal periodic review cycle in particular, and was delighted to see that the two recommendations from Djibouti were accepted. Djibouti wished Yemen every success in implementing accepted recommendations.

624. Egypt appreciated the fact that the Government of Yemen had accepted a large number of recommendations, including those recommendations from Egypt on promoting the independence of justice and combating human trafficking. Egypt wished Yemen every success in the implementation of accepted recommendations, and recommended the adoption of its report on the universal periodic review.

625. India highlighted the importance of human rights for peace, stability and liberty and noted the challenges that Yemen has been facing in bringing about peace and development. India appreciated the socio-economic development measures taken by Yemen towards poverty alleviation, improvement of basic education, as well as access to healthcare.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

626. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Yemen, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

627. Village Unis (United Villages) commended the efforts of Yemen with regard to violence against women and children and the ratification of the main international conventions, especially the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and protection of people against enforced disappearances. It recommended Yemen to put pressure on all the parties in order to immediately end the war and request the Houthis to reveal the minefield maps and to cooperate with the international organizations in order to demine those minefields. It also called on Yemen to put an end to abductions and enforced disappearances, to make public information relating to the situation of detainees and inform their family members. It also recommended that Yemen accede to the Rome statute of the International Criminal Court.

628. United Nations Watch stated that Yemen's human rights record received the worst possible rating and that, in Yemen, women are the subject of gross and systematic discrimination. It stated that rape victims had to provide male witnesses and that the Penal Code grants leniency for men who commit so-called honour killings of women for perceived immodest or defiant behaviour. It claimed that gender-based violence and other serious violations were not considered crimes. It stated that, under the Gender Equality Index, Yemen ranked 149 out of 149. It contested the choice of the United Nations to elect Yemen as Vice-President of the UN Women.

629. Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture stated that according to them, the civilian victims amounted to 39,000, among whom 15,000 children, as a result of the airstrikes by the coalition. It remained deeply concerned about the protection of children in Yemen. It observed that 41 hospitals had been destroyed. It stated that without the reopening of the airport of Yemen to humanitarian relief, all the human rights mechanisms remained helpless. It called on the Human Rights Council to condemn the violations of human rights against the civilian population and claimed that the Saudi-led coalition shoulders much of the responsibility for the violations.

630. Amman Center for Human Rights Studies shed light on the arms trade relating to the conflict in Yemen, which prevents any possibility to improve human rights in the country. It urged the exporting States to prohibit the sale of arms that could lead to possible violations. It stated that, according to the report of the United Nations Group of Eminent Experts on Yemen, serious human rights violations in Yemen were allegedly committed by all parties to the conflict, including reported attacks against civilians, enforced disappearances, torture, and violations of the freedom of expression, sexual violence and the recruitment of children in armed forces. It urged the Human Rights Council to adopt initiatives preventing further sale of weapons to countries involved in the war in Yemen. It demanded that the arms trade treaty be respected by all countries and called for the creation of an international commission responsible for investigating crimes caused by the war and the aggression in Yemen and finally it called on the Human Rights Council to foster dialogue in Yemen.

** The statements of stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

631. Ingénieurs du monde remained deeply concerned about the situation of women in Yemen, stating that women are subject to discrimination by law and custom and with the escalation of the conflict and the humanitarian fall out, it had deeply weakened the situation of women and girls in society. In 2018, it was estimated that three million women and girls were exposed to different forms of violence. Among pregnant women, 1.1 million are victims of malnutrition and illness according to UNICEF. It observed that forced marriage and child marriage are constantly increasing in the country; the rights of women in terms of succession, divorce and custody of children are lower than men's right. The testimony of a woman before a court is equivalent to only half of that of a man. It stated that judicial remedy are almost non-existent for women. Given these facts, it found it ironical that the United Nations decided in 2019 that Yemen would have the vice-presidency of the UN Women.

632. Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain expressed its deep concern over the casualties being caused by the aerial campaigns. It stated that the Government failed to respond when the coalition imposed a blockade that smothered civilians, caused a famine that killed more than 200 children and continued to affect millions of civilians. It stated that the Government is using famine and poverty as a weapon of war. Actions that could qualify as war crimes and crimes against humanity are being taken. It stated that only a comprehensive political solution could produce peace for the Yemeni people.

633. Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies stated that since the last universal periodic review of Yemen, gross human rights violations by all parties to the conflict were still ongoing. It remained deeply concerned about the indiscriminate killings of civilians. It stated that, on 28 June, the coalition by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, with the participation of Yemeni forces, carried out an airstrike on a civilian home resulting in the killing of six civilians, including children and woman. The coalition continued to impose restrictions, which affected the daily life of millions of civilians. It urged the Government to immediately open all land, sea and airports for humanitarian and commercial flights. It also urged the Government to comply with the recommendations it adopted to ease the suffering of detainees and their families and halt the practice of arbitrary arrest and torture.

634. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation noted with concern that as the war intensified in Yemen, human right defenders and journalists continue to face grave risks for undertaking their essential work. It remained concerned that the Press and Publication Law of 1990 continued to criminalize those exercising free speech in Yemen. It called on the Government of Yemen to take proactive measures to address these concerns and implement recommendations to create and maintain, in law and in practice, an enabling environment for civil society.

635. Iraqi Development Organization expressed its concern over the lack of implementation of human rights recommendations by the Government of Yemen, including the fact that the Government did not become a state party to the International Criminal Court during the period before the war. Instead, the Hadi Government has set up a national commission to investigate human rights violations in Yemen, but has so far not done so impartially. It also denounced, amongst others, the lack of implementation by the Government concerning the universal periodic review recommendations on the right to health, education and the rights of the child.

636. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme strongly denounced the silent geopolitical war that continued to ravage Yemen and decimate the civilian population, the majority of whom are children. It stated that the Saudi Arabian-led coalition has carried out hundreds of disproportionately indiscriminate and unjustified air strikes, killing thousands of civilians and striking civilian targets in violation of the rules of international humanitarian law; and that Houthi forces used mines that were prohibited, in

addition to recruiting children. It stated that both sides have harassed journalists and human rights defenders. In view of the humanitarian disaster, it called on the international community to support Yemen in the fulfilment of the Stockholm Agreement and to respect the ceasefire.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

637. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 251 recommendations received, 201 enjoyed the support of Yemen and 51 were noted.

638. The delegation reiterated that, despite all challenges, the Yemeni Government will continue to solicit the support of all the brotherly and friendly countries, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relief agencies.

639. The delegation also stated that the Yemeni Government supported the efforts of the United Nations and its partners in order to reach a peaceful solution, and in this sense, it called on all States to support the efforts of the Government for peace; and expressed appreciation and commitment to the mediation efforts made by Sweden.

Vanuatu

640. The review of Vanuatu was held on 24 January 2019 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 Vanuatu in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/VUT/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/VUT/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/VUT/3).

641. At its 25th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Vanuatu (see section C below).

642. The outcome of the review of Vanuatu comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/10) and the views of Vanuatu concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

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

643. Vanuatu stated that it considered and took positions on all recommendations made during the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in January 2019. Out of a total of 135 recommendations, it supported 96 recommendations and noted 39 recommendations.

644. Vanuatu highlighted that, for those supported recommendations, the Government had taken appropriate actions to begin the process of ensuring that they are implemented. The Ministry of Justice and the National Human Rights Committee were working on an Implementation Plan for the supported recommendations of the third cycle universal

periodic review. The Plan would guide the Government in ensuring that the recommendations are implemented. In this regard, the Government had been in discussions with OHCHR on technical cooperation to implement the recommendations. Further, the Government would continue to seek assistance from its bilateral and multilateral partners to assist it in terms of capacity and infrastructure to ensure the implementation of those recommendations.

645. On the noted recommendations, Vanuatu explained that the Government noted them because they were matters that would require further government consideration. For example, on those recommendations to ratify international human rights instruments, Vanuatu would need to consider its capacity in terms of implementing these instruments before it could ratify them. On those recommendations to raise the minimum age for marriage in compliance with international human rights standards, to eliminate child early and forced marriages; and to amend the Constitution and other relevant legislation to incorporate fully the principle of equality between women and men, the Government would consider them when implementing the supported recommendations related to women and children.

646. Vanuatu acknowledged the technical assistance to support Vanuatu in its universal periodic review processes, provided by the Pacific Island Forum States (PIFS), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, the Regional Rights Resource Team (SPC/RRRT) in partnership with the Commonwealth, the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG), and OHCHR. It also acknowledged the invaluable contributions of civil society on human rights issues of Vanuatu.

647. Vanuatu acknowledged the efforts and work done by the Troika, namely, Angola, Croatia and Iraq, for the third cycle universal periodic review. It also extended its sincere appreciation for the invaluable contributions of States by providing recommendations to Vanuatu, which aimed at ensuring that Vanuatu complies with its international human rights obligations.

648. Moreover, Vanuatu expressed its deepest appreciation to its bilateral and multilateral partners for their continued assistance on matters relating to the implementation of those recommendations.

649. Vanuatu emphasized the significance of the universal periodic review process in ensuring the promotion and protection of human rights in all States. It reaffirmed its commitment to the universal periodic review process and the implementation of those supported recommendations. It would also consider the recommendations it noted in the third cycle universal periodic review for future reference.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

650. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Vanuatu, 12 delegations made statements.

651. China commended Vanuatu for acceding to the core international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; making efforts to respond to effects of climate change; and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. It appreciated the acceptance by Vanuatu of the recommendations made by China expressing hope that Vanuatu continues to implement the National Sustainable Development Plan, to reduce poverty, to improve the people's living conditions, to promote gender equality, and to guarantee the rights of vulnerable people, including women, children and persons with disabilities.

652. Cuba recognized the acceptance of a large number of recommendations, in particular those made by Cuba, regarding the realization of the rights to health and education, and the expansion of access to rural populations. It urged Vanuatu to continue confronting the great challenges it faces as a small island developing State, particularly in relation to climate change and disaster risk reduction.

653. Fiji recognized the positive steps taken by Vanuatu to implement and strengthen its policies on climate change and disaster risk reduction, in particular the establishment of the National Advisory Board, with existing committees in all provinces, to assist communities most affected by disasters. It welcomed the acceptance by Vanuatu of Fiji's recommendations, particularly on implementing climate change and gender policies and setting out strategies to ensure that women are part of decision-making on national climate action policies. It stated that it stood ready to continue working closely with Vanuatu to further promote and protect the human rights of its citizens.

654. Iraq appreciated the acceptance by Vanuatu of its recommendations related to accession to the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as improvement of the educational system in order to ensure providing equal opportunities for all.

655. New Zealand welcomed ongoing commitment to progressing the human rights of all in Vanuatu. It commended Vanuatu for the work to develop key policies and frameworks to support the human rights agenda, including the National Sustainable Development Plan (2016-2030), being a pathway to ensuring that the rights of the people of Vanuatu are protected and promoted. It also recognized the serious challenge that climate change will pose to Vanuatu, and commended Vanuatu for its proactive response. It noted the acceptance of the three recommendations it made for Vanuatu in relation to domestic violence, prison conditions and women's political participation. It looked forward to ongoing engagement with Vanuatu on these important issues, including working with the Department of Women's Affairs to reduce violence against women and girls and improve coordination across the sector. It committed itself to working with Vanuatu Correctional Services to improve the management of correctional facilities and provide safe custodial services. Furthermore, it welcomed the Government's recognition of the valuable role that civil society played in the universal periodic review process, encouraging the Government to continue its engagement with civil society at the implementation phase.

656. Sri Lanka noted the commitment of Vanuatu to fully implementing universal access to education. In this regard, it appreciated the measures taken to allocate school grants while encouraging the Government to expand it to all grades. It also welcomed Vanuatu joining the Pacific Partnership to End Violence against Women and Girls, encouraging its successful implementation. It acknowledged the need for assistance and support for capacity building initiatives of Vanuatu aimed at building resilience, and implementation of the National Displacement Policy of 2018.

657. Tunisia appreciated the acceptance by Vanuatu of its recommendations, which would strengthen the institutional human rights framework of Vanuatu.

658. UN Women welcomed the adoption of the Municipalities Amendment Act No. 5 of 2015, which had established a quota system for women contesting for seats in local government elections, thus strengthening women's participation in politics. It also welcomed the Government's increased support to resourcing the Department of Women's Affairs. It reiterated its commitment to support the Government in ensuring equal opportunities for women and girls and looked forward to continuing to work through the Markets for Change Project in promoting women's economic empowerment. It would also continue to provide technical support to the Vanuatu Gender and Protection Cluster to

promote the inclusion of gender and protection in humanitarian preparedness and response. In this regard, it recommended that the Government strengthen the National Gender and Protection Cluster by allocating more resources and ensuring that gender and protection are mainstreamed throughout national preparedness and response mechanisms. Furthermore, it noted the continued under-representation of women in national politics, urging the Government to introduce temporary special measures to increase women's representation in national government.

659. UNPF noted that Vanuatu continued to face unprecedented and unique vulnerabilities, including volcanic activity, rising sea levels and cyclones, due to the effects of climate change. It emphasized the need to consider promotion and protection of human rights within the context of the pervasive impact of climate change. It welcomed the Government's commitment to including gender and disability as grounds for discrimination, and to improving the health and status of women, young people and persons with disabilities, while noting that, during periods of natural disaster and emergencies, women, including girls, adolescents, young women and elderly women, were particularly vulnerable to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. It commended the Government for the establishment of the Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health Policy and Implementation Strategy (2017-2020). It expressed its commitment to providing support to Vanuatu to implement several recommendations related to: prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls; implementation of the Family Protection Act to ensure all gender-based violence cases are duly investigated and prosecuted; reduction of maternal mortality; and implementing effective measures to continue expanding access to healthcare services among rural populations.

660. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated that, despite the challenges of geographic dispersion and climate change, Vanuatu made efforts to implement the accepted recommendations of the universal periodic review. It praised Vanuatu for the establishment of free primary education, and welcomed the Education Law that sets the age of compulsory schooling between 4 and 18 years. It also encouraged Vanuatu to continue consolidating its successful social policies in favour of the most vulnerable sectors of the population. It urged the international community to provide the cooperation and assistance that Vanuatu requires in order to fulfil its human rights obligations.

661. Viet Nam commended Vanuatu for accepting a large number of recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Viet Nam on promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable groups in the context of climate change, and promoting access to basic health services.

662. Algeria welcomed the efforts made by Vanuatu in implementing the recommendations of the second cycle universal periodic review, in particular those related to reducing social inequalities, protecting the rights of the child, and providing support to persons with disabilities, in particular through the adoption of the National Policy on Disability Inclusion. It noted the acceptance by Vanuatu of its own recommendations to raise adult literacy rates, prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

663. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Vanuatu, three other stakeholders made statements.**

664. Franciscans International commended Vanuatu for supporting those recommendations related to the commitment to review existing policies and programmes on climate change, adaptation and mitigation of effects of climate change using a human rights-based approach. It also commended Vanuatu for having taken a progressive policy through the establishment of the Ministry of Climate Change responsible for the implementation of the current national policy on climate change and disaster risks reduction. It also stated that in 2018, the report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change explained a widespread harm and human rights impact of global warming. It called on the Human Rights Council to conduct a study to evaluate whether the universal periodic review recommendations on climate change have brought coherence and positive impact on the climate policy in action at the national level.

665. Center for Global Nonkilling commended Vanuatu for its low death rate, as compared to other States. It, however, expressed surprise and regret that Vanuatu had refused a recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. It called on Vanuatu to review its decision, and to ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide Crime as soon as possible.

666. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative commended the Government of Vanuatu for accepting 96 recommendations, including those related to a national implementation plan to implement the universal periodic review recommendations, the setting-up of a national human rights institution, climate change, elimination of discrimination, violence and abuse against women and children, prevention of police brutality, and ensuring access to health-care and education. It, however, expressed regret that Vanuatu had only noted 39 recommendations relating to the ratification of core international human rights instruments, elimination of gender discrimination and stereotypes, protection of the rights and social inclusion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual and inter-sex persons. It praised Vanuatu for taking commendable steps in eliminating corruption. It also noted that Vanuatu's Access to Information Law needed broad dissemination. It also highlighted that, despite the fact that Vanuatu had supported the recommendation regarding civic education and raising the awareness of previous cycle universal periodic review recommendations, the Government had not undertaken any effective action, especially in rural areas. It recommended that Vanuatu implement the universal periodic review recommendations in cooperation with civil society.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

667. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 135 recommendations received, 96 enjoyed the support of Vanuatu and 35 were noted.

668. Vanuatu reiterated its thanks to the invaluable contributions made by States, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders during the third cycle universal periodic review of Vanuatu. It concluded by reaffirming its commitment to the universal periodic review and to the implementation of the supported recommendations.

** The statements of stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

Slovakia

669. The review of Slovakia was held on 28 January 2019 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 Slovakia in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/SVK/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/SVK/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/SVK/3).

670. At its 26th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Slovakia (see section C below).

671. The outcome of the review of Slovakia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/13) and the views of Slovakia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/13/Add.1).

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

672. The delegation of Slovakia stated that the universal periodic review process has been of great importance for Slovakia and that the authorities were doing their utmost to implement as many recommendations as possible in order to improve human rights standards in the country. The delegation extended the gratitude on behalf of the Government to the United Nations Member States for their participation in the third review of Slovakia, which was held in January 2019, as well as for their questions, comments and recommendations made during the interactive dialogue of the review.

673. Slovakia appreciated the prevailing spirit of openness and constructiveness during the interactive dialogue. The delegation expressed the appreciation for the contributions of non-governmental organizations in the review process. The universal periodic review process and States under review, including Slovakia, have benefited greatly from first-hand information on human rights situation on the ground provided by those organizations and from their valuable expertise.

674. Slovakia reiterated its firm commitment to the universal periodic review, which has played a unique role in the United Nations human rights architecture. It has proven to be an effective tool for the promotion and protection of human rights. One of the main achievements of the review process has been an increased attention of the governments and non-governmental actors to human rights and fundamental freedoms. The delegation expressed its view that the potential of this mechanism should be further developed while maintaining the focus on its main elements, particularly its universality and dialogue-based approach.

675. Slovakia has received 195 recommendations during the interactive dialogue in January 2019. Relevant ministries and other state institutions thoroughly examined, scrutinised and analysed all the recommendations. As a result, Slovakia has supported 176

recommendations. Some of them have already been in the process of implementation or planned to be addressed through the existing or future strategies and programmes. Slovakia also decided to partially support nine recommendations and to note only ten remaining recommendations for further consideration.

676. With regard to the partially supported recommendations, the delegation underlined that Slovakia has supported them in principle which, in turn, has suggested that the Government supported the idea and reasoning behind the recommendations. However, the Government was not in a position to accept them fully.

677. The delegation provided further clarifications about several recommendations. Slovakia noted the recommendations concerning the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. In its Resolution 1697 of 29 March 2019, the National Council (Parliament) called on the Government to refrain from moving towards the ratification of the Convention and notified the Council of Europe that Slovakia did not intend to become a party to the Convention.

678. The Constitution and its article 41 recognised a marriage between man and woman. Therefore, Slovakia noted a recommendation calling for recognising legally a marriage of same-sex couples and extending full marriage rights to such couples. Marriage, parenthood and family have enjoyed the protection under domestic legislation.

679. Slovakia noted a recommendation to establish an independent and impartial oversight authority over the police in order to investigate alleged cases of ill-treatment and to bring those responsible to justice. The authorities have already taken several effective legal steps regarding an independent and impartial oversight authority over the police force. The Inspection Service Office was established on 1 February 2019.

680. A few recommendations have covered sexual and reproductive health. Slovakia noted two of them since a strategy for specialized paediatrics, and gynaecology and obstetrics and existing legislation have covered the provision of the sexual and reproductive health services.

681. A significant number of recommendations have called for improvements in the situation of Roma in education, employment, housing and health-care. The improvement in the situation of the Roma community had been a long-term priority for the Government. Slovakia has recognized the need for applying a comprehensive approach to the Roma integration. The authorities would continue to implement the existing programmes and strategies with a view to achieving tangible progress in this field. The implementation of the Strategy for Integration of Roma up to 2020 as the main reference document for national policies would remain primary objective. Slovakia, therefore, accepted all recommendations related to the Roma community.

682. The delegation reiterated the firm commitment of the Government to fight against racism, extremism and other forms of intolerance. Slovakia noted a recommendation to prohibit by law and prevent activities of extremist organizations. The Government supported the recommendation in principle.

683. Slovakia expressed its belief that the recommendations put forward during the third review of Slovakia would allow the country to further improve the protection and promotion of human rights in all areas of life.

684. The delegation reiterated the continued commitment of Slovakia to cooperate constructively with the mechanism and make further efforts in the protection and promotion of human rights in Slovakia as well as at the international level.

685. The delegation extended its gratitude to the Troika, namely Afghanistan, Cameroon and Chile for facilitating the review process and to the Secretariat for its work and valuable support and assistance during the whole process.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

686. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Slovakia, 13 delegations made statements.

687. Egypt noted with appreciation the efforts of Slovakia to protect the rights of children and to prevent and eliminate violence against women, including the adoption of a national strategy on gender equality. Egypt hoped that Slovakia would support three recommendations put forward by Egypt, namely those calling for the prevention of intolerance and violence, the protection of families as a foundational unit of society and the promotion of gender equality.

688. India noted the adoption of a national strategy for the protection and promotion of human rights in 2015 through a participatory and inclusive process with the help of the Council for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equality. India also noted steps taken by Slovakia to promote gender equality, to protect the rights of women and children and to implement a strategy on the integration of the Roma community.

689. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted that Slovakia had not supported two recommendations put forward by the country. It remained concerned about the situation of human rights in Slovakia and emphasized the need for improvements concerning, among others, the degrading and ill-treatment of persons with disabilities, particularly of persons with psychological disabilities and the discrimination against and intimidation of persons belonging to minorities, including Roma, Muslims and of African descent.

690. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by Slovakia of three recommendations put forward by Iraq on combating racial discrimination and eliminating obstacles to victims' access to justice, on continuing efforts to prevent the exploitation and trafficking of migrants as well as on strengthening gender equality and the participation of women in the labour market.

691. Pakistan commended Slovakia for accepting the majority of the recommendations, including those put forward by Pakistan. It expressed its appreciation for the efforts of Slovakia for the protection of children from violence.

692. The Russian Federation noted that Slovakia supported the majority of the recommendations put forward during the review. It hoped that Slovakia would take effective measures to eliminate structural discrimination against Roma and all obstacles in the enjoyment of their economic, social and cultural rights.

693. Serbia noted with appreciation that Slovakia supported the majority of the recommendations. It welcomed the collaboration of the Government with civil society, national human rights institutions and other partners with the aim of advancing the protection of human rights and implementing the recommendations from the universal periodic review. Serbia called on Slovakia to harmonize the implementation of those recommendations with the measures taken to realise the Sustainable Development Goals.

694. Tunisia noted with appreciation the adoption of national strategies and laws to protect children from violence, and to combat violence against women and extremism and racial discrimination. It welcomed the acceptance of the majority of recommendations by Slovakia, including those put forward by Tunisia.

695. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted with appreciation the efforts of Slovakia to modernise legislation to effectively combat racism and racial discrimination. It

noted a rural development programme for 2014-2020 that included measures to increase the accessibility of water in villages.

696. Afghanistan noted with appreciation that Slovakia supported the majority of the recommendations, including two recommendations put forward by Afghanistan to prevent all forms of discrimination and intolerance and ensure quality and inclusive education. Afghanistan commended Slovakia for its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

697. Algeria noted that Slovakia supported two recommendations made by Algeria to adopt preventive measures in order to combat increasing intolerance and radicalisation and to adopt a human rights-based approach to disability.

698. Belgium noted with appreciation the acceptance by Slovakia of a recommendation put forward by Belgium to combat hate speech. It regretted, however, that Slovakia did not support its recommendations to ratify the Istanbul Convention and to adopt a comprehensive programme for the reproductive health and rights. Belgium considered those two recommendations important and therefore, called on the authorities to reconsider their position on those recommendations.

699. Cyprus noted with appreciation the efforts of Slovakia to promote gender equality. It commended Slovakia for supporting a recommendation put forward by Cyprus to develop anti-discrimination strategy in schools.

3. Concluding remarks of the State under review

700. The Vice-President of the Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 195 recommendations received, 176 enjoyed the support of Slovakia and 17 were noted. Additional clarification was provided on another two recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

701. In conclusion, the delegation of Slovakia stated that the authorities recognised the importance of human rights in the lives of people living in Slovakia and in the development of society in general. Slovakia remained committed to the protection and promotion of human rights at national and international levels as well as the universal period review mechanism that provided the Government with a great opportunity to share with other Member States achievements and challenges in promoting and protecting human rights in Slovakia. The Government has taken seriously all concerns raised during the interactive dialogue and has committed itself to address those issues.

702. The delegation reiterated that Slovakia supported 176 recommendations out of 195 recommendations, partially supported nine recommendations and noted only 10 recommendations for further consideration. Slovakia would continue its full cooperation with other stakeholders, including civil society towards the effective implementation of those recommendations. An inclusive approach to the promotion and protection of human rights would bring desirable results. The delegation stated that those partners has played an indispensable role in the efforts of Slovakia to elevate the human rights of people in the country.

Comoros

703. The review of the Comoros was held on 25 January 2019 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 Comoros in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/COM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/COM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/COM/3).

704. At its 26th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Comoros (see section C below).

705. The outcome of the review of the Comoros comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/12) and the views of the Comoros concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/12/Add.1).

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

706. At its third universal periodic review, the Comoros received 177 recommendations. It accepted 163 and its position regarding 14 recommendations was postponed. After having extensively examined the pending 14 recommendations, the Comoros would like to share its position.

707. Concerning recommendation 119.1, on the abolition of the death penalty and the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Government was against the death penalty. It had initiated the process for its abolition, by introducing into the new draft Penal Code provisions to this effect. However, because of the hostility of the majority of parliamentarians and the population as a whole, recommendation 119.1 should be noted. The Comoros added that, since the independence gained in 1975 until 2009, the death penalty had been applied only three times. In addition, since 2009, this sentence had not been applied at all.

708. Regarding recommendations 119.2, 119.3, 119.4, 119.5, 119.6, the Comoros continued to consider sexual orientation as an area of privacy. Moreover, according to the delegation, there had never been reports of violence or discrimination against people on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity. These recommendations were therefore noted.

709. With regard to the recommendations 119.7 and 119.8 on freedom of religion, pursuant the Constitution, the membership and the attachment of the Comorian population to Islam constituted the base of the construction of the identity and social cohesion. However, insidious proselytism had threatened the fragile structure of the Comoros and risked endangering the social and religious peace. Bearing in mind its duty to preserve the Islamic religion practiced in the country, the Comoros decided to take note of these recommendations.

710. With regard to recommendations 119.9, 119.10, 119.11, 119.13, on the elimination of corporal punishment of children, it was a fact that, families, and especially Koranic teachers, considered corporal punishment as indispensable and beneficial to the education of children. In the past, these punishments could take violent and traumatic forms. However, families no longer tolerated these excesses that they themselves suffered from in their childhood. The authorities were also largely convinced of the harmful effects of such practices on the psycho-social development of children. However, before legislating on this issue, the Comoros should launch a widespread awareness campaign, leading society to

understand the need to ban corporal punishment. Pending the results of these awareness-raising actions, the Government decided to take note of the related recommendations.

711. In relation with recommendation 119.12 concerning trafficking in persons, and forced child labour, the delegation referred to the situation of domestic employees, stating that the Government condemned such practices, even if sometimes these placements allowed children of modest origins to succeed in studies that they would never have considered if they had remained in their family. Concerning children selling peanuts and candies in the street, they worked for their parents and thus contributed to lighten the load of their very precarious families. In rural areas, children participated in farm work, for the same reasons, and the Government was not aware of children engaged in remunerated work outside the family. Nevertheless, the Comoros remained vigilant, and intended to ban forced labour in all its forms. However, the Government considered that the manner to end these practices was through combating extreme poverty.

712. In 2015, the Government enacted a law against trafficking in persons. The new Penal Code was awaiting its promulgation. Its Chapter XVI enshrined transnational organized crime offenses, including trafficking in persons. Moreover, Parliament had passed the law authorizing the President of the Comoros to ratify the Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. Thus, the Comoros accepted the recommendation 119.12.

713. With respect to recommendation 119.14, on early marriages and genital mutilation, the Family Code, which expressly banned early marriage, was adopted. While it established the possibility of betrothal before the age of 18, article 14 provided that men and women before eighteen years cannot contract marriage. Nevertheless, according to article 15, the competent judge may grant age exemptions for serious and legitimate reasons when there is mutual consent of the future spouses. As a result, the Comoros accepted recommendation 119.14. In addition, female genital mutilation was not practiced in the Comoros.

714. As a conclusion, all the recommendations received had thus been studied with great attention by the authorities. The exercise had allowed the Comoros to reconsider its positions with respect to certain human rights and to accept some others of the recommendations received. The Comoros was willing to continue the dialogue.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

715. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Comoros, 12 delegations made statements.**

716. Djibouti congratulated the Comoros on the acceptance of almost all the recommendations received in its third universal periodic review and welcomed the acceptance by the Comoros of the two recommendations it had made. It wished the Comoros every success in implementing the accepted recommendations, and recommended to the Council the adoption of the report on the third cycle of the universal periodic review on the Comoros.

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

717. Egypt congratulated the Comoros on the accepted recommendations, including those from Egypt on women's rights and the right to work. It appreciated the efforts made by the Comoros to improve the human rights situation at all levels. It wished the Comoros full success in implementing the recommendations it has accepted and recommended that the Council adopt the universal periodic review report on the Comoros.

718. Ethiopia thanked the Comoros for having accepted several recommendations, including its own, concerning women's participation in political and public life and their representation in decision-making bodies and the mobilization of resources for the improvement of the prison system in general, and prison conditions in particular. It encouraged the Comoros to take all necessary measures to implement the accepted recommendations. It recommended that the Council adopt the universal periodic review report on the Comoros.

719. India noted the fact that the Comoros had accepted 163 of the 177 recommendations received. It appreciated the fact that the Comoros had accepted its recommendations. It also noted the efforts made by the Comoros to consolidate its social policy in favour of children, women and persons with disabilities. India understood that the Comoros focused on recommendations that would require education and awareness considering the priorities of its people. India, while recommending that the Council adopt the universal periodic review report on the Comoros, wished the Comoros every success in implementing the recommendations it has accepted.

720. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by the Comoros of the recommendations, including those relating to the strengthening of the judicial system, and its efforts to ensure compliance with its obligations under international human rights instruments. Iraq recommended that the Council adopt the universal periodic review report on the Comoros. It also recommended that the Comoros implement the recommendations it had accepted in accordance with its international obligations.

721. Libya thanked the Comoros for its active participation in the universal periodic review process and its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. It commended the progress made by the Comoros through the ratification of the main human rights instruments such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It recommended that the Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the Comoros.

722. Madagascar congratulated the Comoros on the recommendations accepted and wished the Comoros every success in their implementation. It welcomed the achievements of the Comoros in the areas of health and education, the empowerment of women and youth and the protection of children. It commended the Comoros for its acceptance to receive special procedure mandate holders and encouraged the Government to continue its cooperation. It invited the Council to adopt the universal periodic review report on the Comoros.

723. Mali noted the acceptance by the Comoros of most of the recommendations, including its own, concerning the compliance of the conformity of detention centres with the international standards. Nevertheless, Mali noted that, despite the willingness and efforts of the Comorian authorities, detention conditions remain challenging due to a lack of adequate resources. Mali called on partners to support the efforts of the Comoros to improve the prison conditions and wished full success to the Comoros for the implementation of the accepted recommendations.

724. Mauritania welcomes the acceptance by the Comoros of the majority of the recommendations addressed to it. It welcomed the commitment of the Comoros to the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as the various measures taken to develop the education, health and environment sectors. It also welcomed the ratification by the

Comoros of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. While wishing the Comoros every success in implementing accepted recommendations, Mauritania recommended that the Council adopt the universal periodic review report on the Comoros.

725. Morocco welcomed the ratification by the Comoros of international human rights instruments, and its measures taken to eliminate violence and discrimination against women and awareness raising campaigns to promote women participation in decision-making positions. Morocco wished success to the Comoros in the implementation of recommendations supported at its third cycle.

726. Senegal welcomed the ratification by the Comoros of some human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Senegal appreciated progress made by the Comoros to promote economic and social development, to reduce poverty, to adopt a health national policy and measures to strengthen educational infrastructures. Senegal encouraged the Comoros to accelerate the nomination of members of the National Human Rights Commission in conformity with the Paris Principles.

727. Serbia commended the steps taken by the Comoros to provide universal access to education and health care, as well as the adoption of a national youth policy. Serbia welcomed the revision of the Constitution, which represented an important step forward in promoting, protecting and respecting human rights. Serbia valued the role and activities that had been conducted by the National Commission for Human Rights and Freedoms, and supported the continuation of its work.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

728. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Comoros, one other stakeholder made statements.

729. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme welcomed the adoption of the Law on Gender Parity, the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. However, it remained concerned at restrictions imposed to the media on freedom of religion; prison overcrowding, trafficking of migrants, exploitation of children and the high number early marriage. It recommended that the Comoros immediately release all political prisoners. It also called on the international community to support the Comoros in its efforts to eliminate poverty and protect human rights.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

730. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 177 recommendations received, 165 enjoyed the support of Comoros, and 12 were noted.

731. The Comoros thanked the members of the Human Rights Council and organizations that took the floor for their support. The delegation highlighted the fact that, for the first time in the history of the Comoros, a woman had been elected Governor of the most important island of the Comoros, and also, a woman was the President of the National Commission of Human Rights and Freedoms. It informed that the National Assembly had approved the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime, as a response to the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review. The Comoros committed to continue progressing in the implementation of the recommendations with the support of the international community.

North Macedonia

732. The review of North Macedonia was held on 24 January 2019 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 North Macedonia in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/MKD/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/MKD/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/MKD/3).

733. At its 26th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of North Macedonia (see section C below).

734. The outcome of the review of North Macedonia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/11) and the views of North Macedonia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/11/Add.1).

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

735. The representative from North Macedonia informed that, during the past few months, there has been a number of consultations with government institutions on all the 169 recommendations received during the third universal periodic review cycle. The universal periodic review outcome was also discussed at the meeting of Inter-Sectoral Body for Human Rights held on 2 May 2019, chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The outcome of this process showed that the vast majority of the recommendations enjoy the full support of the Government and just two do not enjoy its support. As a result, most of the accepted recommendations are being implemented, some have already been implemented and a few are yet to start to be implemented.

736. A number of recommendations related to the Ombudsman Office, the focus being on its accreditation with an “A” status in line with the Paris principles. In 2016, amendments were adopted to the Law on the Ombudsman to fulfil the criteria for an “A” status. The Law was harmonized with the Paris Principles by introducing a pluralistic approach in the appointment to managerial position in the institution and financial independence of the Office of the Ombudsman.

737. The Strategy for Reform of the Judicial Sector 2017-2022 continued to be implemented and the Government adopted the first annual report on its implementation in March 2019. Amendments to the Law on Courts and the new Law on the Judicial Council were adopted in full compliance with the recommendations of the Venice Commission.

738. The new Law on the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia on 22 May 2019. As a result, the Parliament has published and opened a public competition for election of new members of the Commission for the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination. The procedure under the public competition is still underway. It is expected that the new

Commission will start working in September 2019. Appropriate premises have been provided for the new Commission and the budget of the Commission has been tripled for 2019. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy is preparing an analysis of the degree of alignment of the national legislation with the new Anti-Discrimination Law. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has concluded a Memorandum of Cooperation with Civil Society Organisations, covering the period until 2021, focused on delivering training for the public sector on non-discrimination and on fighting hate speech. Trainings are already underway.

739. The Government of North Macedonia has repeatedly condemned all forms of hate speech regardless of the individuals who expressed it or the targeted individuals and groups.

740. The new Law on the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination introduces sexual orientation and gender identity as grounds of discrimination. Furthermore, a number of laws, which are part of the new social reform, include sexual orientation and gender identity and provide mechanisms for protection against discrimination on these grounds. On 29 June, the first Skopje pride was held and was attended by a number of public officials including members of Parliament and ministers. North Macedonia is planning to develop a National Action Plan on Advancement of the Rights of the LGBTI Community and to coordinate the signing of the Regional Declaration of Advancement of the Rights of the LGBTI Community.

741. There are activities underway for the implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation of the Istanbul Convention. Under the National Action Plan, five new shelter centres will be opened for victims of gender-based violence, and 25 centres (shelters, counselling offices and crisis centres) will be established by 2023. In addition, efforts are underway for the implementation of gender responsive budgeting, as well as trainings on strategic planning, an on-going procedure for the establishment of a Training Centre for Gender Responsive Budgeting. A workshop is also planned in the fall 2019 on the recommendations from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and universal periodic review on gender equality and non-discrimination. The workshop is expected to result in an Action Plan for the implementation of the recommendations.

742. The implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement (OFA) remains the priority for the Government. The OFA is referred to in the amendment to the Preamble of the Constitution adopted on 11 January 2019. The adoption of the amendments to the Law on Government and the Law on the Organization of State Institutions passed on 27 March. It provided the basis for the establishment of a new Ministry of Political System and Inter-Community Relations.

743. In May 2019, the Government of North Macedonia has adopted the draft General Strategy on the concept of “One society and interculturalism”. The main goal of the concept is to build a society based on equality and non-discrimination. The strategic areas of action are legal framework, education, culture, youth, the media and social cohesion.

744. The Roma National Strategy 2014-2020 and the Action Plans in the area of Education, Housing, Employment and Health are being implemented. In order to solve the problem of persons not registered in the birth register, a draft law on persons without regulated civil status was prepared.

745. A new Law on Interruption of Pregnancy has been adopted in 2019. The new law ensures respect for the dignity of pregnant women, the right to privacy, the right to information and to confidentiality of personal and medical data.

746. In a consultative process involving all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations and professional associations, a strategy has been drafted for the advancement of primary health care, accompanied with an action plan covering the period from 2019 to 2023.

747. A comprehensive reform has also been undertaken in the area of social and child protection to fight against poverty, especially child poverty with the adoption of amendments on the Law on Protection of Children and the Law on Social Security of Old Persons

748. On persons with disabilities, in September 2018, the Government adopted the “Timjanik” 2018-2027 National Strategy for Deinstitutionalization. Its implementation envisages measures and activities for transformation of residential institutions and moving the beneficiaries in the community. A total number of 150 persons with disabilities will benefit from this service. During the 2018-2019 school year, 300 teaching assistants started providing assistance to children with disabilities in 34 municipalities.

749. Overcrowding in prisons is being resolved through the construction of new and expansion of existing accommodation facilities for convicted and detained persons. Regarding the issue of corruption and ill-treatment in prisons, within the framework of the National Strategy for the Prison System (2015-2019), a special Strategic Goal is foreseen establishing more effective mechanisms for dealing with cases of inadequate treatment of persons deprived of liberty and cases of corruption by the employees in the penitentiary institution.

750. The Directorate for Execution of Sanctions, will also begin the preparation of a new National Strategy for the prison system for the period 2020-2025. A Strategy for Development of the Probation Service for 2015-2020 will be developed. As regards the healthcare in prisons, the procedure for inclusion of all healthcare workers from all penitentiary-correctional institutions in the public primary health institutions has been completed.

751. A new Law on Prevention of Corruption and Conflict of Interest was adopted. In line with the new law, the new State Commission for the Prevention of Corruption (SCPC) was established. Since its formation in February 2019, the SCPC, on its own initiative or on the basis of received applications, has initiated a total of 308 cases aimed at prevention of corruption, for which decisions were made for 44 cases.

752. A new Law on Free Access to Public Information was adopted. It facilitated the exercise of the right of natural and legal persons to access public information. The new law also introduces the right to seek information about the incomes and expenditures of political parties.

753. The representative of North Macedonia stressed that freedom of media and freedom of expression remained of the utmost importance for the Government of North Macedonia. The main goal of the reforms in this area was to facilitate conditions for self-regulation, ensure media pluralism and non-interference in the independence of the media. Any reforms in this area have been and will be implemented in full cooperation with the representatives of the media organizations and the media. The main activity in the field was the preparation of amendments to the Law on Audio and Audio-visual Media Services, mostly in the context of strengthening the independence, professionalization and financing of the public broadcaster, NRT (National Radio Television) and the Agency for audio and audio-visual media services

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

754. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of North Macedonia, nine delegations made statements.

755. Oman congratulated the country for its national report and for developing a particular method of cooperation with the universal periodic review. It noted that this universal periodic review was held as a part of a dialogue and thanked North Macedonia for having accepted the recommendations of the Sultanate of Oman.

756. The Russian Federation noted that North Macedonia accepted the recommendations made of which two were from the Russian Federation. It noted progress in the human rights area in accordance with United Nations mechanisms but expressed concerns over the current deficiencies in the justice system of North Macedonia, which in its view is experiencing serious interference from abroad. It hoped that the recommendations accepted by North Macedonia during the universal periodic review would be duly implemented which would allow North Macedonia to overcome other existing shortcomings in the area of human rights in the country.

757. Tunisia welcomed the recent development since the beginning of the universal periodic review. It welcomed the new legislation to reinforce the legislative and the institutional framework on human rights in line with their international obligations.

758. UN Women encouraged North Macedonia to advance towards a comprehensive protection of the rights of women survivors of violence and to ensure quality support services. It noted with appreciation the efforts of the Government to seize new opportunities to promote and accelerate transformative change for gender equality and improvement of the lives of women and girls with a special accent on vulnerable categories. It reaffirmed its readiness to assist the Government in adopting and implementing a comprehensive strategy to eliminating discriminatory gender stereotypes that lead to prejudices, and tackle harmful practices against women and girls by engaging men and boys and promoting non-violent masculinity.

759. UNPF complimented North Macedonia on the recognition of sexual and reproductive health rights and advancing their fulfilment through various achievements. As part of its Country Programme 2016-2020, UNFPA agreed to provide technical and other forms of support contributing to recommendations 69, 119, 122, 123, 124, 137 and 164 on health for persons with disabilities, sexual and reproductive rights, mother and child protection programmes and the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.

760. The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the efforts made in relation to the new legal framework to combat discrimination, starting with the discussion on the draft law on this issue. It also praised the measures adopted to protect victims of domestic violence, for example, the approval of the adoption of the first Law on Prevention and Protection against Domestic Violence. It wished the Government every success in the implementation of the accepted universal periodic review recommendations. .

761. Algeria commended the efforts undertaken by North Macedonia to implementing a number of initiatives, including the National Strategy on Equality and Non-Discrimination and the National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Law on preventing and protecting against discrimination. North Macedonia accepted a large number of recommendations, of which two were made by Algeria concerning the implementation of measures to ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalized groups are fully protected by the social security system, as well as the adoption of measures to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to mobility aids and functional devices.

762. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed concerns about the continued practice of xenophobia, racial and religious discrimination against the country's minorities including Muslims and Roma. It urged the Government to modify its policy of forced deportation of migrants and refugees.

763. Iraq appreciated the acceptance by North Macedonia of its recommendations on gender equality law, ensuring the rights of immigrants, combating trafficking, and promoting women's participation in political life and decision-making.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

764. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of North Macedonia, two other stakeholders made statements.

765. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the acceptance of recommendations addressing the promotion and protection of sexual reproductive health and rights, especially, those relating to availability and accessibility of medical abortion throughout the country in line with the WHO safe abortion guidelines and ensuring a universal coverage of all costs related to sexual reproductive health and rights and modern contraceptive methods. However, the drugs required for medical abortion are still not registered and not available on the market. It called on the Government to make modern contraception accessible to all the women in the country and put it under the coverage of the national health insurance fund.

766. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the improvement in legislation and practice to promote civic space. North Macedonia revised the legal framework to safeguard freedom of expression and opinion and improve the general climate, particularly for independent journalists, broadcasting and regulatory body. However, threats continue to be frequent against independent journalists. Since its last universal periodic review, the Government has only partially implemented the eight recommendations relating to freedom of expression and opinion. It encouraged the Government to amend existing legislation that undermined freedom of association like the Penal Code and the recently proposed Law on Lobbying. While the Law on Police was improved, the Law on Public Assemblies still needed improvements.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

767. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 169 recommendations received, 167 enjoyed the support of North Macedonia, and two were noted.

768. The representative of North Macedonia thanked all the intervening States, the participating stakeholders, including the civil society and other international organisations, and the Troika. She reiterated the importance of the media and the judiciary reform for the Government of North Macedonia and its strong commitment to respect the recommendations received under the universal periodic review.

Cyprus

769. The review of Cyprus was held on 29 January 2019 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 Cyprus in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CYP/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CYP/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/CYP/3).

770. At its 26th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Cyprus (see section C below).

771. The outcome of the review of Cyprus comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/15) and the views of Cyprus concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/15/Add.1).

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

772. The head of delegation, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations Office at Geneva and other international organizations in Switzerland, George C. Kasoulides, relayed the appreciation of the Government for the constructive engagement of other States member during the review. Cyprus was pleased to have received positive comments on the progress to combat trafficking in human beings, safeguarding the rights of migrants, promoting gender equality in all spheres of public and political life and improving the conditions in prisons. It also appreciated the constructive criticism.

773. Cyprus had carefully considered the recommendations it had received in consultation with competent authorities, national independent monitoring mechanisms, including the Commissioner for the Protection of Children's Rights, the Ombudsperson, the Commissioner for Gender Equality, and the Law Commissioner.

774. Out of the 188 recommendations, Cyprus supported 163, representing almost 87 per cent of the total received. It had partially accepted six recommendations as it did not agree with part of the recommendations, due to legal or constitutional obstacles. Cyprus took note of 19 recommendations that it was not in a position to implement, on legal, constitutional or other grounds.

775. The delegation stated that with regard to recommendations which touched upon consequences of the continued occupation and forced division of a part of Cyprus, the Government was committed to implementing the citizenship legislation in an efficient, non-discriminatory and transparent manner. However, there was no automaticity on this issue irrespective of the nationality of the applicant. Concerning the standardization of geographical names, the national legislation aimed to discourage and halt any arbitrary attempts to further change and destroy the historic, cultural and demographic character in the occupied areas of Cyprus.

776. Cyprus had continued demonstrating serious and sustained efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and had strengthened child protection measures. The Government had a comprehensive policy on gender equality and in its commitment to implementing Sustainable Development Goal 5 was focusing primarily on protecting and empowering vulnerable groups of women.

777. Cyprus was taking and supporting initiatives to increase women's participation in leadership and decision-making positions in public and political life, both in elected and

non-elected bodies. Women had also been appointed to numerous high-ranking positions, including the Accountant General and the Law Commissioner. Furthermore, the position of women in the labour market had been advanced and the gender pay gap had been further reduced. At the heart of the efforts by Cyprus lied also the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 and the adoption of a National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security that was in the final stage of preparation.

778. In the last eighteen months, Cyprus had recorded a 70 per cent increase in arrivals of irregular migrants and asylum seekers. Some asylum seekers entered Cyprus from the areas under the effective control of the Government, but mostly, and increasingly, from the occupied areas. Cyprus provided assistance to asylum seekers, had expanded their employment options, and ensured free access to health services and education. Cyprus was working towards the implementation of the Global Compacts on Migration and Refugees. It facilitated the integration of migrants into society by providing access to public education, free language courses and vocational training. Detention of migrants was a measure of last resort. Detention for longer periods occurred only when serious matters of public order and security were involved and those detentions were reviewed on a monthly basis.

779. Addressing overcrowding in prisons, the Government had enacted legislation enlarging the possibilities for conditional release, as well as electronic monitoring. It had also undertaken extensive prison reform, aiming at the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates.

780. In implementing the Strategic Action Plan for Gender Equality in education (2018-2020) and a National Strategy and an Action Plan on Combatting Sexual Abuse and Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Pornography, Cyprus attached particular importance to the rights of children with disabilities.

781. Cyprus was also unwaveringly committed to advancing the rights of the LGBTI community and had therefore accepted all relevant recommendations. The process of establishing a national mechanism to promote multiculturalism, acceptance and respect of diversity, with LGBTI rights as an important component, was underway. As a new member of the Equal Rights Coalition and the European Governmental LGBTI Focal Points Network, Cyprus would benefit from best practices of other participating States in order to safeguard the full equality of its citizens regardless of their sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex characteristics.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

782. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cyprus, 13 delegations made statements.**

783. Tunisia valued the developments achieved by Cyprus in the area of human rights and the efforts taken for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It welcomed the national strategies and legislation on gender equality and the empowerment of vulnerable groups of women, as well as combatting trafficking in persons.

784. The United Arab Emirates valued the achievements at the national level on human rights and the range of measures taken, in particular on economic rights. This reflected the

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

devoted will and tireless efforts of Cyprus started decades ago for the promotion and protection of human rights, including institutional and legislative reforms for the implementation of its international obligations. It stated that this was bound to realize equality, social justice and equal opportunities.

785. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela commended the measures adopted by Cyprus to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as one of the first States to conduct a national review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It commended Cyprus for offering free education without discrimination, guaranteeing equal access to all children and promoting tolerance in its educational policy.

786. Viet Nam commended the achievements of Cyprus in promoting gender quality and the rights of vulnerable groups, and the decision to assume a leading role within the region to address the impact of climate change. Viet Nam hoped Cyprus would continue to take further actions in combating human trafficking and improving the working conditions of migrant workers.

787. Afghanistan welcomed that Cyprus had accepted recommendations on the protection of victims of trafficking, asylum seekers and migrants, migrant workers and children, including the three recommendations put forward by Afghanistan on ensuring continuous implementation of the national framework on combating human trafficking, advancing the protection of asylum seekers, refugees and migrant workers.

788. Algeria took note of the steps taken by Cyprus to ratify the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the approval of the Charter on inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action. It noted that Cyprus had accepted two recommendations made by Algeria concerning the implementation of measures to facilitate access to health services by persons with disabilities and to improve the procedures for judging and detaining minors.

789. Bahrain appreciated the efforts taken to promote and protect human rights, in particular on gender equality. It commended the fact that many policies and strategies on human rights had been adopted in line with international and regional standards, including the first national strategy on persons with disabilities and the second national action plan on persons with disabilities. Bahrain hoped that Cyprus would continue its efforts in combating trafficking in persons.

790. China thanked Cyprus for having accepted the recommendations made by China. It hoped that Cyprus would continue to promote economic development and improve the living standard of its people, in order to build a solid foundation for the enjoyment of human rights of its people, and implement policy measures to safeguard the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and migrants.

791. Cuba recognized the wide acceptance by Cyprus of the recommendations it had received, including those made by Cuba, regarding gender equality and the elimination of gender inequality. It urged Cyprus to continue efforts in the reduction of poverty and social exclusion, as well as the negative effects of the financial crisis in different spheres of human rights in the country.

792. Egypt welcomed the promotion and protection of the rights of women and efforts to ensure gender equality. It commended the acceptance by the Government of two recommendations issued by Egypt, on the implementation of a national action plan to combat trafficking in persons, and on sustaining efforts to ensure the empowerment of women and gender equality in all areas.

793. India noted that Cyprus had accepted the two recommendations made by India, and was appreciative that Cyprus intended to act in accordance with the recommendations or that actions were already underway on the accepted recommendations and were currently

being implemented. It also noted that Cyprus partially accepted six of the recommendations involving the ratification or accession to a number of treaties.

794. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted that Cyprus had accepted the two recommendations it had made. It noted that Cyprus had actively participated in the universal periodic review process, which demonstrated its commitment to protect and promote human rights.

795. Iraq commended the acceptance by Cyprus of the two recommendations made by Iraq, including regarding taking the necessary measures to promote the role of the national women's rights mechanism, and efforts to combat poverty. Iraq commended the acceptance by Cyprus of the majority of the recommendations it had received and expressed the hope that these would be implemented in line with its international obligations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

796. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cyprus, three other stakeholders made statements.

797. United Nations Watch welcomed progress made by Cyprus towards gender equality. It urged Cyprus to adopt the recommendations on the protection of LGBTI persons from incitement to violence and to take further measures to prevent the exploitation of domestic workers. It recalled that the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had expressed its deep concern regarding the massive destruction of cultural heritage sites in the northern part of Cyprus. It regretted that, due to the persistent division of Cyprus, monitoring of and reporting on the human rights situation in the northern part of the island remained limited. It noted that the Government was unable to ensure the application of international human rights instruments in areas not under its effective control. It stated that this meant that the Government was unable to remedy the violations of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly and freedom of the press that were taking place in the northern part of the island. It urged continued dialogue between all parties with the aim of a peaceful settlement that will ensure the full respect of human rights for all.

798. The International Fellowship of Reconciliation drew the attention of the Human Rights Council to the militarisation of the island and stated that some 18,000 Cypriots were on active military service. The total number of troops on the island, including those from other nations, amounted to 56,000 troops. It stated that the conscientious objection provisions in Cyprus were far from perfect. It drew the attention of the Council to paragraph 20 of the report of OHCHR (A/HRC/41/23), noting that it referred to poor information and difficulties of application deadlines. It also noted the punitive length of the service. It encouraged the Government and the de facto authorities in the northern part of the island to avail themselves of the report for the purpose of legislative review.

799. International Humanist and Ethical Union welcomed the enactment of a law on civil partnerships for same sex couples and the amendment to the Criminal Code to tackle hate speech based on gender and sexual orientation. It was pleased that Cyprus had accepted all universal periodic review recommendations on LGBTI and women's rights issues. However, it drew the Council's attention to the criminalization of religious insult and recommended that Cyprus amend the Criminal Code to bring it in line with the international and European human rights laws. It also noted that an official school textbook included derogatory mischaracterization of atheist people, and asked the Government to provide information on measures taken on this issue.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

800. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 188 recommendations received, 163 enjoyed the support of Cyprus, additional clarification was provided on another six recommendations, and 19 were noted.

801. The head of delegation underlined that Cyprus was, and remained, committed to further improving its human rights record in all aspects and that respect for human rights was and would remain the top priority for the Government. The universal periodic review process and the recommendations received provided Cyprus with an excellent opportunity to reflect on what had been achieved and set new goals for accomplishing more in the protection and promotion of human rights. Continuous and renewed efforts were required to meet the constantly arising new challenges, which was reflected in the great number of recommendations that Cyprus accepted and supported.

Eritrea

802. The review of Eritrea was held on 28 January 2019 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 Eritrea in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/ERI/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/ERI/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/ERI/3).

803. At its 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Eritrea (see section C below).

804. The outcome of the review of Eritrea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/14) and the views of Eritrea concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/14/Add.1).

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

805. The head of the delegation of Eritrea, Tesfamichael Gerahtu, stated that Eritrea supported the universal periodic review mechanism and considered it to be the most effective tool in promoting human rights globally. Eritrea welcomed the open, frank and constructive participation of many States and other stakeholders during its review.

806. The delegation thanked Member States for recognizing the efforts made by Eritrea in the implementation of recommendations from the previous review and for their thoughtful, constructive and action-oriented recommendations. All recommendations were considered on their merit, based on objectivity, constructiveness, relevance to the country's context, the needs and ideals of humanity, clarity and priority.

807. Eritrea supported 131 recommendations and noted the remaining recommendations. The scope and content of the supported recommendations covered the full range of the

rights enshrined in the two most important international human rights conventions, namely, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Recommendations were noted because they were either framed in a prescriptive and presumptuous manner, failed to recognize and acknowledge the reality on the ground and the challenges faced by Eritrea, were presented in unqualified terms, or targeted important and highly valued programmes, including the national service. The association of national service with forced labour was unwarranted and unacceptable, and was an attempt at negating its critical role in national development and the survival of the country. In addition, there was a prevailing tendency to use the international human rights architecture for other objectives that underpinned some of the recommendations. There was also the tendency to focus on political and civil rights at the expense of the economic, social and cultural rights. In addition, existing commitments to regional and international instruments and the State's legal, institutional and organizational capacity were also taken into account. Nevertheless, the Government remained open to implementing any of the noted recommendations that, in its view, will advance the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

808. Implementation of the recommendations would be undertaken solely on the basis of national ownership. The strategy for the implementation of the recommendations would envisage consolidating ongoing efforts to create a solid architecture for the coordination and follow-up to recommendations from the universal periodic review and from treaty bodies and aligning those recommendations with the national goals in the Framework for action plan (2019-2023). It would also envisage focusing on innovative approaches and best practices, and ensuring the availability of the resources needed for the implementation of the recommendations. All relevant stakeholders would be involved in the formulation of the action plan.

809. The work of the universal periodic review coordinating body would be supported by concrete planning and continuous assessment as well as formative and summative evaluations done in a systemic manner, maximizing the implementation of the recommendations from the review.

810. Since the review, the Government had initiated a new development road map. In addition, Eritrea had ratified the International Labour Organization Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999, on 7 June, and engaged with the Human Rights Committee on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

811. The Horn of Africa was going through rapid changes with profound implication for the future of the region and the continent. The attainment of peace was the fruit of the resilience and sacrifices of the Eritrean people. At the regional level, Eritrea was working with other countries to build trust and move forward in consolidating the peace and promoting mutually beneficial cooperation and partnership. This engagement was also extended to countries and organizations beyond its immediate borders.

812. The delegation emphasised that it was critically important to have objective and realistic expectations on Eritrea. In this vein, the context, needs and ideals of human betterment, as well as the progress made by Eritrea in the difficult 20 years, ought to be recognized. The use of the recent attainment of peace in the region by some Member States to exert pressure on Eritrea, while ignoring the objective reality in the country, was unconstructive and unhelpful.

813. The delegation stated that it was time for the Human Rights Council to gain a better understanding of the reality on the ground in Eritrea and be mindful of the positive trajectory the country has embarked on, which should not be taken for granted. Eritrea

needed the support and cooperation of the Human Rights Council, founded on fair and just treatment.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

814. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Eritrea, 12 delegations made statements.**

815. Oman noted that the addendum submitted by Eritrea and thanked the delegation for the additional information provided in its statement. It also thanked Eritrea for supporting the recommendations made by Oman during the review.

816. Pakistan commended the Government of Eritrea for supporting majority of the recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It appreciated efforts in the areas of education, health, political participation, justice system and food security.

817. The Russian Federation noted that Eritrea had supported about half of the recommendations received. It stated that, despite the difficult situation in the country, Eritrea had taken measures to promote and protect human rights, which indicated its readiness to cooperate with the international monitoring mechanisms. It encouraged Eritrea to continue to work to improve the penitentiary system and to reform the legislation on the right to freedom of conscience and religion.

818. Senegal noted with satisfaction the willingness of the Eritrean authorities to strengthen positive actions for the promotion, protection and full enjoyment of human rights. The human rights efforts of the Government were visible in several areas, as illustrated by the positive actions and initiatives that had been taken to ensure food security and health measures, poverty eradication, access to education, housing and the empowerment of women and girls, among others.

819. The Sudan thanked Eritrea for the detailed presentation. It commended Eritrea for its commitment to the principles of human rights and for its participation in the review. It also commended Eritrea for supporting the recommendations made by the Sudan, and for committing to re-examine those recommendations that were noted.

820. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the efforts taken by Eritrea in strengthening the protection of human rights. It was grateful to Eritrea for supporting the recommendations that it had made. It commended Eritrea for the spirit of cooperation and positive dialogue during the review.

821. Tunisia welcomed the efforts taken by Eritrea to promote the rights of women and children. It expressed the hope that the universal periodic review would open the door to greater promotion and protection of human rights. Tunisia welcomed the fact that Eritrea had supported a large number of recommendations.

822. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed disappointment that none of the recommendations it had made were supported by Eritrea. It urged Eritrea to address the issues relating to national service and to open its places of detention to organizations with expertise. It was encouraged by Eritrea's support for recommendations from other States concerning the rights to liberty and security of person,

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

the right to fair trial, efforts aimed to improve the penitentiary system, and protection of detainee rights. It was further encouraged by support for recommendations on promoting freedom of religion or belief and the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. It noted that Eritrea had made limited progress in the implementation of recommendations from the previous review. It recognized areas of progress, but urged Eritrea to address its human rights situation.

823. The United Republic of Tanzania commended Eritrea for its continued commitment to the implementation of supported recommendations. It stated that Eritrea should enhance food security by expanding irrigation systems across the country in order to further increase household and national food security. The State should also continue to invest in, and improve access to, good quality education across the board.

824. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela applauded the initiatives to improve the living standards of the population, in the areas of housing, education, health and public services. It valued the expansion of health service delivery in rural areas regarding access to free health services. It commended the progress made in ensuring access to safe drinking water, with 85 per cent coverage in rural areas and 92 per cent in urban areas.

825. Yemen welcomed the delegation of Eritrea and expressed appreciation for the national report, which provided an overview of the successes in the field of human rights. It appreciated the efforts made by Eritrea to promote and protect human rights in the country.

826. Afghanistan thanked the delegation of Eritrea for conveying its position on the recommendations from the review. It welcomed the decision by Eritrea to support recommendations made by Afghanistan, relating to reforming the national legal framework and strengthening the access to educations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

827. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Eritrea, six other stakeholders made statements.**

828. East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project welcomed the Eritrean Government's support of recommendations on ratifying human rights instruments, cooperating with OHCHR, and guaranteeing women's right, but expressed disappointment at the refusal by Eritrea to ratify the OP-CAT, criminalize marital rape, and to accept requests for visits by special procedure mandates holders.

829. Center for Global Nonkilling and Conscience and Peace Tax International (CPTI), in their joint statement, congratulated Eritrea for supporting all the recommendations on freedom of religion. It stated that there was a lot of work to be done, people and religious leaders to be freed, and health care centres to be reopened. It encouraged Eritrea to swiftly review its position regarding national and military services, to make sure that it was voluntary and of limited duration.

830. Human Rights Watch remained concern about the fact that Eritrea continued to subject its population to widespread forced labour and imposed restrictions on the freedom of expression, opinion and faith. It expressed regret that Eritrea had not supported any of the recommendations calling for a reform of the country's indefinite national service and an

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end to forced conscription. It requested to know whether Eritrea would comply with international human rights law and its obligations arising from its membership in the Human Rights Council by unconditionally releasing all persons arbitrarily detained, ending forced conscription of children, reforming the national service system and fully cooperating with the Special Rapporteur on the human rights situation in Eritrea.

831. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the Declaration of Peace and Friendship signed between Ethiopia and Eritrea in July 2018. However, it remained concerned about the fact that the human rights situation in the country continued to worsen, that civic spaces continued to be severely suppressed, and that there were serious restrictions to freedom of peaceful assembly, expression and association. It noted with concern the closure of 20 health centres administered by Catholic churches and the arbitrary arrest of four Christian bishops.

832. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended Eritrea for the efforts made in the field of health education, the fight against early marriage and the fight against female genital mutilation. However, it deplored the restrictions imposed on the freedoms of expression and religion, the lack of independence of the judiciary, arbitrary detentions, prison overcrowding and the lack of cooperation with special procedure mandate holders. It urged Eritrea to immediately and unconditionally release all political prisoners and to grant special procedure mandate holders full and unhindered access to Eritrea.

833. Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights stated that Eritrea prevented national non-governmental organizations from participating in the universal periodic review process. Civil and political rights did not enjoy sufficient protection because of the lack of established institutions. It was difficult to access custodial services. The enforcement of economic and social rights have suffered a setback because of the economy of the country. Climate change triggered food insecurity. Children under the age of 18 have been forced to undertake certain national service activities during their holidays, which Eritrea called social services.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

834. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 261 recommendations received, 131 enjoyed the support of Eritrea, and 130 were noted.

835. In response to the comments, the delegation reiterated that the supported recommendations were broad in scope and content and covered the full range of rights, prescribed in the two most important conventions. In addition, a number of the noted recommendations could have been supported, had they been framed in a constructive manner.

836. The decision by Eritrea to serve as a member of the Human Rights Council was motivated by the determination to do its part in advancing human rights through equal, shared and collective responsibility. Eritrea also aimed to ensure a balanced approach to all human rights issues and to advocate for the full adherence to the key principles of non-selectivity, objectivity, and non-politicizations of human rights, as well as to eliminate double standards. The delegation stated that the blanket argument that, as a member of the Council, Eritrea was expected to fulfil a particular set of standards was inaccurate.

837. The delegation stated that there should be an objective assessment of the situation in Eritrea and the progress made by Eritrea, given its reality. There should also be a better understanding of the country's challenges and opportunities to promote progressive transformation, leading to advancement of human rights.

838. The attainment of full enjoyment of human rights is an ambition that continues to develop further as Eritrea achieves the most basic aspirations. For decades, the country's efforts focused on establishing a society proud of its history, with its citizens progressively enjoying a better life and promising future. This objective remained the main challenge, coupled with the commitment to fulfilling the enjoyment of all human rights.

839. Eritrea was pursuing a human rights centered development path that was critical for national building efforts. Like any other state, Eritrea faced challenges in all sectors, including in the human rights sector, which the Government remained committed to address. The delegation stated that Eritrea would work to ensure that the universal periodic review mechanism becomes an effective tool in strengthening coordination of its national institutions, and would implement supported recommendations.

Dominican Republic

840. The review of the Dominican Republic was held on 30 January 2019 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 Dominican Republic in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/DOM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/DOM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/DOM/3).

841. At its 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Dominican Republic (see section C below).

842. The outcome of the review of the Dominican Republic comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/16) and the views of the Dominican Republic concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/16/Add.1).

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

843. The head of the delegation, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Francisco A. Caraballo, expressed his thanks to the delegations that had participated in the universal periodic review of the Dominican Republic, for all the recommendations made, and for the expressions of recognition of the advances and achievements in human rights experienced by the country over the last years.

844. Of the 191 recommendations received by the Dominican Republic, 127 were accepted, representing almost 70 per cent of those made to the country. The recommendations accepted by the Dominican Republic covered a wide range of themes, many already linked to the national agenda and others, in the phase of implementation.

845. The head of the delegation stated that the commitment of the Dominican Republic to human rights was unconditional. At just four and a half months from the meeting of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, some of the accepted recommendations

had been translated into initiatives and concrete actions, such as the implementation of the National Human Rights Plan and the launch of the Parity Initiative of Gender (IPG), which promoted equality of work, business and leadership opportunities between men and women. With this initiative, measures had been put in place to increase women's participation, vision and reduction of gender wage gaps and increase their presence in positions of responsibility, both in the public and private sectors. Likewise, the Senate of the Republic had approved the bill that created the Comprehensive Support System for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women. The Directorate of Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had presented the first semester report on implementation of the Dominican Republic's National Human Rights Plan, highlighting:

(a) The delivery to the legislative branch of a draft law on Positive Parenting for the promotion of good treatment and prohibition of violent discipline against children and adolescents;

(b) The start of a National Campaign to Promote Positive Parenting, as a response to violence experienced by children and adolescents in the home;

(c) The Central Electoral Board authorized people with physical disabilities unable to attend polling stations to exercise their right to vote from their homes;

(d) On 7 July 2017, the Attorney General of the Republic remitted its considerations on the draft amendment of the Civil Code, in its articles 144 et seq., on child marriage, recommending the elimination of exceptions for contracting marriage before the age of 18 years of age. Consequently, the Attorney General had maintained its position. It was noted that the afore-mentioned legislative amendment is currently being known in National Congress;

(e) The Ministry of Labour created a Commission to unify criteria related to domestic work in the country. The Commission had arrived at the conclusion that, in the country, such work was regulated by the following norms: International Labour Organization Domestic Workers Convention (No. 189), the Dominican Republic Labour Code, and Resolution 52-2004.

846. In terms of that related to excessive use of force, extrajudicial executions, violations on the part of security forces and arbitrary detentions, the Dominican Republic reiterated its commitment to investigate these complaints.

847. Regarding the situation generated by Sentence TC/168/13 of the Constitutional Court, a special regime was established by Act no. 169/14 for people born in national territory inscribed irregularly in the Dominican Civil Registry. It was noted that the Dominican Republic had expressed, in all compliance with examinations on human rights, that there was no statelessness in the country and that any case that may arise will be submitted and answered individually.

848. In terms of issues related to migration, the head of the delegation reiterated that the Government did not carry out arbitrary expulsions of migrants, but rather adhered to applicable international and national provisions.

849. It was in the interest of the Government of the Dominican Republic to provide, in the shortest possible time, with the documents corresponding to the beneficiaries of Act No. 169-14. Through the National Plan of Regularization of Foreigners and Special Naturalization of Migrants, established through decree no. 327-13, which was carried out free of charge by the Ministry of the Interior and the Police, 260,241 people from 116 nationalities were regularized, of which 97.8 per cent were of Haitian nationality. The Dominican Republic guaranteed fair access to the naturalization process to all those who meet legal requirements. For the beneficiaries of Group B of Act No. 169-14, the process was minimal, simple and quick and at present, the country is working with all the requests

received. The Dominican Republic took the opportunity to remind that the process for receiving requests for naturalization established in Act No. 169-14 was now finished.

850. In the Dominican Republic, all foreigners had their basic rights guaranteed; foreigners authorized to reside legally in the country, whatever their migratory status, were guaranteed all their rights in accordance with current legislation without the need for additional guarantees.

851. As a sample of the ongoing efforts of the Government of the Dominican Republic to provide migrants with documentation, the General Directorate of Migration had created a protocol to guarantee the effective renewal of previously acquired documents through the National Plan for the Regularization of Foreigners, in accordance with resolution no. 01-17 of the National Migration Council. This protocol was executed in four phases during one year, with advertising being one of them. For optimum development of the process and better awareness for the beneficiary population, civil society and international organizations participated, supporting the dissemination of the advertising campaign and the accompaniment of the beneficiaries in the process. This allowed for reaching, through multiple channels, migrants favoured by migratory regularization and giving everyone the opportunity to preserve their migratory status through renewal or change of category of the acquired migratory status. All this demonstrated concrete actions on the part of the Dominican Republic to preserve the human rights of migrants, showing, once the renewal phase was exhausted, a result of more than 209,000 foreigners with legal migratory status in the Dominican Republic, always respecting the human rights of migrants.

2. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

852. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Dominican Republic, 12 delegations made statements.**

853. Brazil recognized the efforts made by the Dominican Republic through the adoption of legislative and public policies measures in order to ensure human rights consecrated in the Constitution of 2010. Brazil commended the Dominican Republic for launching the National Human Rights Plan and for the number of universal periodic review recommendations accepted by the country. Brazil reiterated its concerns about cases of statelessness, and for the necessity to adopt additional measures to prevent HIV/AIDS in the country.

854. Chile noted that it had praised the Dominican Republic during the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, for its first National Human Rights Plan, for having created a monitoring system for the implementation of recommendations, and for having ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. Chile stressed the commitment of the Dominican Republic to strengthen the national human rights institution according to the Paris Principles.

855. China commended the Dominican Republic for its active participation during its third universal periodic review. It welcomed the achievements of the Dominican Republic in promoting and protecting human rights. It thanked the Dominican Republic for having

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accepted the recommendations from China. It hoped that the Dominican Republic would continue executing the Progressing with Solidarity Programme aimed to combat poverty, achieve sustainable development, protect the rights of women and children and advance in education.

856. Cuba was pleased with the ample number of recommendations accepted by the Dominican Republic during its third universal period review cycle. It exhorted the Dominican Republic to continue developing its positive public policies for the promotion of the women rights, combating gender violence, and to pursue the implementation of social programmes aimed to eradicate poverty and broaden access to health and education services.

857. Cyprus thanked the Dominican Republic for readily accepting the majority of the universal periodic review recommendations received during its third universal period review cycle, and for its meaningful engagement with the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. It also commended the decision of the Dominican Republic to accept the recommendations made by Cyprus regarding quality education and the promotion of girl's social inclusion.

858. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea took note of the Working Group report as well as of the additional information provided by the delegation of the Dominican Republic. It welcomed the acceptance by the Dominican Republic of many of the universal periodic review recommendations and its commitment to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

859. El Salvador noted positively the political will of the Dominican Republic in order to accept 127 recommendations received during its third universal period review cycle, and to face some challenges connected with their implementation. It encouraged the Dominican Republic to continue cooperating with the universal human rights system and to strengthen inclusive public policies aimed to protect the most vulnerable groups.

860. Haiti regretted that the Dominican Republic had noted recommendations regarding migrants, statelessness and arbitrary expulsions. It noted with concern the position of the Dominican Republic against the signature of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. It reiterated its engagement to pursue its cooperation with the Dominican Republic in order to find solutions for the questions of migrants, as well as in other fields.

861. India noted that as many as 127 recommendations had been accepted by the Dominican Republic received during its third universal period review cycle, including two recommendations made by India. It appreciated the efforts made by the Dominican Republic in order to guarantee the enjoyment of human rights for its citizens and for its commitment to continue cooperating with universal human rights mechanisms.

862. Iraq thanked the active and constructive participation of the Dominican Republic during its third universal periodic review. It appreciated that the Dominican Republic had supported two recommendations made by Iraq regarding combatting smuggling and trafficking in migrants. It noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Dominican Republic regarding access to justice for women through the adoption of legislative measures.

863. Mexico recognized the advances made by the Dominican Republic aimed at elaborating draft legislation on non-discrimination, which would include discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity. It noted with satisfaction that the Dominican Republic had accepted the recommendation made by Mexico regarding the interruption of pregnancy legally and safely.

864. Morocco thanked the Dominican Republic for its acceptance of the recommendations made by Morocco with regard to pursuing efforts to improve access to adequate housing and in schooling and school infrastructure development. It congratulated the Dominican Republic for launching the National Human Rights Plan 2018-2022 and its first evaluation report presented in June 2019 by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

865. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Dominican Republic, eight other stakeholders made statements.**

866. Plan International Inc. commended the commitment made by the Dominican Republic to implement the recommendations regarding combatting violence against women and children. It welcomed the commitment of the Ministry of Education in order to adopt public policies for gender equality in the educational system. It congratulated the Dominican Republic for having launched the National Plan for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy 2019-2023. It welcomed the acceptance by the Dominican Republic of the recommendations on combating child trafficking, raising the minimum age of marriage to 18 and providing adequate resources to the National Council for Children.

867. International Planned Parenthood Federation welcomed the fact that the Dominican Republic had supported the recommendations received on the provision of resources for the implementation of a strategic plan on reducing teenage pregnancies, the legislation on violence against women, and those aimed to decriminalise abortion in certain situations. It also welcomed that the Dominican Republic had taken measures in order to implement certain recommendations such as the departmental order by the Ministry of Education on a national education with a gender perspective.

868. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches raised concerns about the statelessness in the Dominican Republic. It noted that, in 2014, several recommendations to address this issue had been made and regrettably, once again, the Dominican Republic had noted them during the third cycle. It welcomed the acceptance of the recommendations 160 and 162 but it was concerned about those born before 2010 who had been left in “legal limbo” regarding their right to nationality. It argued that these people risked being denied access to the registration for basic services and being deported to other countries that they did not know or had no link with. It urged the authorities to respect the right to a nationality of those at risk of becoming stateless and to implement all the recommendations that would ensure this.

869. Center for Global Nonkilling congratulated the Dominican Republic for its effort to address the birth registration issue. It noted with some regret that, though the Dominican Republic had committed itself to do the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, no recommendation to this end had been made to the State. It stated that the Dominican Republic had declined the ratification of other human rights treaties, which included the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, stating that it was preparing the means needed to implement these recommendations. It wished to see these ratifications occur before the next passage of the Dominican Republic in the universal periodic review process.

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870. Amnesty International welcomed the acceptance by the Dominican Republic of recommendations to fight all forms of discrimination, including an approval of a comprehensive anti-discrimination bill. It called on the authorities to ensure that such law would widely be consulted with civil society. It welcomed the acceptance by the Dominican Republic of those recommendations aimed to enhance the protection of sexual and reproductive rights. It noted that, although the Government had committed to investigate human rights violations committed by law enforcement officers, it was regrettable that the State had rejected specific recommendations to guarantee access to justice for victims and end impunity. It urged the Dominican Republic to ratify the Optional Protocol to Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

871. Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers noted its disappointment with the response of the Dominican Republic to the recommendation from Chile on the promotion of a national action plan on business and human rights. It stated that the National Plan on Human Rights could not replace the development of a policy strategy to protect people against human rights abuses by businesses as observed in the eastern region. It stated that the Dominican Republic had to take concrete action in order to combat impunity, including by ensuring that the victims have access to justice. It regretted the State's response to the recommendation on the statelessness and the right to nationality of children and adolescents. It urged the authorities to recognize the important role of civil society in monitoring the respect of human rights.

872. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco and International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, in the joint statement, appreciated the acceptance of several recommendations by the Dominican Republic related to the rights of children, women and migrants, especially those of Haitian origin. The organizations remained concerned regarding the quality of education, the rights of women and teenage pregnancies. They made recommendations in the areas of inclusive and quality education for all children; the protection of victims of racial or ethnic discrimination; the reduction of teenage pregnancies; and the elimination of femicides and other forms of violence against women.

873. Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme noted the efforts made by the Dominican Republic to tackle violence against women, eradicate child labour and regularize the status of people who could be stateless. It congratulated the Dominican Republic for having ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. It commended the adoption of the first National Human Rights Plan and the creation of the national system for monitoring human rights recommendations. It remained concerned about racial discriminations and precarious situations faced by some migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. It encouraged the Dominican Republic to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

874. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 191 recommendations received, 127 enjoyed the support of the Dominican Republic, and 64 were noted.

875. Finally, the head of the delegation reiterated his recognition and gratitude for the work of the Troika made up of Togo, Peru, and Qatar, as well as the Secretariat of the universal periodic review for its support and professionalism. Likewise, he extended his

gratitude for the work of the interpretation staff, without whose support it would not have been possible to present this report.

Cambodia

876. The review of Cambodia was held on 30 January 2019 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 Cambodia in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/KHM/1);

(b) The compilation prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/KHM/2);

(c) The summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21 (A/HRC/WG.6/32/KHM/3).

877. At its 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Cambodia (see section C below).

878. The outcome of the review of Cambodia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/41/17) and the views of Cambodia concerning the recommendations and/or conclusions, as well as its voluntary commitments and its replies to questions or issues that were not sufficiently addressed during the interactive dialogue in the Working Group, and which were presented before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary (see also A/HRC/41/17/Add.1).

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

879. Cambodia reaffirmed its Government's support to the universal periodic review mechanism and greatly appreciated the constructive engagements and the diverse cross regional participation in its review. It also appreciated the broad spectrum of topics raised during its review, ranging from economic, social, and cultural rights, to civil and political rights.

880. It stressed that, during the interactive dialogue, 73 delegations have provided 198 recommendations for Cambodia, which, after an in-depth discussion and consultation with all relevant line ministries/institutions and other stakeholders, has decided to accept 173 recommendations, tantamount to nearly 88 per cent, and to take note of 25 recommendations.

881. Cambodia actually wished to accept all received recommendations made by all friend countries, but some recommendations have been noted because of their wording and nature, which do not reflect the real situation in Cambodia and the effort of the Government. In addition, some other recommendations cannot be implemented as they are against the Constitution and national legislations of Cambodia and were particularly made with political reasons and agenda behind.

882. As for the 173 recommendations accepted, Cambodia will take all appropriate measures based on its ways, means, and available resources to implement them in order to better promote, protect and respect the rights of Cambodian citizens that have been improved tremendously during the past years. This high acceptance of recommendations

also further reflects strong commitment and seriousness that the Government has made and continues to make toward the promotion and protection of human rights.

883. However, while the country has shown clear commitment to implement and create awareness of human rights, Cambodia regretted to hear numerous issues raised that do not truly represent the situation on the ground, especially in the areas of civil and political rights. It expressed disappointment to see the recent News Release delivered on 19 June 2019 by the Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva in which the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Ms. Rhona Smith, and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the rights to freedom of opinion and expression, Mr. David Kaye, have fallaciously alleged that the application of law and order by law enforcement officers is aimed at silencing political opponents and restricting right to freedom of expression online and offline.

884. Actually, the recent legal action against the members of former opposition party by the local and court authority is an attempt to enforce the rule of law against the violators, who try to exempt themselves from law and justice on the ground that they are simply promoting different voices in different ways with a malicious intention. Political rhetoric full of incitement, hatred, discrimination, violence, harassment, abuses, social riot appeal, call for support of illegal movement and organization and rebellion against legitimately elected government made by those members of former opposition party so far is not the right to freedom of expression and opinion. It is an illegal act and must face criminal liability in accordance with the criminal law of Cambodia. If this trend left unchecked, it will end up in the way that freedom of expression and opinion is distorted and twisted to undermine rule of law, human rights and democracy at once and for all.

885. As a democratic country upholding human rights and adhering to rule of law, all Cambodian citizens are equally treated before the law regardless of their political affiliation, profession, social status or their past. Each and every person is legally accountable not because of who they are but because of what offences they have committed.

886. In this regard, Cambodia will continue to work closely with relevant stakeholders in a collaborative manner in accordance with the established law, in order to safeguard the interests of both the majority of its citizens and also those from minority and marginal groups. Cambodia took note of all the statements and concerns raised and hoped that it will abide by the principles and stop politicizing issues of concern. The country will not accept those politically driven recommendations and statements that are based on biases with complete disregard of facts and its national conditions.

887. Cambodia reaffirmed that its Government attaches great importance to the universal periodic review and will continue to uphold its principles with its non-confrontational, non-politicized and non-selective approach. Cambodia encouraged members of the Human Rights Council to view the significant progress of Cambodia in an objective manner while adhering to constructive dialogue and cooperation. In particular, Cambodia resolutely opposes the practice of using human rights as a pretext to interfere in internal affairs of others and to undermine their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

888. As a follow-up to the adoption of its report, the Cambodia Human Rights Committee and OHCHR in Cambodia will work together to co-organize workshops and other programme activities to disseminate all accepted recommendations to all relevant line ministries and institutions for implementation. The Cambodian Human Rights Committee will also monitor the implementation of those recommendations and report back to the Human Rights Council either in the mid-term review if possible or in the next cycle review.

1. Views expressed by Member and observer States of the Council on the outcome of the review

889. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Cambodia, 13 delegations made statements.**

890. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction that Cambodia accepted the majority of recommendations, including two from the Russian Federation. It noted the efforts made by the Government focusing on combating extreme poverty, ensuring sustainable development, and improving access to health care and education.

891. Senegal welcomed the efforts of the Government to promote and protect human rights, especially the establishment of national mechanisms to combat torture and other forms of cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, the launching of a campaign against child labour and a national action plan going up to 2025 to eliminate the worst forms of child labour.

892. Singapore commended Cambodia for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review process and for accepting approximately 85 per cent of the 198 recommendations received for its third cycle, including two recommendations from Singapore. This is a notable increase in the proportion of recommendations accepted at its second review and demonstrates the political commitment of the Cambodia to continue improving the well-being and aspirations of its people.

893. Thailand welcomed the commitment made by His Excellency Prime Minister of Cambodia, in his address to the Council, to uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It encouraged Cambodia to consider a voluntary mid-term reporting as a means to enhance dialogue with relevant national stakeholders and sustain the momentum for implementation.

894. Tunisia commended steps taken to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework for human rights in the country. In particular, it applauded the establishment of a national mechanism to combat torture and the adoption of strategies for street children, persons with disabilities and homeless children

895. UN Women commended the commitment of the Government to promoting gender equality. It reiterated support for national efforts to enhance access to justice through implementing approaches that limit the use of mediation and provide legal aid as part of a package of essential services for women and girls who experience violence. It reaffirmed readiness to support and assist Cambodia in its efforts to accelerate gender equality and implement related universal periodic review recommendations.

896. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognised that some positive steps have been taken by Cambodia including: the renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of the United Nations High Commission for Human Rights; the removal of the requirement for NGOs to give the local authority three days' notification of activity; and the commitment to end human trafficking and forced labour. However, it remained gravely concerned by restrictions placed on freedoms of expression, association and peaceful assembly. It urged Cambodia to release Kem Sokha and to ensure that he, and

** The statements of the delegations that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

the remaining 108 banned former CNRP (Cambodia National Rescue Party) politicians, can freely engage in political activity.

897. UNPF commended the Government for integrating comprehensive sexuality education as part of the education curriculum reform and advocated for increased investments in education and services, particularly in comprehensive sexuality education to help empower women and youth to make informed reproductive health choices and trigger long-term behavioural changes towards sexuality and gender relations. It expressed readiness to support the Government to develop its first national gender policy and its five-year Gender Strategy (2019-23), with a focus on preventing and addressing all forms of violence against women, and enhancing women's access to the minimum standards of healthcare and other services such as multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms to respond to the needs of gender-based violence survivors.

898. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela valued the country's economic growth of 7 per cent per annum over the past few decades and were pleased that the poverty rate declined from 53.2 per cent in 2004 to 13.5 per cent in 2015 through the significant increase in the minimum wage for workers and the strengthening of the social security system in favour of vulnerable groups. It recommended the adoption of the report of Cambodia.

899. Viet Nam noted that the high ratio and large spectrum of accepted recommendations illustrate the strong commitment of the Cambodian Government in the promotion and protection of human rights at present and in the future. It expressed readiness to further cooperation with Cambodia, not only in exchanging national experiences on protection and promotion of human rights but also in collaboration in joint efforts at United Nations human rights mechanisms as well as in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

900. Algeria noted with satisfaction the establishment of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture and the adoption of laws to protect the rights of persons with disabilities and children against degrading treatment, forced labour and sexual abuse.

901. Belgium welcomed the fact that Cambodia has undertaken to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, in line with the provisions of its Constitution which prohibits the application of the death penalty. It stressed that this important commitment strengthens the global movement towards the universal abolition of the death penalty.

902. The Plurinational State of Bolivia recognized that Cambodia is now an exporting country and one of the fastest expanding economies, with a remarkable track-record in poverty reduction and improving social indicators. It expressed its gratitude to Cambodia for having taken into account its recommendations to give continuity to initiatives that facilitate the supply of clean water as well as to strengthen land policies to ensure gender equality and equity. It recommended that the members of the Council adopt the report on Cambodia.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

903. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Uruguay, eight other stakeholders made statements.**

904. International Lesbian and Gay Association called on Cambodia to work with relevant stakeholders to fully implement recommendations specifically relating to sexual orientation, gender identity and expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) rights and sexual and reproductive health and rights, with a view to enabling marriage equality for same-sex couples, enacting laws and policies protecting LGBTIQ people from discrimination on the basis of SOGIESC, and introducing legislation allowing legal gender recognition for transgender persons. It encouraged Cambodia to continue and strengthen its ongoing efforts towards the effective implementation of a new comprehensive sexuality education curriculum in schools.

905. International Federation for Human Rights Leagues expressed that, despite accepting 87 per cent of recommendations, Cambodia is effectively a one-party State where the ruling party controls the legislative and executive branches, and consistently exerts undue influence on the judiciary. Additionally, it expressed its concern at the refusal of Cambodia to commit to the release of those who have been arbitrarily detained on politically motivated charges. It highlighted that the failure to accept recommendations calling on the Government to issue a standing invitation for country visits to all United Nations special procedures illustrates the selective engagement of the Government with the United Nations system.

906. International Catholic Child Bureau noted that the school system in Cambodia lacks resources to carry out its assignments. It hoped that the newly adopted Strategic Plan on Education will build a strong leadership and momentum for an in-depth reform of the education sector. It calls on Cambodia to significantly increase the budget allocated to education; develop ways and means to stop the high drop-out rate and ultimately provide alternative solutions such as vocational training to those children; train enough qualified teachers and strengthen the capacities of current teachers to improve the quality of education; fight against violence in schools, including corporal punishment; guarantee effective access to education for children in remote and rural areas, including by building schools in those areas.

907. Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women highlighted that adolescent pregnancy remains a key issue in Cambodia. Additionally, there is limited data concerning abortion, which further complicates the issue. It urged Cambodia to ensure the implementation of the law on abortion; to address barriers that prevent adequate implementation, including stigma, negative beliefs and socio-cultural taboos through increased awareness campaigns and service provision of safe abortions, particularly among the marginalised; and to invest in evidence generation on abortion issues to better inform policies and programmes.

908. Human Rights Watch noted that the Cambodian population was deprived of free and fair national elections in 2018 as the State turned into a one-party State. Furthermore, since the last review, Cambodia has adopted new repressive legislation and amended other laws to further restrict freedom of expression and association. It remained concerned about the

** The statements of stakeholders that were unable to deliver them owing to time constraints which were made available are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council, at <https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/hrc/HRCSessions/RegularSessions/41Session/Pages/default.aspx>

“fake news” and cybersecurity bill, which could mean the end of online freedom in the country as well as the Government’s claim that there are no political prisoners in Cambodia. It called on the Government to reverse course and accept all universal periodic review recommendations relating to civil and political rights, including dropping all politically motivated charges, releasing political prisoners and amending or repealing repressive laws that restrict basic rights.

909. Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development regretted that Cambodia did not accept recommendations to review the Law on Association and Non-Governmental Organization in line with international standards. It remained concerned by the recent statements by the Government on the need for an anti-fake news law and an anti-cybercrime law, which would further limit available spaces for dissent. It called on Cambodia to accept recommendations to reform these legislations to adhere to its international obligations as first step towards restoration of democracy and civic space.

910. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation called on Cambodia to take concrete steps to restore civic space, which has been drastically undermined in recent years. It expressed its disappointment that the Government did not accept certain recommendations to amend or repeal repressive laws, including the Law on Political Parties, the Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations and the Trade Union Law as human rights defenders, activists and journalists are routinely subject to judicial harassment and legal action. It urged Cambodia to re-create an enabling environment for a free and pluralistic media, including by ceasing judicial harassment against journalists and abuse of tax regulations to harass media outlets and association.

911. The Association of World Citizens noted that the firm measures of the international community are essential to persuade the Government of Cambodia to resume the path of democracy after the voluntary derailment during the 2013-2018 elections periods. Such measures include the heavy European sanctions on Cambodia. Additionally, in order for the Government to gain the support and trust of the Khmer people and of the international community, it must take steps to end all of the illegal and unequal agreements signed in 1979 onwards with Viet Nam and apply the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia in 2012 concerning the reform of the electoral and judicial system in light of free and democratic elections.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

912. The Vice-President of the Council stated that, based on the information provided, out of 198 recommendations received, 173 enjoyed the support of Cambodia and 25 were noted.

913. In its concluding remarks, Cambodia highlighted that a number of issues raised have already been addressed and clearly elaborated in its national report. It stressed that statements or recommendations that weaponize human rights as tool to interfere into Cambodian internal affairs are neither accepted nor welcomed. In addition, statements made by some stakeholders bearing humiliating characters should not have room in the Council.

914. He reassured some delegations who may feel that their comments or concerns have not been fully addressed that their views will be conveyed to the relevant authority for consideration or action accordingly.

915. While appreciating the satisfactory achievement Cambodia has made towards the development of human rights, democracy and rule of law, the Government acknowledged that some issues remained to be addressed and shortcomings are needed to improve the situation. The Government remains committed to undertake appropriate and realistic measure to ensure full enjoyment of human rights in Cambodia.

916. He acknowledged that the entire universal periodic review process has been beneficial to Cambodia as it provided an opportunity to evaluate progress, achievement and shortcomings in the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It also enables the Government to continue undertaking necessary measures and concrete policy needed to further improve its existing human rights framework.

917. Cambodia reiterated the message of its Prime Minister during his statement to the Human Rights Council on 4 July 2019 that the Government is committed to adhere to human rights, democracy and rule of law in accordance with provisions of international human rights instruments to which Cambodia is a party. However, Cambodia denies all acts taking human rights as a tool to interfere into domestic jurisdiction of a sovereign State, which contradict international norms, rules and standard.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

918. At its 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, and its 29th meeting, on 8 July, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 6, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Argentina, Bahrain, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe), Cuba, Denmark, Dominica⁶⁸ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, the Comoros, Djibouti, Fiji, the Gambia, Kiribati, Madagascar, Nauru, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Somalia and Vanuatu), Finland⁶⁹ (on behalf of the European Union), India, Iraq, Nicaragua⁷⁰ (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Rwanda, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁷¹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Georgia, Greece, Kenya, Libya, Montenegro, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Africa culture internationale, Alliance Creative Community Project, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Association pour les victimes du monde, Center for Africa Development and Progress, Centre catholique international de Genève (also on behalf of Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Caritas

⁶⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Internationalis, Catholic International Education Office, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers, Edmund Rice International, Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale, International Federation of ACAT, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, VIVAT International and World Evangelical Alliance), Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l’homme et de la démocratie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Solidarité agissante pour le développement familial, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner la page, UPR Info, Villages unis, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, World Muslim Congress.

919. At the 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the representative of Spain made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Viet Nam

920. At its 24th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/101 on the outcome of the review of Viet Nam.

Afghanistan

921. At its 24th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/102 on the outcome of the review of Afghanistan.

Chile

922. At its 24th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/103 on the outcome of the review of Chile.

New Zealand

923. At its 25th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/104 on the outcome of the review of New Zealand.

Uruguay

924. At its 25th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/105 on the outcome of the review of Uruguay.

Yemen

925. At its 25th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/106 on the outcome of the review of Yemen.

Vanuatu

926. At its 25th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/107 on the outcome of the review of Vanuatu.

Slovakia

927. At its 26th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/108 on the outcome of the review of Slovakia.

Comoros

928. At its 26th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/109 on the outcome of the review of the Comoros.

North Macedonia

929. At its 26th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/110 on the outcome of the review of North Macedonia.

Cyprus

930. At its 26th meeting, on 4 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/111 on the outcome of the review of Cyprus.

Eritrea

931. At its 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/112 on the outcome of the review of Eritrea.

Dominican Republic

932. At its 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/113 on the outcome of the review of the Dominican Republic.

Cambodia

933. At its 28th meeting, on 5 July 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted, without a vote, decision 41/114 on the outcome of the review of Cambodia.

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

A. General debate on agenda item 7

934. At the 29th meeting, on 8 July 2019, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

935. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 7, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Nigeria, Oman⁷² (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁷³ (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Nicaragua), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁷⁴ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Independent Commission for Human Rights of the State of Palestine;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Al-Haq, American Association of Jurists, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Al-Haq, Conectas Direitos Humanos and Human Rights Watch), Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, Defence for Children International, European Union of Jewish Students, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Health and Environment Program, Human Rights Watch, Ingénieurs du monde, Institute for NGO Research, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.org, Kayan – Feminist Organization, Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Return Centre, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Jewish Congress.

⁷² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

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

A. General debate on agenda item 8

936. At its 29th and 30th meetings, on 8 July 2019, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 8, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium⁷⁵ (also on behalf of Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay), Belgium⁷⁶ (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Bolivia (Plurinational State of)⁷⁷ (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Burkina Faso (on behalf of the French-speaking States Members and observers), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Estonia⁷⁸ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Finland⁷⁹ (on behalf of the European Union), Georgia⁸⁰ (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), India, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Tunisia;

⁷⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁷⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Netherlands, Russian Federation, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action Canada for Population and Development, Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, Action of Human Movement, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, Allied Rainbow Communities International, American Association of Jurists, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (also on behalf of Afri-health Optonet Association, Association for Women's Rights in Development, Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation, Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, Center for Reproductive Rights, Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, Ecoforum of Non-Governmental Organizations of Uzbekistan, EMPOWER, EngenderHealth, FIAN International, Franciscans International, Humanistic Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Alliance of Women, International Planned Parenthood Federation (Africa region), International Planned Parenthood Federation, Make Mothers Matter, Movimiento Manuela Ramos, Plan International, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Rutgers, Society for International Development, Swedish Association for Sexuality Education, Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights and Vaagdhara), Asociación HazteOír.org, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association Dunenyo, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association pour les victimes du monde, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association Thendral, Centre d'action pour le développement rural, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (also on behalf of Conectas Direitos Humanos), Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland, France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Human Rights Council of Australia (also on behalf of Human Rights Law Centre), Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Ingénieurs du monde, Institute for NGO Research, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos, Association for Progressive Communications, Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud, Center for Reproductive Rights, Centre pour les droits civils et politiques, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, Centro de Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, EMPOWER, Equitas centre international d'éducation aux droits humains, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland, Franciscans International, Front Line: International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer, Global Network of Sex Work Projects, HelpAge International, Human Rights Law Centre, Humanistic Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation on Ageing, International Human Rights Internship Program, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Longevity Center Global Alliance,

International Service for Human Rights, Korea Women's Associations United, Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany, LGBT Denmark: National Organization for Gay Men, Lesbians, Bisexuals and Transgendered People, Minority Rights Group, Muslims for Progressive Values, National Association of Community Legal Centres, NGO Coordination post Beijing Switzerland, OutRight Action International, Pacific Women's Watch (New Zealand), Peace Brigades International Switzerland, People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy, Regional Centre for International Development Cooperation Limited (By Guarantee), Rutgers, Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries, Swedish Association for Sexuality Education, Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression, United Nations Association of the United States of America, Universal Rights Group, Vaestoliitto – Family Federation of Finland, Women and Media Collective and Women for Women's Human Rights: New Ways), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Allied Rainbow Communities International, Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Center for Reproductive Rights, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Federation, Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland, Human Rights Council of Australia, Humanistic Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Planned Parenthood Federation, International Service for Human Rights, Lesbian and Gay Federation in Germany, Nazra for Feminist Studies, OutRight Action International and Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights), Iraqi Development Organization, Make Mothers Matter, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale, Tamil Uzhagam, Tourner la page, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, Victorious Youths Movement, Villages unis, World Barua Organization, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress, World Organization against Torture (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Service for Human Rights and Nazra for Feminist Studies).

937. At the 30th meeting, on 8 July 2019, the representatives of China, India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

938. At the same meeting, the representatives of India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

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

939. At the 30th meeting, on 8 July 2019, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, E. Tendayi Achiume, presented her reports (A/HRC/41/54 and Add. 1-2 and A/HRC/41/55).

940. At the same meeting, the representatives of Morocco and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements as the States concerned.

941. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institutions, Conseil national des droits de l'homme of Morocco and Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain (also on behalf of the Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission and Scottish Human Rights Commission) (by video message), made statements.

942. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 30th and 31st meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Brazil, Cuba, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Malta, Myanmar, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Conectas Direitos Humanos, European Union of Jewish Students, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Minority Rights Group, Sikh Human Rights Group, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Jewish Congress.

943. At the 31st meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 9

945. At its 31st meeting, on 8 July 2019, and at its 32nd meeting, on 9 July, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 9, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil (also on behalf of Chile, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru and Uruguay), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Finland⁸¹ (on behalf of the European Union), India, Iraq, Nicaragua⁸² (also on behalf of Cuba, Bolivia (Plurinational State of) and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁸³ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Belarus, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action of Human Movement, Africa culture internationale, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, Alliance Creative Community Project, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association des Jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association pour les victimes du monde, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture, Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, European Centre for Law and Justice, European Union of Jewish Students, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project), Health and Environment Program, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, Institute for NGO Research, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Educational Development, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International-Lawyers.org, Iraqi Development Organization, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Kayan – Feminist Organization, Le pont, Liberation, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Prahar, Sikh Human Rights Group, Tamil Uzhangam, Palestinian Return Centre, Tourner la page, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik, World Jewish Congress.

946. At the 31st meeting, on 8 July 2019, the representatives of Bangladesh and Myanmar made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

947. At the 32nd meeting, on 9 July 2019, the representatives of China and the Lao People's Democratic Republic made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

⁸¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Annual thematic discussion on technical cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights

948. At the 34th meeting, on 10 July 2019, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 39/18, an annual thematic panel discussion on technical cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights. The meeting focused on the theme “Technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of the human rights of older persons”. The report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled “Activities undertaken by the Office and relevant United Nations country teams and agencies, and regional organizations to support States’ efforts to promote and protect the human rights of older persons and their autonomy and independence” (A/HRC/41/32), mandated by the same resolution, served as a basis for this panel discussion.

949. The 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, Sek Wannamethee, moderated the discussion.

950. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the National Secretary for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Older Persons, Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights of Brazil, Antônio Fernandes Toninho Costa; the Director of the Department of Health Promotion of the World Health Organization, Ruediger Krech; and the Head of the Implementation and Follow-up Section, Department of Social Awareness and Communication, The Centre for Elderly Empowerment and Care of Qatar, Shaikha Ahmed Al Horeb.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Brazil, China, Maldives⁸⁴ (also of behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Haiti, the Marshall Islands, Singapore and Vanuatu), Singapore⁸⁵ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Slovenia⁸⁶ (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Montenegro, Namibia, Portugal, Singapore, Tunisia and Uruguay);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Indonesia, Nauru, Singapore, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: HelpAge International (also on behalf of Association of Former International Civil Servants for Development, International Association of Gerontology and Geriatrics and International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse), International Lesbian and Gay Association (also on behalf of

⁸⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland), International Longevity Center Global Alliance (also on behalf of HelpAge International, International Federation on Ageing and International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse).

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Bahamas, Chile, Egypt, India, Qatar, Senegal;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Russian Federation;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik.

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

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the oral reports of the Government of the Sudan and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

954. At the 32nd meeting, on 9 July 2019, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights and the Rapporteur of the Advisory Council for Human Rights, Ministry of Justice of the Sudan, Osama Humeida, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/22, their oral reports on progress towards the opening of a country office in Sudan.

955. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 32nd and 33rd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the participants of the enhanced interactive dialogue questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Iceland, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Senegal, Somalia, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ireland, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Sudan, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Yemen;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues (also on behalf of Physicians for Human Rights), Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, World Organization against Torture.

956. At the 33rd meeting, on the same day, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, the Rapporteur of the Advisory Council for Human Rights of the Ministry of Justice

of Sudan, the Director of Human Rights, Women and Children of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan, Rahma Salih Ellobied, and the Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Osman Abufatima Adam Mohammed, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the human rights situation in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the oral update

957. At the 33rd meeting, on 9 July 2019, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 38/20, the comprehensive report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the findings of the team of international experts on the situation in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/HRC/41/31). Pursuant to Council resolution 39/20, he provided an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

958. At the same meeting, the following made statements: the Director of the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Abdoul Aziz Thioye, on behalf of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), Leila Zerrougui; the members of the team of international experts on the situation in Kasai, Bacre Waly Ndiaye and Sheila B. Keetharuth, and the Minister of Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Marie-Ange Mushobekwa Likulia.

959. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the participants of the enhanced interactive dialogue questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Cameroon, China, Czechia, Egypt, Eritrea, Senegal, Spain, Sweden⁸⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Congo, Estonia, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Switzerland;

(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: Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Defence for Children International, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Caritas Internationalis, Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers and Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund), International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities, International Federation of ACAT, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, World Organization against Torture.

⁸⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

960. At the same meeting, the participants of the enhanced interactive dialogue answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue on the oral presentation by the High Commissioner on Ukraine

961. At the 34th meeting, on 10 July 2019, the Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 35/31, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

962. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

963. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 34th and 35th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Deputy High Commissioner questions:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Hungary, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Canada, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Human Rights Foundation, Indian Movement “Tupaj Amaru”, Institute for NGO Research, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Russian Compatriots, World Federation of Ukrainian Women’s Organizations.

964. At the 35th meeting, on the same day, the Deputy High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

965. At the 35th meeting, on 10 July 2019, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Therese Keita Bocoum, provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/19, an oral update on her report on technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic.

966. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Gabon, Morocco, Portugal, Russian Federation;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Caritas Internationalis (also on behalf of World Evangelical Alliance), Catholic International Education Office, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Defence for Children International, International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious, Linguistic and Other Minorities, International Federation of ACAT, International-Lawyers.org, Rencontre Africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme.

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

F. General debate on agenda item 10

969. At the 36th meeting, on 10 July 2019, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided an oral update on the promotion and protection of human rights in Nicaragua, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/2, and an oral update on cooperation with Georgia, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/28.

970. At the same meeting, the representatives of Georgia and Nicaragua made statements as the States concerned.

971. At its 36th meeting, on 10 July 2019, and at its 37th meeting, on 11 July, the Human Rights Council held a general debate on agenda item 10, during which the following made statements:

(a) Representatives of States Members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), Australia, Bahamas (also on behalf of Dominica), Bolivia (Plurinational State of)⁸⁸ (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Brazil (also on behalf of Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Turkey and Thailand), Brazil (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Croatia, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji (also on behalf of Barbados, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mauritania and Seychelles), Finland⁸⁹ (on behalf of the European Union), Gambia⁹⁰ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, the Comoros, Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, Kiribati, Madagascar, Nauru, Nepal, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Somalia and Vanuatu), Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Pakistan (also on behalf of Algeria, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Pakistan (on behalf of

⁸⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁸⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁹⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Saudi Arabia (on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Spain, Thailand⁹¹ (on behalf of Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Tunisia, Tunisia (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Namibia, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation except Albania, Cameroon and Togo), the Philippines, the Syrian Arab Republic, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁹² (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Nicaragua);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, Amnesty International, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Asociación HazteOir.org, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association culturelle des Tamouls en France, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Iraqi Development Organization, Prahar, Réseau international des droits humains, Tourner la page.

972. At the 36th meeting, on 10 July 2019, the representatives of Georgia and Israel made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

973. At the 37th meeting, on 11 July 2019, the representatives of China, Costa Rica, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

G. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation with and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

974. At the 41st meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of Ukraine introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.9, sponsored by Ukraine and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Spain and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

⁹¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁹² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

975. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Czechia, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Council), Iceland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

976. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Cameroon made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Rwanda, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Against:

Cameroon, China, Cuba, Eritrea, Philippines

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, India, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

978. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 20 votes to 5, with 22 abstentions (resolution 41/25).

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

Renewal of the mandate of the team of international experts on the situation in Kasai

980. At the 41st meeting, on 12 July 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.16/Rev.1, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States. Subsequently, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

981. At the same meeting, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, orally revised the draft resolution A/HRC/41/L.16/Rev.1.

982. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Denmark, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

983. At the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

984. 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.

985. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 41/26).

986. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Peru (also on behalf of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway,

Panama, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay) and Ukraine made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

Annex I

[English only]

Attendance

Members

Afghanistan	Democratic Republic of	Philippines
Angola	the Congo	Qatar
Argentina	Denmark	Rwanda
Australia	Egypt	Saudi Arabia
Austria	Eritrea	Senegal
Bahamas	Fiji	Slovakia
Bahrain	Hungary	Somalia
Bangladesh	Iceland	South Africa
Brazil	India	Spain
Bulgaria	Iraq	Togo
Burkina Faso	Italy	Tunisia
Cameroon	Japan	Ukraine
Croatia	Mexico	United Kingdom of Great
Cuba	Nepal	Britain and Northern Ireland
Czechia	Nigeria	Uruguay
Chile	Pakistan	
China	Peru	

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania	Côte d'Ivoire	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Algeria	Cyprus	Ireland
Andorra	Chad	Israel
Armenia	Democratic People's	Jamaica
Azerbaijan	Republic of Korea	Jordan
Barbados	Djibouti	Kazakhstan
Belarus	Dominica	Kenya
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Kiribati
Bhutan	Ecuador	Kuwait
Bolivia	El Salvador	Kyrgyzstan
(Plurinational State	Estonia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
of)	Finland	Latvia
Bosnia and	France	Lebanon
Herzegovina	Gabon	Lesotho
Botswana	Gambia	Liberia
Brunei Darussalam	Georgia	Libya
Burundi	Germany	Liechtenstein
Cambodia	Ghana	Lithuania
Canada	Greece	Luxembourg
Colombia	Haiti	Madagascar
Comoros	Honduras	Malawi
Costa Rica	Indonesia	Malaysia

Maldives	Oman	Switzerland
Mali	Palau	Syrian Arab Republic
Malta	Papua New Guinea	Thailand
Marshall Islands	Paraguay	Timor-Leste
Mauritania	Poland	Trinidad and Tobago
Mauritius	Portugal	Turkey
Monaco	Republic of Korea	Turkmenistan
Montenegro	Republic of Moldova	United Arab Emirates
Morocco	Romania	United Republic of Tanzania
Mozambique	Russian Federation	Uzbekistan
Myanmar	Serbia	Vanuatu
Namibia	Seychelles	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Nauru	Singapore	Viet Nam
Netherlands	Slovenia	Yemen
New Zealand	South Sudan	Zambia
Nicaragua	Sri Lanka	
North Macedonia	Sudan	
Norway	Sweden	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	United Nations Population Fund (UNPF)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	International Telecommunication Union
International Organization for Migration	World Health Organization
	World Meteorological Organization

Intergovernmental organizations

Commonwealth	International Organization of la Francophonie
European Union	Inter-Parliamentary Union
Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf	Organization of Islamic Cooperation
International Development Law Organization	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
	Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean

Other entities

International Committee of the Red Cross
Sovereign Military Order of Malta

National human rights institutions, international coordinating committees and regional groups of national institutions

Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission
Australian Human Rights Commission
Canadian Human Rights Commission
Conseil national des droits de l'homme Maroc
Danish Institute for Human Rights
Defensoría del Pueblo de Ecuador
Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain
German Institute for Human Rights
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
National commission on Human Rights and Freedoms – Cameroon
National Committee for Human Rights – Qatar
Office of the Ombudsman - Samoa
Office of the Provedor for Human Rights and Justice – Timor Leste
Philippines Commission on Human Rights
Poland: The Commissioner for Human Rights
Scottish Human Rights Commission
Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights

Non-governmental organizations

“Coup de Pousse” Chaîne de l’Espoir Nord-Sud
ABC Tamil Oli
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service (Victoria)
Access Now
ACT Alliance – Action by Churches Together
Action aides aux familles démunies
Action Canada for Population and Development
Action for the Protection of Human Rights in Mauritania
Action internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs
Action of Human Movement
Action on Smoking and Health
Africa culture internationale
African Agency for Integrated Development
African Development Association
African Green Foundation International
African Regional Agricultural Credit Association

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development
Agir ensemble pour les droits de l’homme
Aid Organization
Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights
Al Zubair Charitable Foundation
Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation
Al-Haq
Al-Khoei Foundation
Alliance Creative Community Project
Alliance Defending Freedom
Alliance globale contre les mutilations génitales féminines
Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés
Allied Rainbow Communities International
Alsalam Foundation
Alulbayt Foundation
American Association of Jurists
American Civil Liberties Union
Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Amnesty International
Arab Organization for Human Rights
Arab Penal Reform Organization

Archbishop E Kataliko Actions for Africa “KAF”	Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII
Ariel Foundation International	Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Resource Rights
Article 19: International Centre against Censorship	Baha’i International Community
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development	Bahjat Al-Baqir Charity Foundation
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development	Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers’ Legal Aid and Research Center
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum	British Humanist Association
Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women	Buddies Association of Volunteers for Orphans, Disabled and Abandoned Children
Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos	Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies
Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas	Caritas Internationalis
Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos	Catholic International Education Office
Asociación HazteOir.org	Center for Africa Development and Progress
Association Adala-Justice	Center for Global Nonkilling
Association Aide aux femmes et enfants	Center for Inquiry
Association apprentissage sans frontières	Center for Justice and International Law
Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul	Centre catholique international de Genève
Association Burkinabé pour la survie de l’enfance	Centre d’action pour le développement rural
Association Congolaise pour le développement agricole	Centre de documentation, de recherche et d’information des peuples autochtones
Association culturelle des Tamouls en France	Centre Europe-tiers monde
Association des jeunes pour l’agriculture du Mali	Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment
Association Dunenyo	Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
Association for Progressive Communications	Centre intercommunautaire congolais pour les personnes avec handicap
Association for the Prevention of Torture	Centre pour les droits civils et politiques
Association for the Protection of Women and Children’s Rights	Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales
Association for Women’s Rights in Development	Child Development Foundation
Association internationale de la libre pensée	Child Rights Connect
Association internationale des medecins pour la promotion de l’éducation et de la santé en Afrique	China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture
Association of World Citizens	China Society for Human Rights Studies
Association pour l’intégration et le développement durable au Burundi	Christian Aid
Association pour les victimes du monde	Christian Solidarity Worldwide
Association solidarité internationale pour l’Afrique	CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d’Initiatives pour le Dialogue)
Association Thendral	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation
	Colombian Commission of Jurists
	Comision Juridica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos “Capaj”
	Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos
	Comité des observateurs des droits de l’homme
	Comité international pour le respect et l’application de la charte africaine des droits de l’homme et des peuples
	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	Fondation Cordoue de Genève
Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd	Fondation des œuvres pour la solidarité et le bien-être social
Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle	Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement
Conseil international pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux droits de l'homme	Fondazione Marista per la Solidarietà Internazionale
Conselho Indigenista Missionário	Forum Azzahrae pour la femme marocaine
Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations	Foundation ECPAT International
Coordination des Associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience	France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand
Defence for Children International	Franciscans International
Dianova International	Freedom House
Dominicans for Justice and Peace – Order of Preachers	Friends World Committee for Consultation
DRCNet Foundation	Fundación Latinoamericana para los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social
Earthjustice	Fundacion Vida – Grupo Ecologico Verde
East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project	Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale
Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization	Geneva Institute for Human Rights
Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development	Giving Life Nature Volunteer
Edmund Rice International	Global Action on Aging
Egyptian Organization for Human Rights	Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
Elizka Relief Foundation	Global Hope Network International
Ensemble contre la peine de mort	Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Espace Afrique International	Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health
European Centre for Law and Justice	Global Policy Forum
European Humanist Federation	Global Welfare Association
European Region of the International Lesbian and Gay Association	Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project)
European Union of Jewish Students	Good Neighbors International
Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance	Graduate Women International (GWI)
Family Health Association of Iran	Health and Environment Program
Family Health International	HelpAge International
Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland	Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights
Federation for Women and Family Planning	Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation
Federation of Cuban Women	Human Rights Council of Australia
FIAN International	Human Rights House Foundation
First Modern Agro. Tools – Common Initiative Group	Human Rights Law Centre
Fondation Afrique développement international	Human Rights Now
Fondation CIOMAL de l'Ordre de Malte (Campagne internationale de l'Ordre de Malte contre la lèpre)	Human Rights Watch
	Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries
	Il Cenacolo
	Indian Movement “Tupaj Amaru”
	Indigenous People of Africa Coordinating Committee
	Ingénieurs du monde
	Initiative féministe européenne
	Insamlingsstiftelsen Kvinna till Kvinna
	Institut international de l'écologie industrielle et de l'économie verte
	Institut international pour la paix, la justice et les droits de l'homme

Institut International pour les droits et le développement	International Institute for Human Rights, Environment and Development
Institute for NGO Research	International Lesbian and Gay Association
Institute for Planetary Synthesis	International Longevity Center Global Alliance
Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children	International Movement against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism
International Association for Religious Freedom	International Movement ATD Fourth World
International Association of Democratic Lawyers	International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus
International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists	International Muslim Women's Union
International Bar Association	International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
International Bridges to Justice	International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
International Buddhist Relief Organisation	International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education
International Career Support Association	International Peacebuilding Alliance
International Catholic Child Bureau	International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Catholic Migration Commission	International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law	International Relief Services
International Commission of Jurists	International Service for Human Rights
International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas	International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development
International Committee for the Indians of the Americas (Incomindios Switzerland)	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
International Council of AIDS Service Organizations	International-Lawyers.org
International Council of Russian Compatriots	Iraqi Development Organization
International Council of Women	Islamic Human Rights Commission
International Educational Development	Institut international de l'écologie industrielle et de l'économie verte
International Federation for Human Rights Leagues	Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco
International Federation for the Protection of the Rights of Ethnic, Religious Linguistic and Other Minorities	Jeunesse étudiante tamoule
International Federation of ACAT	Kayan – Feminist Organization
International Federation of Journalists	Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture
International Federation of Medical Students' Associations	Latter-Day Saint Charities
International Fellowship of Reconciliation	Lawyers for Lawyers
International Harm Reduction Association	Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada
International Human Rights Association of American Minorities	Le pont
International Humanist and Ethical Union	Liberation
	Ligue Marocaine de la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme
	Lutheran World Federation
	Maarij Foundation for Peace and Development
	Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights
	Madre
	Maharat Foundation
	Make Mothers Matter
	Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association
	Migrant Forum in Asia
	Minority Rights Group

Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group	Shivi Development Society
Mothers Legacy Project	Sikh Human Rights Group
Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos
Muslims for Progressive Values	Society for Development and Community Empowerment
National Alliance of Women's Organizations	Society for Threatened Peoples
New Future Foundation	Soka Gakkai International
Norwegian Refugee Council	Solidarité agissante pour le développement familial
Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie	Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
Open Society Institute	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés	Swedish Federation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights
Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains	Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale	Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence	Tamil Uzhagam
OutRight Action International	Tandem Project
Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms "MADA"	Tchad Agir pour l'environnement
Palestinian Return Centre	Teresian Association
Pan African Union for Science and Technology	Terra de Direitos
Partners for Transparency	Terre des Hommes Fédération Internationale
Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation	The International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations
Pax Romana	Tourner la page
Peace Brigades International Switzerland	TRIAL International
Physicians for Human Rights	UNESCO Centre of Catalonia
Plan International	Union for International Cancer Control
Prahar	Union of Arab Jurists
Prajachaitanya Yuvajana Sangam	United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries
Presse emblème campagne	United Nations Watch
Promotion du développement économique et social	United Schools International
Public International Law and Policy Group	United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation
Redress Trust	Universal Peace Federation
Refugee Council of Australia	Universal Rights Group
Rencontre africain pour la défense des droits de l'homme	Vaagdhara
Reporters sans frontières international	Verein Südwind Entwicklungspolitik
Réseau européen pour l'égalité des langues	Victorious Youths Movement
Réseau international des droits humains	Viet Nam Family Planning Association
Right Livelihood Award Foundation	Viet Nam Peace and Development Foundation
Rutgers	Village Suisse ONG
Save the Children International	Villages unis
Servas International	Violence
	VIVAT International
	Widows for Peace through Democracy
	Widows Rights International
	Women and Media Collective
	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
	World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace
	World Barua Organization

World Environment and Resources
Council
World Evangelical Alliance
World Federation of Ukrainian Women's
Organizations
World Jewish Congress
World Medical Association
World Muslim Congress

World Organization against Torture
World Vision International
World Young Women's Christian Association
Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive
Rights

Annex II

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- 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

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A/HRC/41/8	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Uruguay
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A/HRC/41/G/2	3 Letter dated 29 April 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/41/G/3	3 Note verbale dated 6 June 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/4	3 Note verbale dated 6 June 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/5	3 Note verbale dated 6 June 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/6	4 Letter dated 14 June 2019 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/41/G/7	4 Note verbale dated 2 July 2019 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/41/G/8	2 Note verbale dated 13 June 2019 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/9	4 Note verbale dated 2 July 2019 from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/10	3 Note verbale dated 5 July 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/11	2 Letter dated 8 July 2019 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Austria, Belgium,

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	Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/41/G/12	9 Note verbale dated 9 July 2019 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/41/G/13	4 Note verbale dated 9 July 2019 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/41/G/14	4 Note verbale dated 12 July 2019 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/41/G/15	4 Note verbale dated 12 July 2019 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/41/G/16	2 Note verbale dated 12 July 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/17	3 Letter dated 12 July 2019 from the representatives of Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Bolivia, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe to the United Nations Office at Geneva

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	and addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/41/G/18	9 Note verbale dated 15 July 2019 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/41/G/19	4 Note verbale dated 19 July 2019 from the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Secretariat of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/41/G/20	2 Note verbale dated 22 July 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/21	2 Note verbale dated 26 July 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
A/HRC/41/G/22	3 Letter dated 26 July 2019 Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and addressed to the President of the Human Rights Council
A/HRC/41/G/23	4 Note verbale dated 6 June 2019 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/41/G/24	4 Note verbale dated 6 June 2019 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/41/G/25	4 Note verbale dated 19 June 2019 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/41/G/26	4 Note verbale dated 13 June 2019 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for

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A/HRC/41/NI/1	3 Written submission by the Samoa's Office of the Ombudsman, the Australian Human Rights Commission, the National Human Rights Commission of India, the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia, the National Human Rights Commission of Mongolia, the National Human Rights Commission of Nepal, the New Zealand Human Rights Commission, the Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines and the Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice of Timor-Leste
A/HRC/41/NI/2	3 Written submission by the Samoa's Office of the Ombudsman

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A/HRC/41/NGO/1	4 Written statement submitted by Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/2	3 Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/3	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/41/NGO/4	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/41/NGO/5	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/6	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/41/NGO/7	4 Written statement submitted by Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/8	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/10	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/11	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/12	3 Written statement submitted by Conseil International pour le soutien à des procès équitables et aux Droits de l'Homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/13	4 Exposé écrit présenté par Association nationale de promotion et de protection des droits de l'homme, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/41/NGO/14	3 Written statement submitted by Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues, non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/15	4 Written statement submitted by International Campaign to Ban Landmines, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/41/NGO/16	3 Written statement submitted by All China Women's Federation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/17	3 Written statement submitted by Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/18	3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/19	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/20	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/21	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/22	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/23	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/24	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/25	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/26	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/41/NGO/27	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization “Public Advocacy”, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/28	7 Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/29	7 Written statement submitted by BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/30	2 Joint written statement submitted by American Association of Jurists, Asociacion Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban United Nations Association), 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, Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Paz y Cooperación, World Barua Organization (WBO), nongovernmental 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
A/HRC/41/NGO/31	7 Written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/32	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Association “Paix” pour la lutte contre la Contrainte et l’injustice, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/41/NGO/33	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/41/NGO/34	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/35	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/36	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/37	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/38	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/39	4 Written statement submitted by Iraqi Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/40	2 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/41	7 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/42	3 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/43	3 Exposición escrita presentada por la Centro UNESCO De Donostia-San Sebastián, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/41/NGO/44	3 Written statement submitted by France Libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, a non-

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	governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/45	4 Joint written statement submitted by World Evangelical Alliance, Baptist World Alliance, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/46	4 Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/47	4 Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/48	4 Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/49	4 Written statement submitted by Physicians for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/50	3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/51	3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/52	3 Joint written statement submitted by Réseau Européen pour l'Égalité des Langues, UNESCO Centre of Catalonia, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/53	4 Joint written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/54	2 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/55	6 Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/41/NGO/56	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/41/NGO/57	4 Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif special
A/HRC/41/NGO/58	3 Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/59	4 Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/60	4 Written statement submitted by Iranian Elite Research Center, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/61	10 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/62	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/63	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/64	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/65	8 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/66	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special

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	consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/67	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/68	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/69	6 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/70	4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for NorthSouth Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/71	4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement “Tupaj Amaru”, International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/74	4 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/75	2 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/76	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace,

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A/HRC/41/NGO/77	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/78	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/79	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/80	9 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/81	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/41/NGO/82	4 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/83	4 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/84	9 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/85	6 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/41/NGO/88	3 Written statement submitted by Al-Ayn Social Care Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/89	4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/90	4 Written statement submitted by Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/91	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/92	4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/93	4 Written statement submitted by Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/94	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/95	4 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/41/NGO/96	4 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

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A/HRC/41/NGO/98	3 Written statement submitted by International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education (OIDEF), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/99	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/100	4 Joint written statement submitted by World Evangelical Alliance, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/101	3 Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/102	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/103	4 Written statement submitted by International-Lawyers.Org, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/104	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/105	3 Joint written statement submitted by Global Fund for Widows, Guild of Service, Widows' Rights International and National Alliance of Women's Organizations, a nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/106	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/107	3 Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/41/NGO/109	4 Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/110	4 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/111	3 Written statement submitted by Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/112	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/113	3 Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/114	10 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/115	4 Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/116	3 Written statement submitted by Ecumenical Federation of Constantinopolitans, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/117	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/118	9 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special

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A/HRC/41/NGO/119	9 Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/120	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/121	3 Written statement submitted by Prahar, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/122	8 Written statement submitted by Partners For Transparency, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/123	4 Written statement submitted by Nazra for Feminist Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/124	4 Written statement submitted by Liberation, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/125	3 Joint written statement submitted by Widows Rights International, Global Fund for Widows, Guild of Service, National Alliance of Women's Organizations, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, Widows for Peace through Democracy, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/126	4 Written statement submitted by Global Welfare Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/127	3 Joint written statement submitted by International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, DRCNet Foundation, Inc., IDPC Consortium, World Hepatitis Alliance, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/128	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/41/NGO/129	8 Written statement submitted by Liberation, a

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A/HRC/41/NGO/130	3 Joint written statement submitted by International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, DRCNet Foundation, Inc., IDPC Consortium, Rede Brasileira de Redução de Danos e Direitos Humanos - REDUC, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/131	3 Joint written statement submitted by International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, DRCNet Foundation, Inc., IDPC Consortium, Release Legal Emergency and Drugs Service Limited, Washington Office on Latin America, World Hepatitis Alliance, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/132	3 Joint written statement submitted by International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network, DRCNet Foundation, Inc., IDPC Consortium, World Hepatitis Alliance, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/133	10 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/134	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/41/NGO/136	4 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/137	2 Joint written statement submitted by IDPC Consortium, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA), México Unido contra la Delincuencia, A.C., nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/138	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

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A/HRC/41/NGO/139	9 Written statement submitted by Liberation, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/140	3 Written statement submitted by ODHIKAR - Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/141	10 Joint written statement submitted by International Catholic Child Bureau, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/142	3 Joint written statement submitted by New Humanity, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, American Association of Jurists, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Teresian Association, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/143	3 Joint written statement submitted by New Humanity, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status, Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, American Association of Jurists, Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development - VIDES, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, Teresian Association, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/144	3 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/145	3 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/146	7 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-

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A/HRC/41/NGO/147	4 Joint written statement submitted by Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/148	3 Joint written statement submitted by American Civil Liberties Union, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) Asociación Civil, Legal Resources Centre, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/149	3 Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/150	9 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Kayan - Feminist Organization, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/151	7 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Kayan - Feminist Organization, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/152	3 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, Kayan - Feminist Organization, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc.,

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A/HRC/41/NGO/153	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/41/NGO/154	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/41/NGO/155	4 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/156	4 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/158	3 Written statement submitted by Human Rights Now, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/159	3 Written statement submitted by Habitat International Coalition, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/160	4 Written statement submitted by Stichting Global Human Rights Defence, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/161	3 Written statement submitted by Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, a nongovernmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/162	7 Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/163	9 Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/164	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/165	3 Written statement submitted by Aid Organization, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status

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A/HRC/41/NGO/166	9 Written statement submitted by International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/167	4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for NorthSouth Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/169	5 Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/170	4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), International-Lawyers.Org, Union of Arab Jurists, United Towns Agency for NorthSouth Cooperation, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/171	7 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Indian Movement “Tupaj Amaru”, International-Lawyers.Org, Kayan - Feminist Organization, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational Development, Inc., World Peace Council, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/172	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/177	6 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
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A/HRC/41/NGO/180	4 Written statement submitted by Sign of Hope e.V. - Hoffnungszeichen, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/181	4 Written statement submitted by International Council of Russian Compatriots (ICRC), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/182	3 Exposición escrita presentada por la Auspice Stella, organización no gubernamental reconocida como entidad consultiva especial
A/HRC/41/NGO/183	5 Written statement submitted by International Career Support Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/184	3 Joint written statement submitted by Action on Smoking and Health, Cancer Aid Society, Corporate Accountability International, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Union against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/41/NGO/185	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Association Adala-Justice, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/41/NGO/186	3 Exposé écrit présenté par Association Adala-Justice, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/41/NGO/187	3 Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/188	4 Joint written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., non-governmental organizations on the roster
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A/HRC/41/NGO/191	4 Written statement submitted by Institut International pour les Droits et le Développement, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/192	7 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/193	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization “Public Advocacy”, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/41/NGO/194	4 Exposé écrit présenté par Il Cenacolo, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/41/NGO/195	3 Joint written statement submitted by Global Fund for Widows, Guild of Service, Widows’ Rights International and National Alliance of Women’s Organizations, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status