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Agenda item 1

Organizational and procedural matters

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

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Part one
Resolutions, decisions and President's statement adopted by
the Human Rights Council at its forty-second session

I. Resolutions

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
42/1	Composition of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	26 September 2019
42/2	Human rights situation in Yemen	26 September 2019
42/3	Situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar	26 September 2019
42/4	Strengthening cooperation and technical assistance in the field of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	26 September 2019
42/5	The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	26 September 2019
42/6	The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights	26 September 2019
42/7	World Programme for Human Rights Education: adoption of the plan of action for the fourth phase	26 September 2019
42/8	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	26 September 2019
42/9	The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	26 September 2019
42/10	Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences	26 September 2019
42/11	Human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice	26 September 2019
42/12	The human rights of older persons	26 September 2019
42/13	The right to social security	26 September 2019
42/14	Marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	26 September 2019
42/15	The right to privacy in the digital age	26 September 2019
42/16	The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	26 September 2019
42/17	Human rights and transitional justice	26 September 2019
42/18	Terrorism and human rights	26 September 2019
42/19	Human rights and indigenous peoples	26 September 2019
42/20	Human rights and indigenous peoples: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples	26 September 2019

<i>Resolution</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
42/21	Protection of the rights of workers exposed to hazardous substances and wastes	26 September 2019
42/22	Arbitrary detention	26 September 2019
42/23	The right to development	27 September 2019
42/24	The question of the death penalty	27 September 2019
42/25	Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	27 September 2019
42/26	Situation of human rights in Burundi	27 September 2019
42/27	The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic	27 September 2019
42/28	Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights	27 September 2019
42/29	From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance	27 September 2019
42/30	Promoting international cooperation to support national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up	27 September 2019
42/31	Technical assistance and capacity-building for Yemen in the field of human rights	27 September 2019
42/32	Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights	27 September 2019
42/33	Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights	27 September 2019
42/34	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	27 September 2019
42/35	Technical assistance and capacity-building to further improve human rights in the Sudan	27 September 2019
42/36	Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic	27 September 2019
42/37	Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia	27 September 2019

II. Decisions

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
42/101	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Norway	19 September 2019
42/102	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Albania	19 September 2019
42/103	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Democratic Republic of the Congo	19 September 2019
42/104	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Côte d'Ivoire	19 September 2019
42/105	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Portugal	20 September 2019

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
42/106	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Bhutan	20 September 2019
42/107	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Dominica	20 September 2019
42/108	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Democratic People's Republic of Korea	20 September 2019
42/109	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Brunei Darussalam	20 September 2019
42/110	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Costa Rica	20 September 2019
42/111	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Equatorial Guinea	20 September 2019
42/112	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Ethiopia	20 September 2019
42/113	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Qatar	20 September 2019
42/114	Outcome of the universal periodic review: Nicaragua	20 September 2019

III. President's statement

<i>President's statement</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of adoption</i>
42/1	Reports of the Advisory Committee	26 September 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-second session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 9 to 27 September 2019. The President of the Council opened the session.
2. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 2019, the representative of the Bahamas made a statement.
3. 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-second session was held on 26 August 2019.
4. The forty-second session consisted of 42 meetings over 15 days (see paragraph 15 below).

B. Attendance

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

C. Agenda and programme of work

6. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 2019, the Human Rights Council adopted the agenda and programme of work of the forty-second session.

D. Organization of work

7. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 2019, the President referred to the online system for inscription on the lists of speakers for all general debates and all interactive dialogues at the forty-second session of the Human Rights Council. He also referred to the modalities and schedule of the online inscription, which was launched on 3 September 2019.
8. 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-second 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.
9. Also at the same meeting, the President outlined the speaking time modalities which will be applied during the forty-second 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.

10. At the 5th meeting, on 10 September 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.

11. At the 10th meeting, on 12 September 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.

12. At the 14th meeting, on 16 September 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.

13. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the President outlined the speaking time for the interactive dialogue with the Advisory Committee, which would be two minutes for States members of the Human Rights Council, observer States and other observers.

14. At the 23rd meeting, on 19 September 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 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

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

16. The list of the resolutions, decisions and President’s statements adopted by the Human Rights Council is contained in part one of the present report.

F. Visits

17. At the 4th meeting, on 10 September 2019, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Senegal, Amadou Ba, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

18. At the same meeting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Qureshi, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

19. At the 5th meeting, on the same day, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Barbados, Jerome Xavier Walcott, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

20. At the 11th meeting, on 12 September 2019, the Minister of the People’s Power for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Jorge Arreaza Montserrat, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

21. At the 19th meeting, on 18 September 2019, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cameroon, Mbella Mbella Lejeune, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

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

22. At the same meeting, the Minister for Indigenous Australians of Australia, Ken Wyatt, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

23. At the 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of South Sudan, Paulino Wanawilla Unango, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

24. At the 31st meeting, on 24 September 2019, the Minister of Justice of the Sudan, Nasr Al Deen Abdel Bary, delivered a statement to the Human Rights Council.

G. Election of members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee

25. At its 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the Human Rights Council elected, pursuant to Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, seven experts to the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee. The Council had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/HRC/42/64 and Add.1) containing the nomination of candidates for election, in accordance with Council decision 6/102, and the biographical data of the candidates (see annex IV).

H. Decision on the reports of the Advisory Committee

26. At its 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the Human Rights Council decided to endorse the request of the Advisory Committee to extend the deadline for submission of the report of the Committee on the negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin on the enjoyment of human rights, mandated by resolution 34/11, until the forty-third session of the Council. The Council also decided to endorse the request of the Committee to extend the deadline for submission of the report of the Committee on the negative effect of terrorism on the enjoyment of human rights, mandated by Council resolution 34/8, until the forty-fifth session of the Council.

I. Selection and appointment of mandate holders

27. At its 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the Human Rights Council appointed a special procedure mandate holder in accordance with Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 and its decision 6/102 (see annex V).

J. Decision on the theme of the annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming

28. At its 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the Human Rights Council decided that the theme of the annual high-level panel discussion on human rights mainstreaming to be held at the 43rd session, in accordance with Council resolution 16/21, would be “Thirty years of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: challenges and opportunities”.

K. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Reports of the Advisory Committee

29. At the 38th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the President of the Human Rights Council introduced draft President’s statement A/HRC/42/L.32.

30. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft President's statement (PRST 42/1).

L. Adoption of the report of the session

31. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the Vice-President and Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council made a statement on the draft report of the Council on its forty-second session.

32. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft report (A/HRC/42/2) ad referendum and decided to entrust the Rapporteur with its finalization.

33. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ethiopia, Haiti, Switzerland and Turkey made statements as observer states on the adopted resolutions.

34. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Djibouti (also on behalf of Albania, Angola, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Grenada, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mali, the Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, the Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, the State of Palestine and Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles), India, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives (also on behalf of Australia, the Bahamas, Chile, Denmark, Fiji, Ghana, Iceland, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Seychelles, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay), Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Saint Lucia and the observer for International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Association for Progressive Communications, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Human Rights Watch, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and Physicians for Human Rights) made statements on the session.

35. 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

36. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 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).

37. At the same meeting, the Head of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, Nicholas Koumjian, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/2, the report of the Mechanism (A/HRC/42/66).

38. Also at the same meeting, the High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/1, an oral update on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the independent international commission of inquiry on the protests in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the occupied Gaza Strip.

39. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/1, an oral update on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

40. At the 5th meeting, on 10 September 2019, the representatives of Israel, Myanmar, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

41. During the ensuing general debate, at the 5th and 6th meetings, on 10 September 2019, and at the 7th meeting, on 11 September, 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, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Cambodia, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkmenistan, 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, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland² (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco³ (also on behalf of Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Paraguay, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and the United Arab Emirates), Nepal, Netherlands⁴ (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,

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.

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), Pakistan (also on behalf of Burundi, China and States members of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, with the exception of Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Guyana), Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay), Philippines, Portugal⁵ (on behalf of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, South Africa (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cuba, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Timor-Leste, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Spain, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (also on behalf of Canada, Germany, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Uruguay, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico and Paraguay), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁶ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: Organization of American States;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Development Association, Al-Haq (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights), Al Mezan Center for Human Rights, Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social, Habitat International Coalition, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Educational Development, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples and World Barua Organization), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association Dunenyo, Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Al Mezan Center for Human Rights and Al-Haq), Centre d'action pour le développement

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

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

rural, Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud, China Society for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Franciscans International, Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists and International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations), Hong Kong Federation of Women, Human Rights Law Centre, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, Institute for NGO Research, International Bar Association, International Commission of Jurists, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, 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 (also on behalf of Africa culture internationale, Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples, "International Educational Development, International-Lawyers.org and International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination), Iraqi Development Organization, iuventum, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Minority Rights Group (also on behalf of International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches), Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Jubilee Campaign), World Environment and Resources Council, World Muslim Congress, World Peace Council.

42. At the 6th meeting, on 10 September 2019, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, India, Morocco, Pakistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

43. At the 7th meeting, on 11 September 2019, the High Commissioner answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

44. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Myanmar, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

45. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh, Myanmar, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on the human rights situation in Nicaragua

46. At the 4th meeting, on 10 September 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/2, a comprehensive written report on the human rights situation in Nicaragua (A/HRC/42/18).

47. At the same meeting, the Commissioner at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, Antonia Urrejola, made a statement.

48. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement as the State concerned.

49. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Commissioner at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Argentina (also on behalf of Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru), Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of)⁷ (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Brazil, Cuba, Czechia, Iceland, Mexico, Peru, Spain, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Asociación HazteOír.org, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, United Nations Watch.

50. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner and the Commissioner at the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

51. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement.

C. Interactive dialogue on the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in Yemen, including violations and abuses committed since September 2014

52. At the 5th meeting, on 10 September 2019, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/16, a written report on the situation of human rights, including violations and abuses committed since September 2014, submitted to the High Commissioner by the Group of Eminent International and Regional Experts on Yemen (A/HRC/42/17).

53. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Group of International and Regional Eminent Experts on Yemen, Kamel Jendoubi, delivered a statement.

54. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the State concerned.

55. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the High Commissioner for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Austria, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Iceland, Mexico (also on behalf of Chile and Peru), Qatar, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland (also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland;

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

(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) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Baha'i International Community, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies (also on behalf of Amnesty International, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues and International Service for Human Rights), Defence for Children International, Human Rights Watch, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Save the Children International (also on behalf of Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CARE International, Defence for Children International, Intersos Humanitarian Aid Organization and Norwegian Refugee Council), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

56. At the same meeting, the High Commissioner, the Chair and the member of the Group of International and Regional Eminent Experts on Yemen, Melissa Parke, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar

57. At the 16th meeting, on 17 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered, pursuant to Council resolution 39/2, the final report of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar (A/HRC/42/50).

58. At the same meeting, the Chair of the independent international fact-finding mission on Myanmar, Marzuki Darusman, delivered a statement.

59. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made a statement as the State concerned.

60. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the fact-finding mission questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Iceland, India, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Spain, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Canada, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, International Commission of Jurists, International Educational Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International-Lawyers.org, Save the Children International.

61. At the same meeting, the Chair and the members of the Fact-Finding Mission, Radhika Coomaraswamy and Christopher Dominic Sidoti, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

62. At the 12th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR presented thematic reports of the OHCHR and the Secretary-General under agenda items 2 and 3.

63. At the 13th meeting, on 13 September 2019, and at the 14th meeting, on 16 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held a general debate under agenda item 3, including on 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).

64. At the 22nd and 23rd meetings, on 19 September 2019, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented a report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights (A/HRC/42/30) under agenda items 2 and 5, followed by an interactive dialogue (see chapter V, section B).

65. At the 37th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the reports of the High Commissioner on the role and achievements of OHCHR in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/HRC/42/31), on developments relating to and the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 40/28 on cooperation with Georgia (A/HRC/42/34) and on the implementation of technical assistance to Yemen (A/HRC/42/33), all submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

66. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council held a general debate under agenda item 10 (see chapter X, section E).

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Composition of staff of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

67. At the 38th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.6, sponsored by Cuba and co-sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

68. At the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines made a general comment on the draft resolution.

69. Also at the same meeting, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Japan and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

70. 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, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt,

Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Brazil, Chile, Japan, Somalia

71. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 30 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions (resolution 42/1).

Human rights situation in Yemen

72. At the 38th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of the Netherlands, also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, Ireland and Luxembourg, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.16, sponsored by Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Subsequently, Austria and Croatia withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Greece, Hungary, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Poland and Slovakia joined the sponsors.

73. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (also on behalf of Belgium, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Bahrain, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Eritrea, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

75. 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.

76. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria, Croatia, Mexico and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

77. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representatives of Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, 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, Mexico, Peru, Qatar, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Togo, Tunisia

78. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 22 votes to 12, with 11 abstentions (resolution 42/2).⁸

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

79. At the 38th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representatives of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and Finland, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.21/Rev.1, sponsored by Finland, on behalf of the European Union, and Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and co-sponsored by Australia, Canada, Iceland, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway and Peru. Subsequently, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Ecuador, Georgia, the Republic of Korea and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

80. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bangladesh and Egypt made general comments on the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of Egypt expressed the reservations of the Member State on the sixth and seventh preambular paragraphs and on paragraphs 11 to 13 of the draft resolution.

81. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Myanmar made a statement as the State concerned.

82. 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.

83. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Japan, Mexico and the Philippines made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

84. 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:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

China, Philippines

Abstaining:

Angola, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Japan, Nepal, Ukraine

85. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 37 votes to 2, with 7 abstentions (resolution 42/3).⁹

Strengthening cooperation and technical assistance in the field of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

86. At the 38th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Russian Federation introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.38/Rev.1, sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Russian Federation, and co-sponsored by

⁸ The delegations of Afghanistan and Ukraine did not cast a vote.

⁹ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

Algeria, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nicaragua, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burundi, Lebanon and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

87. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Peru made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

89. 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.

90. At the same meeting, the representatives of China, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Iraq, Mexico and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

Angola, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay

Against:

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Ukraine

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovakia, Somalia, Spain, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

92. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 18 votes to 6, with 23 abstentions (resolution 42/4).¹⁰

¹⁰ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

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

A. Panel discussions

Biennial panel discussion on the issue of unilateral coercive measures and human rights

93. At the 10th meeting, on 12 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 27/21 and its corrigendum and resolution 40/3, its biennial panel discussion with a focus on the theme “The way forward to a United Nations declaration on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to development”.

94. The Director of the Thematic Engagement, Special Procedures and Right to Development Division of OHCHR; the Minister of the People’s Power for Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in exercise of the Chairmanship of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Jorge Arreaza Montserrat; and the Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Esmail Baghaei Hamaneh, made opening statements for the panel discussion. The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Jorge Valero, moderated the discussion.

95. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Professor of International Law at Belarusian State University, Alena Douhan; the Professor and Deputy Vice Chancellor (Industry, Community, Alumni and Entrepreneurship Network) at the Universiti Teknologi MARA, Rahmat Mohamad; and a member of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, Jean Ziegler.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Fiji, Iraq, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)¹¹ (also on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Russian Federation, Sudan, State of Palestine;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centre Europe-tiers monde, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Qatar;

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence.

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

Annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples

99. At its 21st meeting, on 18 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolutions 18/8 and 39/13, an annual half-day panel discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples with a focus on the theme “Promotion and preservation of indigenous languages”.

100. The Chief of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch at OHCHR made an opening statement for the panel discussion. The Chair-Rapporteur of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Kristen Carpenter, moderated the discussion.

101. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Minister for Indigenous Australians of Australia, Ken Wyatt, the Researcher at the Royal Institute of the Amazigh Culture (Morocco), Lahoucine Amouzay and the Programme Specialist at the Knowledge Societies Division at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Irmgarda Kasinskaite.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brazil, China, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Guyana¹² (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Mexico (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Philippines;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Finland, Guatemala, New Zealand;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Assembly of First Nations - National Indian Brotherhood, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, Indigenous World Association.

103. At the end of the first speaking slot, at the same meeting, the panellists answered questions and made comments.

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

(a) Representatives of observer States: Canada, Ecuador, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

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

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Edmund Rice International, Genève pour les droits de l’homme : formation internationale, Land is Life.

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

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

B. Interactive dialogues with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences

106. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and its consequences, Urmila Bhoola, presented her reports (A/HRC/42/44 and Add.1).

107. At the same meeting, the representative of Italy made a statement as the State concerned.

108. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 1st and 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: Armenia, Australia, Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), China, Cuba, Egypt, Fiji, Iceland, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Ecuador, France, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Norway, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alliance Defending Freedom, Anti-Slavery International, Association of World Citizens, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Federation for Women and Family Planning, iuventum, Minority Rights Group.

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

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

110. At the 1st meeting, on 9 September 2019, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, Chris Kwaja, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/42/42 and Add.1—2).

111. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria and Chad made statements as the States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Ecuador, Jordan, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Association of World Citizens, Centre Europe-tiers monde (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Conscience and Peace Tax International (also on behalf of Center for Global Nonkilling and International Fellowship of Reconciliation), Health and Environment Program, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, World Peace Council.

113. At the 2nd meeting, on the same day, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

114. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Léo Heller, presented his reports (A/HRC/42/47 and Add.1—6).

115. At the same meeting, the representatives of Lesotho and Malaysia made statements as the States concerned.

116. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and 3rd 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), Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Egypt, Fiji, Iceland, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Portugal, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Holy See;

(c) Observer for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS);

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Association of World Citizens, 'Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Federation for Women and Family Planning, Franciscans International, Health and Environment Program, Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries, iuventum, Minority Rights Group, Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights (also on behalf of International Lesbian and Gay Association).

117. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes

119. At the 2nd meeting, on 9 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the implications for human rights of the environmentally sound management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, Baskut Tuncak, presented his report (A/HRC/42/41).

120. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 2nd and 3rd 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), Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Egypt, Iceland, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations: International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Association of World Citizens, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (also on behalf of Centre Europe-tiers monde), International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, iuventum

121. At the 3rd meeting, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

122. At the same meeting, the representatives of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Brazil and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances

123. At the 8th meeting, on 11 September 2019, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on enforced or involuntary disappearances, Bernard Duhaime, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/42/40 and Add.1—2).

124. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

125. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Argentina (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Bahrain, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Croatia, Egypt, Fiji, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Conseil national des droits de l'homme of Morocco;

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Bar Association, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Peace Brigades International Switzerland.

126. At the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

127. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of China and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence

128. At the 8th meeting, on 11 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-recurrence, Fabian Salvioli, presented his report (A/HRC/42/45).

129. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 8th and 9th 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: Argentina (also on behalf of Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Egypt, Iceland, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland¹³ (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, Peru and Uruguay), Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Jordan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Libya, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(f) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asociación HazteOir.org, Colombian Commission of Jurists, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Conselho Federal da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil, Hong Kong Federation of Women, International Bar Association, Lutheran World Federation, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Truth Foundation, Women's Human Rights International Association.

130. At the 8th and 9th meetings, on the same day, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

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

131. At the 9th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Armenia, Brazil, Japan, the Republic of Korea and Turkey made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons

133. At the 9th meeting, on 11 September 2019, the Independent Expert on the enjoyment of all human rights by older persons, Rosa Kornfeld-Matte, presented her reports (A/HRC/42/43 and Add.1-2).

134. At the same meeting, the representatives of Mozambique and Uruguay made statements as the States concerned.

135. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 9th meeting, on the same day, and at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 12 September 2019, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert 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, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Egypt, Iceland, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia¹⁴ (also on behalf of Argentina, Austria, Brazil, El Salvador, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Portugal, Singapore, Tunisia and Uruguay), Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Armenia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Djibouti, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Indonesia, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, Paraguay, Portugal, Serbia, Singapore, Sudan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Holy See;

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

(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: National Human Rights Commission of the Republic of Korea;

(g) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Global Action on Aging, HelpAge International (also on behalf of International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse), World Peace Council.

136. At the 9th meeting, on 11 September 2019, and at the 11th meeting, on 12 September, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

Special Rapporteur on the right to development

137. At the 9th meeting, on 11 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, Saad Alfaragi, presented his reports (A/HRC/42/38 and Add.1).

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

138. At the same meeting, the representative of Cabo Verde made a statement as the State concerned.

139. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 9th meeting, on the same day, and at the 10th and 11th meetings, on 12 September 2019, 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, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Iceland, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nigeria, Oman¹⁵ (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Djibouti, Ecuador, Grenada, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: ABC Tamil Oli, Action Canada for Population and Development, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of Association Points-Coeur, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education', New Humanity, Teresian Association, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Centre Europe- tiers monde, China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Frances libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Global Action on Aging, International Muslim Women's Union, iuventum, Society for Threatened Peoples, Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights.

140. At the 9th meeting, on 11 September 2019, and at the 11th meeting, on 12 September, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

141. At the 11th meeting, on 12 September 2019, the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order, Livingstone Sewanyana, presented his report (A/HRC/42/48).

142. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 11th meeting, on the same day, and at the 12th meeting, on 13 September, the following made statements and asked the Independent Expert questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Cuba, Egypt, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia, Uruguay;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Jordan, Maldives, Russian Federation, Singapore, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, Ertegha Keyfiat

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

Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, United Nations Association of China.

143. At the 12th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Working Group on arbitrary detention

144. At the 12th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on arbitrary detention, José Guevara Bermúdez, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/42/39 and Add.1).

145. At the same meeting, the representative of Bhutan made a statement as the State concerned.

146. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair-Rapporteur questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Croatia (also on behalf of Costa Rica and Poland), Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Iraq, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tunisia, Ukraine;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Latvia, Lebanon, Maldives, Montenegro, Morocco, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), State of Palestine;

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

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: American Association of Jurists, Defence for Children International, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, International Federation of ACAT, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, Law Council of Australia (also on behalf of International Bar Association), Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

147. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

148. At the 13th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of China, India, Japan and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

149. At the 20th meeting, on 18 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli Corpuz, presented her reports (A/HRC/42/37 and Add.1–2).

150. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Kristen Carpenter, presented the reports of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/42/55, A/HRC/42/56 and A/HRC/42/57 (see chapter V, section C).

151. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Ecuador and Timor-Leste made statements as the States concerned.

152. At the same meeting, the national human rights institutions, Defensor del Pueblo of Ecuador and Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice of Timor-Leste, made statements (by video messages).

153. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 20th and 21st meetings, on 18 September 2019, and at the 22nd meeting, on 19 September, the following made statements and asked the Special Rapporteur and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Mexico, Norway¹⁶ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Ukraine;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Legal Resource Centre, Assembly of First Nations - National Indian Brotherhood, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, Edmund Rice International, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Indigenous World Association, International Indian Treaty Council, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco (also on behalf of International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development), Justiça Global, Land is Life, Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos, Terra de Direitos, VIVAT International (also on behalf of Franciscans International and Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale).

154. At the 21st meeting, on 18 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

155. At the 21st meeting, on the same day, and at the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

156. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the representative of Brazil made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. General debate on agenda item 3

157. At the 12th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the Right to Development, Zamir Akram, presented the report of the Working Group on its twentieth session (A/HRC/42/35).

158. At the 13th meeting, on 13 September 2019, the President of the Economic and Social Council, Mona Juul, briefed the Human Rights Council on the discussions of the high-level political forum, pursuant to Council resolution 37/25.

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

159. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Open-ended intergovernmental working group to elaborate the content of an international regulatory framework, without prejudging the nature thereof, to protect human rights and ensure accountability for violations and abuses relating to the activities of private military and security companies, Nozipho Joyce Mxakato Diseko, presented the report of the working group on its first session (A/HRC/42/36).

160. At the 13th meeting, on the same day, and at the 14th meeting, on 16 September 2019, 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, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of)¹⁷ (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Cameroon, China (also on behalf of the Russian Federation, South Sudan and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Honduras and Peru), Cuba, Czechia (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Denmark (also on behalf of Azerbaijan, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Luxembourg, Portugal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Uruguay), El Salvador¹⁸ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Costa Rica, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg, Morocco, Paraguay, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and the State of Palestine), Finland¹⁹ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia), India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand²⁰ (also on behalf of Burkina Faso, Colombia and Estonia), Nigeria, Pakistan, Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru (also on behalf of Ecuador), Slovenia²¹ (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay), South Africa, Switzerland²² (also on behalf of Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia and the Republic of Moldova), Thailand²³ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)²⁴ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Botswana, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Marshall Islands, Namibia, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian

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.

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

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.

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.

Federation, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for national human rights institutions: Danish Institute for Human Rights, Office of the Ombudsman of Samoa (by video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action of Human Movement, Action on Smoking and Health, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Development Association, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Alliance Creative Community Project, Alliance internationale pour la défense des droits et des libertés, Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Asociación HazteOir.org, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association Dunenyo, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association of World Citizens, 'Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII (also on behalf of American Association of Jurists, International Confederation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, International Movement of Apostolate in the Independent Social Milieus, 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, International-Lawyers.org, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco', New Humanity, Teresian Association and World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations), Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center, British Humanist Association, Cannors International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, 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, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conectas Direitos Humanos, "Coup de pousse" Chaîne de l'espoir Nord-Sud', Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, Edmund Rice International, Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, European Centre for Law and Justice', European Union of Public Relations, Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance, France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Global Welfare Association, Groupement romand d'études des addictions (also on behalf of International Harm Reduction Association), Health and Environment Program, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Il Cenacolo, Ingénieurs du monde, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Commission of Jurists, International Educational Development, International Federation of ACAT, 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 Service for Human Rights, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.org, iuventum, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnat Va Salamat Iranian, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, 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, OIDHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Peace Brigades International Switzerland (also on behalf of World Organization against Torture and FIAN International), Prahar, Prevention Association of Social Harms, Reprieve, Réseau international des droits humains, Right Livelihood Award Foundation (also on behalf of Nazra for Feminist Studies), Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Soka Gakkai International (also on behalf of Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Catholic International Education Office, Globethics.net Foundation, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Women, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Organization for the Right to Education and Freedom of Education, International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, ONG Hope International, Teresian Association, UPR Info and World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations), Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable, Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, Villages Unis, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

161. At the 13th meeting, on 14 September 2018, the representative of Brazil made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

162. At the 15th meeting, on 16 September 2019, the representatives of China, Cuba and the Lao People's Democratic Republic made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

D. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

The human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

163. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Germany introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.1, sponsored by Germany and Spain, and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Angola, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cuba, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Kuwait, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Yemen joined the sponsors.

164. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a general comment on the draft resolution.

165. 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.

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

167. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/5).

168. At the 40th meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representatives of Australia and Egypt made statements in explanation of vote after the vote.

The role of prevention in the promotion and protection of human rights

169. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representatives of Ukraine (also on behalf of Australia, Hungary, Maldives, Morocco, Poland and Uruguay) and Uruguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.2, sponsored by Australia, Hungary, Maldives, Morocco, Poland, Ukraine and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Algeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

170. At the same meeting, the representatives of Eritrea and the Philippines made general comments on the draft resolution.

171. 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.

172. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/6).

World Programme for Human Rights Education: adoption of the plan of action for the fourth phase

173. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Slovenia, also on behalf of Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal and Thailand, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.5, sponsored by Brazil, Costa Rica, Italy, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia and Thailand, and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Angola, Bahrain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yemen joined the sponsors.

174. At the same meeting, the representative of Tunisia made a general comment on the draft resolution.

175. 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.

176. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/7).

Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

177. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.7, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Haiti, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bahrain, Botswana, China, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, Maldives, Namibia, Nicaragua, the Philippines and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

178. 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.

179. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil and Denmark, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

180. 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:

Angola, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Fiji, India, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, 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:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mexico, Peru, Togo

181. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 25 votes to 14, with 8 abstentions (resolution 42/8).

182. At the 40th meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Cuba made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote.

The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

183. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Cuba introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.8, sponsored by Cuba, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Bahrain, Botswana, Egypt, Kuwait, Nicaragua, Panama and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors.

184. 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.

185. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Denmark, on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council, made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

186. 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:

Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, 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:

Afghanistan, Brazil, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mexico

187. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 29 votes to 14, with 4 abstentions (resolution 42/9).

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences

188. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, also on behalf of Australia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.9, sponsored by Australia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Maldives, Mauritius, Mongolia, Panama, Peru, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand joined the sponsors.

189. 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.

190. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/10).

Human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice

191. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Austria introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.11, sponsored by Austria, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Latvia,

Luxembourg, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Republic of Moldova, Sweden, Thailand and Tunisia joined the sponsors.

192. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile and Iceland made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

194. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/11).

The human rights of older persons

195. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Argentina introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.13, sponsored by Argentina and Brazil, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Malawi, Malta, Montenegro, Paraguay, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, North Macedonia, Panama, Peru, Singapore and Timor-Leste joined the sponsors.

196. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria (also on behalf of Slovenia), Chile and Uruguay made general comments on the draft resolution.

197. 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.

198. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/12).

The right to social security

199. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of South Africa, also on behalf of Finland, Iceland and Namibia, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.14, sponsored by Finland, Iceland, Namibia and South Africa, and co-sponsored by Australia, Fiji, France, Haiti, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Eswatini, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Panama, Paraguay, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uruguay and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

200. 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.

201. At the same meeting, the representative of Bahrain, also on behalf of Saudi Arabia, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote. In its statement, the representative of Bahrain, also on behalf of Saudi Arabia, disassociated the respective Member States from the consensus on the tenth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

202. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/13).

Marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

203. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representatives of China (also on behalf of Denmark, France, Kenya and Mexico) and France, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.17, sponsored by China, Denmark, France, Kenya and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Angola, Argentina, the Bahamas, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uganda, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Viet Nam and Zambia joined the sponsors.

204. 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 Tunisia made general comments on the draft resolution.

205. 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.

206. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/14).

The right to privacy in the digital age

207. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representatives of Brazil and Germany introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.18, sponsored by Austria, Brazil, Germany, Liechtenstein and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chile, Czechia, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Honduras, Italy, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

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

209. 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.

210. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/15).

The right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health

211. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Brazil introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.19, sponsored by Brazil, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Iceland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay. Subsequently, Algeria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Latvia, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Macedonia, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

212. At the same meeting, the representative of India made a general comment on the draft resolution.

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 Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/16).

Human rights and transitional justice

215. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Switzerland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.20, sponsored by Argentina, Morocco and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia and Ukraine. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Hungary, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Togo, Uruguay and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

216. 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), Peru, the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution. In its statement, the representative of the Philippines disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the twentieth preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

217. 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.

218. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/17).

Terrorism and human rights

219. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representatives of Egypt and Mexico introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.23, sponsored by Egypt and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Algeria, Georgia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Subsequently,

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cyprus, France, Greece, Iraq, Japan, Malta, Morocco, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Slovenia, Uruguay and Yemen joined the sponsors.

220. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon, China, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), India, Iraq, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia made general comments on the draft resolution.

221. Also at the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/18).

Human rights and indigenous peoples

222. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Mexico, also on behalf of Guatemala, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.24, sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Paraguay and Sweden. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Panama, Peru and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

223. At the same meeting, the representatives of Peru and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution.

224. 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.

225. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/19).

Human rights and indigenous peoples: mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples

226. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Mexico (also on behalf of Guatemala) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.25, sponsored by Guatemala and Mexico, and co-sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Paraguay and Sweden. Subsequently, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Honduras, Hungary, Maldives, Montenegro, Panama, Peru and the Russian Federation joined the sponsors.

227. At the same meeting, the representative of Cameroon made a general comment on the draft resolution.

228. 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.

229. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/20).

Protection of the rights of workers exposed to hazardous substances and wastes

230. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.27, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Turkey and Ukraine. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Paraguay, Sri Lanka and the State of Palestine joined the sponsors.

231. At the same meeting, the representatives of Japan and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote

232. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/21).

Arbitrary detention

233. At the 39th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the representative of France introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.34/Rev.1, sponsored by France, and co-sponsored by Albania, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Estonia, Georgia, Honduras, Maldives, Mali, Panama, the Republic of Korea and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

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

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

236. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/22).

The right to development

237. At the 40th meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru) introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.36, sponsored by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru). Subsequently, China joined the sponsors.

238. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.36 had been orally revised.

239. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of China and India made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

240. 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.

241. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Chile, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In its statement, the representative of Chile disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the draft resolution as orally revised.

242. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Australia, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. 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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Iceland, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay

243. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 27 votes to 13, with 7 abstentions (resolution 42/23).

The question of the death penalty

244. At the 40th meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representatives of Benin (also on behalf of Belgium, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland) and the Republic of Moldova introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.36, sponsored by Belgium, Benin, Costa Rica, France, Mexico, Mongolia, the Republic of Moldova and Switzerland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Ukraine. Subsequently, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Honduras, Israel, Namibia, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, Rwanda, San Marino, South Africa, Togo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay joined the sponsors.

245. At the same meeting, the representative of Egypt introduced amendments A/HRC/42/L.39 and A/HRC/42/L.40 to draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.37.

246. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Saudi Arabia introduced amendment A/HRC/42/L.41 to draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.37.

247. At the same meeting, the representative of Singapore introduced amendment A/HRC/42/L.46 to draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.37.

248. Amendment A/HRC/42/L.39 was sponsored by Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Iraq, Lebanon, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Sudan and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/42/L.40 was sponsored by Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Subsequently, Bahrain, Iraq, Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/42/L.41 was sponsored by Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, China, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Oman, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam and Yemen, and co-sponsored by Indonesia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan and the Sudan. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Chad, Guyana, India, Iraq, Lebanon, the Philippines, Qatar and Uganda joined the sponsors. Amendment A/HRC/42/L.46 was sponsored by Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Egypt and Singapore, and co-sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Bahrain, China, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam joined the sponsors.

249. At the same meeting, the representative of Mexico made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.37.

250. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council), Eritrea, Fiji, Nepal, the Philippines, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay made general comments on the draft resolution, as well as on the proposed amendments.

251. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Iceland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/42/L.39.

252. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/42/L.39. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Tunisia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Senegal

253. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.39 by 19 votes to 23, with 4 abstentions.²⁵

254. At the same meeting, the representatives of Chile 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/42/L.40.

255. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/42/L.40. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Tunisia

256. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.40 by 14 votes to 24, with 8 abstentions.²⁶

²⁵ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

²⁶ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

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

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

In favour:

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

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Japan, Nepal, Senegal

259. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.41 by 18 votes to 23, with 5 abstentions.²⁷

260. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/42/L.46.

261. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Mexico, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/42/L.46. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Iraq, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal, Senegal, Tunisia

262. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.46 by 18 votes to 23, with 5 abstentions.²⁸

263. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, China, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia (also on behalf of Bahrain, Bangladesh, Botswana, China, Egypt, India, Jordan, Pakistan, Qatar, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates) made statements in explanation of vote before the vote. In its statement, the representative of Pakistan disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the draft resolution.

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

In favour:

²⁷ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

²⁸ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

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

Against:

Afghanistan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Egypt, India, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia

Abstaining:

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia

265. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 26 votes to 14, with 6 abstentions (resolution 42/24).²⁹

266. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Cameroon made a statement in explanation of vote after the vote. In its statement, the representative of Cameroon disassociated the Member State from the consensus on the resolution.

²⁹ The delegation of Cuba did not cast a vote.

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

A. Interactive dialogue with the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan

267. At the 14th meeting, on 16 September 2019, the Chair of the Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan, Yasmin Sooka, provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/19, an oral update.

268. At the same meeting, the representative of South Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

269. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 14th and 15th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair and members of the Commission questions:

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Belgium, Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sudan, Switzerland;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Federation of Journalists, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Reporters sans frontières international.

270. At the 15th meeting, on the same day, the Chair and the members of the Commission, Barney Afako and Andrew Clapham, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

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

271. At the 16th meeting, on 17 September 2019, the Chair of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/17, the report of the Commission (A/HRC/42/51).

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

273. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 16th and 17th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Chair and the members of the Commission questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Chile, China, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Egypt, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: 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, New Zealand, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway), 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: International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Palestinian Return Centre, Physicians for Human Rights, Stichting Ezidis, Union of Arab Jurists, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Council of Arameans (Syriacs), World Jewish Congress.

274. At the 17th meeting, on 17 September 2019, the Chair and the members of the Commission, Karen Koning Abuzayd and Hanny Megally, answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

275. At the 18th meeting, on the same day, the representatives of Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Lebanon, Qatar, Turkey and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

276. At the same meeting, the representatives of Lebanon and Turkey made statements in exercise of a second right of reply.

C. Interactive dialogue with the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi

277. At the 17th meeting, on 17 September 2019, the President of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Doudou Diène, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/14, the final report of the Commission (A/HRC/42/49).

278. At the same meeting, the member of the Commission of Inquiry on Burundi, Lucy Asuagbor, made a statement.

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

280. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 17th and 18th meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the President and the member of the Commission of Inquiry questions:

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

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, 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, Human Rights Watch, International Federation of ACAT, International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Villages Unis.

281. At the 17th and 18th meetings, on the same day, the President and the member of the Commission of Inquiry answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

D. Interactive dialogue with a special procedure mandate holder

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

282. At the 15th meeting, on 16 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Yanghee Lee, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/29, an oral progress report.

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

284. 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, Bangladesh, China, Czechia, Denmark, India, Iraq, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam;

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Human Rights Now, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International-Lawyers.org, Save the Children International.

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

E. General debate on agenda item 4

286. At the 18th meeting, on 17 September 2019, and at the 19th and 20th meetings, on 18 September 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, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Cuba (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Czechia, Denmark, Finland³⁰ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Liechtenstein, Montenegro and North Macedonia), Iceland, Japan, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Paraguay), Philippines, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)³¹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru), Venezuela³² (Bolivarian Republic of) (also on behalf of Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the

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

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.

Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Myanmar, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cambodia, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guinea Bissau, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Myanmar, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Vanuatu, 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, Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, Africa culture internationale, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Development Association, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, Agir ensemble pour les droits de l'homme, Alliance Creative Community Project, Alliance Defending Freedom (also on behalf of Jubilee Campaign), Alsalam Foundation, American Association of Jurists (also on behalf of International Association of Democratic Lawyers), Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International, Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association Dunenyo, Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, Association of World Citizens, 'Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, 'Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Association Thendral, Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII, Baha'i International Community, B'nai B'rith (also on behalf of Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations), British Humanist Association, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Africa Development and Progress, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment, Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud, Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims, China Society for Human Rights Studies, Chinese Association for International Understanding, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Conselho Indigenista Missionário, 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, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, Ensemble contre la peine de mort, Erteghe Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute, European Centre for Law and Justice', European Union of Public Relations, France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Franciscans International (also on behalf of Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale and VIVAT International), Fundación Vida – Grupo Ecológico Verde, Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, Il Cenacolo, Indian Council of Education, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Ingénieurs du monde, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Democratic Lawyers, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (Switzerland), International Council Supporting Fair

Trial and Human Rights, International Educational Development, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies, International Muslim Women's Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation and Human Rights House Foundation), International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.org, Iraqi Development Organization, iuventum, Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian, Asian Legal Resource Centre (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada), Jubilee Campaign (also on behalf of Christian Solidarity Worldwide), Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Lawyers for Lawyers (also on behalf of Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada), Liberation, 'Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, National Secular Society, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Return Centre, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Peace Brigades International Switzerland, Physicians for Human Rights, Prahar, Presse emblème campagne, Prevention Association of Social Harms, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Society for Threatened Peoples, Solidarité Suisse-Guinée, Stichting Ezidis, Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable, United Nations Association of China, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, Victorious Youths Movement, Villages Unis, Women's Human Rights International Association, World Barua Organization, World Environment and Resources Council, World Evangelical Alliance (also on behalf of Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World and Jubilee Campaign), World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

287. At the 18th meeting, on 17 September 2019, the representatives of Bahrain, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Pakistan, Turkey and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

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

289. At the 20th meeting, on 18 September 2019, the representatives of Brazil, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, the Sudan and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

290. At the 40th meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Peru, also on behalf of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, and Paraguay, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.4/Rev.1, sponsored by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Paraguay and Peru, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovenia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Austria, Croatia, Czechia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czechia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, North Macedonia,

Panama, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

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

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

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

294. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria, Cameroon, Croatia, Czechia, Cuba, Iraq, Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

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

Against:

Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Philippines, Saudi Arabia

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Fiji, India, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay

296. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 19 votes to 7, with 21 abstentions (resolution 42/25).

Situation of human rights in Burundi

297. At the 41th meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Finland, on behalf of the European Union, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.10/Rev.1, sponsored by Finland, on behalf of the European Union, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway and Ukraine. Subsequently, Iceland withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iceland joined the sponsors.

298. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia, China, Egypt and Ukraine made general comments on the draft resolution.

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

300. 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.

301. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cameroon and Iceland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

302. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Egypt, 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, Rwanda, Slovakia, Spain, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, India, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia

303. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 23 votes to 11, with 13 abstentions (resolution 42/26).

The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

304. At the 41th meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representatives 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) and Qatar introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.22, sponsored by France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, 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, Finland, Georgia, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Estonia, Japan, Maldives, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, San Marino, Slovakia and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

305. 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.

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

307. At the same meeting, the representatives of Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq and Mexico made statements in explanation of vote before the vote.

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

In favour:

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

Against:

China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Philippines

Abstaining:

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

309. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution by 27 votes to 6, with 13 abstentions (resolution 42/27).³³

³³ The delegation of Cameroon did not cast a vote.

V. Human rights bodies and mechanisms

A. Interactive dialogue with the Advisory Committee

310. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Chair of the Advisory Committee, Elizabeth Salmon, presented the reports of the Committee (A/HRC/42/52 and A/HRC/42/54).

311. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, the following made statements and asked the Chair questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola, Brazil, China, Cuba, India, Japan, Mexico (also on behalf of Australia, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and Tunisia), Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Peru (also on behalf of Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Iran (Islamic Republic of), Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: China Society for Human Rights Studies, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, iuventum

312. At the same meeting, the Chair of the Advisory Committee answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

B. Interactive dialogue with the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights on the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

313. At the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights presented the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights (A/HRC/42/30).

314. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 22nd and 23rd meetings, on the same day, the following made statements and asked the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark (also on behalf of Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Egypt, Fiji, Hungary, India, Iraq, Liechtenstein³⁴ (also on behalf of Austria, Slovenia and Switzerland), Pakistan, Philippines, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium (also on behalf of Luxembourg and the Netherlands), Canada, Costa Rica, Czechia, France, Georgia, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Maldives, Montenegro, Myanmar, Republic of Moldova, Thailand, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, State of Palestine;

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

- (c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: European Union;
- (d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI);
- (e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Alsalam Foundation, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Human Rights House Foundation, Human Rights Watch, International Service for Human Rights, Right Livelihood Award Foundation.

315. At the 23rd meeting, on the same day, the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

316. At the 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the representatives of Brazil, India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

317. At the 20th meeting, on 18 September 2019, the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Kristen Carpenter, presented the reports of the Expert Mechanism (A/HRC/42/55, A/HRC/42/56 and A/HRC/42/57).

318. At the 20th and 21st meetings, on the same day, and at the 22nd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held an interactive dialogue on the human rights of indigenous peoples under agenda items 3 and 5 (see chapter III, section B).

D. Complaint procedure

319. At the 27th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held a closed meeting of the complaint procedure.

320. At the same meeting, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on Situations, Sally Mansfield, presented the report of the Working Group on Situations on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, held in closed meetings from 28 January to 1 February 2019 and from 17 to 21 June 2019.

321. At the 28th meeting, on 23 September 2019, the President made a statement on the outcome of the meeting, stating that the Human Rights Council had examined, in its closed meeting, the reports of the Working Group on Situations on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions under the Complaint Procedure established pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007. The President added that no case had been referred by the Working Group on Situations to the Human Rights Council for action at the forty-second session.

E. General debate on agenda item 5

322. At the 23rd meeting, on 19 September 2019, at the 27th meeting, on 20 September, and at the 28th meeting, on 23 September, 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: Cameroon, China, Cuba, Finland³⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Georgia,

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

Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Turkey), India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Japan, Latvia³⁶ (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and the State of Palestine), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Portugal³⁷ (also on behalf of Angola, the Bahamas, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Fiji, Georgia, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea, Seychelles, Slovenia, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay), Thailand³⁸ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Tunisia, Uruguay (also on behalf of Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Germany, Indonesia, Ireland, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, Africa culture internationale, African Development Association, African Green Foundation International, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Amnesty International (also on behalf of Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Defence for Children International, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, International Commission of Jurists, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Service for Human Rights and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom), Article 19: International Centre against Censorship, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Asian Legal Resource Centre, Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, Association Thendral, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre Europe-tiers monde, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, European Union of Public Relations, FIAN International (also on behalf of International Service for Human Rights and Peace Brigades International Switzerland), Global Action on Aging (also on behalf of International Youth and Student

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.

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

Movement for the United Nations), Global Welfare Association, Health and Environment Program, Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, Il Cenacolo, Indian Council of South America, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, International Muslim Women's Union, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Liberation, Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms "MADA", Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Prahar, Sikh Human Rights Group, Tamil Uzhagam, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Universal Esperanto Association, Villages Unis, World Muslim Congress.

323. At the 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the representatives of Brazil, India and Pakistan made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Cooperation with the United Nations, its representatives and mechanisms in the field of human rights

324. At the 41st meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representatives of Ghana (also on behalf of Fiji, Hungary, Ireland and Uruguay) and Ireland introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.33/Rev.1, sponsored by Fiji, Ghana, Hungary, Ireland and Uruguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Subsequently, Austria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland withdrew their original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, Honduras, Israel, Maldives, Mali, Panama, Paraguay, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

325. At the same meeting, the representative of Ireland orally revised the draft resolution.

326. Also at the same meeting, the President of the Council announced that amendment A/HRC/42/L.42 to draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.33/Rev.1 as orally revised had been withdrawn by the sponsor.

327. At the same meeting, the representative of the Russian Federation introduced amendments A/HRC/42/L.43, A/HRC/42/L.44 and A/HRC/42/L.45 to draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.33/Rev.1 as orally revised.

328. Amendments A/HRC/42/L.42 and A/HRC/42/L.43 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, China, Egypt, the Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsor. Amendments A/HRC/42/L.44 and A/HRC/42/L.45 were sponsored by the Russian Federation. Subsequently, Egypt, the Philippines and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined the sponsor.

329. At the same meeting, the representative of Fiji made a statement on the proposed amendments to draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.33/Rev.1 as orally revised.

330. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina, Denmark (on behalf of States members of the European Union that are members of the Human Rights Council) and Tunisia made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised, as well as on the proposed amendments.

331. At the same meeting, the representatives of Croatia and Uruguay made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/42/L.43.

332. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Fiji, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/42/L.43. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Philippines, Saudi Arabia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa

333. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.43 by 9 votes to 26, with 12 abstentions.

334. At the same meeting, the representatives of Australia and Hungary made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/42/L.44.

335. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Fiji, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/42/L.44. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa

336. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.44 by 11 votes to 25, with 11 abstentions.

337. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechia and Fiji made statements in explanation of vote before the vote in relation to amendment A/HRC/42/L.45.

338. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of Fiji, a recorded vote was taken on amendment A/HRC/42/L.45. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Bahrain, Brazil, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, India, Philippines, Saudi Arabia

Against:

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

Abstaining:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, South Africa

339. The Human Rights Council rejected amendment A/HRC/42/L.45 by 9 votes to 26, with 12 abstentions.

340. At the same meeting, the representatives of Austria, the Bahamas, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made statements in explanation of vote before the vote on draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.33/Rev.1 as orally revised.

341. Also at the same meeting, at the request of the representative of China, a recorded vote was taken on the draft resolution as orally revised. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Chile, Croatia, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Fiji, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay

Abstaining:

Bahrain, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Eritrea, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia

342. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised by 36 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions (resolution 42/28).

VI. Universal periodic review

343. 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-third session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, held from 6 to 17 May 2019.

344. In accordance with resolution 5/1, the President recalled 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 by indicating that it either "supports" or "notes" them.

A. Consideration of the universal periodic review outcomes

345. In accordance with paragraph 14 of President's statement 8/1, section 1 below contains a summary of the views expressed on the outcome of the review by the State under review and by Member and observer States of the Human Rights Council, as well as general comments made by other stakeholders before the adoption of the outcome by the plenary.

Norway

346. The review of Norway was held on 6 May 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 Norway 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.6/33/NOR/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.6/33/NOR/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.6/33/NOR/3).

347. At its 23rd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Norway (see section C below).

348. The outcome of the review of Norway comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/3) and the views of Norway 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/42/3/Add.1).

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

349. The delegation of Norway stated that human rights have been a key priority of Norway's foreign policy. Norway has supported the universal periodic review mechanism, which has given the United Nations Member States a unique opportunity to undertake periodically a review of their human rights situation and to engage in a constructive dialogue with other Member States, national human rights institutions, representatives of civil society and other stakeholders.

350. The Government has welcomed the recommendations received during the third review of Norway, which was held in May 2019. Norway received 241 recommendations put forward by 93 States. When considering the Government's position on those recommendations, twelve ministries have provided responses to the recommendations within their areas of responsibility. The Government has accepted 176 recommendations constituting 73 percent of total number of the recommendations. Norway has already implemented thirty of those accepted recommendations. The Government has partially accepted 22 recommendations, and has not accepted 42 recommendations. The Government considered a recommendation regarding climate change going beyond the scope of the universal periodic review. Norway has submitted an addendum to the report of the Working Group on 26 August, which provided comprehensive explanations of the position of the Government on the recommendations, including partially accepted recommendations.

351. The delegation noted that the recommendations have covered a number of human rights issues and provided comments on some of them. 62 recommendations called for measures to combat discrimination, hate speech, xenophobia, racism, Islamophobia and anti-Semitism. The Government has accepted 47 of those recommendations, and partially accepted seven of them.

352. The Equality and Anti-Discrimination Act has been in force since January 2018. The Act prohibited discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion, belief, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, a leave of absence from work in connection with childbirth or adoption, and care responsibilities. The Government has been continuously working to ensure consistent implementation of anti-discrimination legislation. The Equality and Anti-discrimination Ombud has been promoting equality and preventing discrimination in all areas of society. An Anti-Discrimination Tribunal has been dealing with complaints concerning breaches of the legislation.

353. The Government has been preparing a new action plan against racism and discrimination based on ethnicity and religion, and would implement measures to counter discrimination in the workplace, the health sector, the housing market and other services.

354. The delegation stated that the Penal Code prohibited hate speech motivated by a person's skin colour, ethnic or national origin, religion or beliefs, sexual orientation, and disability. The authorities have been implementing a strategy against hate speech, which included gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity and expression. The authorities have also been implementing an action plan against anti-Semitism.

355. The delegation reported that 29 recommendations have concerned measures relating to coercion, excessive use of force, violence and abuse. The Government has accepted 22 of those recommendations.

356. The delegation reassured the commitment of Norway to continue strengthening efforts to combat domestic and sexual violence in line with several action plans related to violence and abuse, forced marriage, and female genital mutilation. In this respect, the Government has implemented various measures, including ensuring the functioning of support centres for victims of crime in all police districts, children's houses in different parts of the country and crises centre services free of charge in all municipalities. The Government has planned to establish groups specialised on domestic violence and sexual abuse in all police districts and a national cybercrime centre to strengthen the fight against internet-related abuse as well as develop an action plan to combat rape.

357. The delegation noted that 27 recommendations concerned the legal and institutional framework, in particular ratification of United Nations human rights instruments. The Government has accepted 11 of those recommendations. Norway has ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance on

22 August 2019. Thus, Norway has ratified eight out of the nine core international human rights instruments, and most of their optional protocols.

358. In 2002, the authorities had decided not to become party to the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. In August 2019, the Government has upheld this decision. Norway has ratified the core conventions of the International Labour Organization concerning the rights of workers.

359. In 2016, the Government presented a white paper on the individual communications mechanisms under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The Government concluded that it would not propose acceptance of the three mechanisms owing to uncertainty of consequences of their ratification. In January 2017, a broad majority in Parliament supported the Government's decision.

360. The delegation informed the Human Rights Council about the Government's commitment to ensure that national candidates for United Nations treaty bodies are qualified and independent. The Government would further consider a recommendation to adopt an open, merit-based process when selecting those candidates.

361. The delegation noted that 25 recommendations concerned immigration and asylum policy. The Government has accepted 15 of those recommendations, and partially accepted six of them. The Government has been pursuing a restrictive, responsible and fair immigration policy and has given a special attention to vulnerable groups of migrants and asylum seekers. A key aim of the integration policy has been to ensure that immigrants find employment or have access to education and take part in society. The most important integration measures have been ensuring access to education, Norwegian language training and other courses to give immigrants basic qualifications to take part in society. The employment rate for immigrants in Norway has been relatively high, compared to other countries. The Government has been carefully assessing all asylum applications and granted asylum to those in need of international protection.

362. In recent years, the Government has implemented various measures to ensure adequate care for unaccompanied minors in reception centres, such as increasing the number of professional care workers. Reception centres have an obligation to report any suspected mistreatment or crime against a child to the child welfare services.

363. The delegation stated that 21 recommendations have concerned the equality and rights of minorities and indigenous peoples. The Government has accepted 19 of those recommendations.

364. The delegation stated that the measures taken to combat discrimination have also addressed discrimination against Sami people and minorities. The consultation procedures between the central government and the Sámediggi (Sami Parliament) has constituted an important framework to ensure that Sami people participate in processes affecting them. The Sámediggi and other relevant Sami interest groups have the right to be consulted if new activities are being considered in Sami areas. The Sami people have a right to access to natural resources in Sami areas. There are statutory limitations on the types of activities that could be undertaken in Sami areas in order to safeguard rights of persons belonging to Sami people to develop their culture and way of life. The Government has been considering recommendations from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to improve the legal framework for Sami land, fishing and reindeer rights.

365. The Government has aimed at ensuring that national minorities play an active part in efforts to preserve and develop their language and culture. Greater awareness about national minorities and their culture could reduce discrimination, stereotypes and negative attitudes. The authorities support national minority organisations and initiatives that give greater

insight into their situation. The Government would present a white paper on national minorities in 2020.

366. Parliament has appointed a truth and reconciliation commission to examine a former assimilation policy and the injustices perpetrated against the Sami and Kven/Norwegian Finns. The preparatory work was carried out in close cooperation with organisations of Sámediggi and Kven/Norwegian Finn. The commission would submit its report to Parliament in 2022.

367. The delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Norway to implement all the recommendations accepted by the Government before its fourth universal periodic review in 2024. The delegation expressed its gratitude to all Member States that contributed to the review of Norway in May 2019 as well as the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution, the equality and anti-discrimination ombudsman and civil society representatives for their constructive contributions prior to the review.

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

368. The Norwegian National Human Rights Institution (by video message) noted with regret that Norway did not accept a recommendation to set up a mechanism tasked with mapping, assessing and coordinating measures for implementing recommendations from international human rights monitoring mechanisms, and a recommendation to end the practice of differential treatment between unaccompanied asylum seekers from 15 to 18 years old and those under 15 years of age. It welcomed that the Government had accepted recommendations on several key issues such as hate speech, hate crimes and discrimination as well as violence and abuse. The Norwegian National Human Rights Institution also welcomed that Norway had accepted a recommendation to evaluate the effects of solitary confinement in prisons with a view to reducing it and to use alternative measures whenever possible.

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

369. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Norway, 13 delegations made statements.**

370. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted with appreciation that, due to the implementation of an integration policy by Norway, migrants had managed to find employment, have access to education and participate in social life of the country. It welcomed the efforts of Norway to tackle prejudices and hate crime against minorities. It thanked Norway for its diplomatic efforts to promote negotiations and political dialogue between the Government and the opposition of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in view to finding a solution to the current crisis in the country.

371. Afghanistan noted with appreciation that Norway had accepted most of recommendations, including three recommendations put forward by Afghanistan, and in particular, a recommendation to combat all forms of discrimination, hate speech, xenophobia and islamophobia. It welcomed the commitment of Norway to give a special attention to the most vulnerable groups among migrants and asylum-seekers and to ensure the right of refugees to family reunification. It commended Norway for its efforts to promote and protect human rights.

** 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

372. Barbados noted with appreciation that Norway had shared several best practices during the review. It noted the commitment of Norway to upholding human rights, for instance, in the area of gender equality. It expected that the efforts of Norway to enhance the rights of religious and other minorities would continue.

373. Botswana welcomed measures taken by the Government to promote and protect human rights, including the amendment to the Constitution and incorporation of a number of human rights treaties into national legislation. It noted that Norway had made significant strides through the enactment and adoption of legislation and policies to ensure the implementation of recommendations from the previous review, including the adoption of the National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights in 2015.

374. Burkina Faso stated that Norway had made significant progress in the protection of human rights. However, some challenges have remained. Therefore, it welcomed the fact that Norway had accepted the majority of the recommendations, including those recommendations put forward by Burkina Faso to combat discrimination against migrants.

375. China welcomed the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations, including those recommendations put forward by China to fight racial discrimination and hate speech, protect the rights of minority groups and strengthen the accountability for human rights violations by law-enforcement personnel. It hoped that Norway would implement those commitments through specific policies and programmes and eliminate racial discrimination, xenophobia and violence and excessive use of force by police.

376. Egypt noted policies implemented by Norway concerning asylum seekers and that, in some cases, they led to asylum seekers being subjected to torture upon return to their countries. It was concerned about hate speech against Muslims and foreigners incited by the right-wing groups. It welcomed that Norway have accepted four out of five recommendations put forward by Egypt.

377. Grenada noted with appreciation the establishment of the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution and its accreditation with A status. It noted that a chapter on human rights was included in the Constitution as well as the continuous efforts of Norway to ensure gender equality and an increase in the number of women in managerial positions in the public sector.

378. India noted with appreciation the constructive engagement of Norway during the review process and the acceptance of 176 recommendations. It stated that Norway had presented overall progress in the field of human rights through human rights act, establishment of the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution and measures to ensure gender equality and combat human trafficking.

379. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted with appreciation that Norway had accepted all recommendations that it had put forward and hoped that those recommendations would be implemented. It expressed concerns about human rights violations in Norway, especially an increase in xenophobic sentiments, discrimination against and stigmatization of certain ethnic minorities as well as hate speech against Muslims, people of the African descent and asylum seekers.

380. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by Norway of two recommendations that it had put forward to expedite the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and achieve gender equality in the work place. Iraq noted with appreciation the acceptance of the majority of the recommendations put forward during the review and hoped that they would be implemented.

381. Morocco welcomed the establishment of the Norwegian National Human Rights Institution with a broad mandate to protect and promote human rights and its accreditation with A status in 2017. It noted with satisfaction the adoption of a strategic plan to promote

equal opportunities for persons with disabilities with a coordinated approach to implement their rights.

382. Nepal commended Norway for its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights at the national and international levels. It noted with appreciation the acceptance of most of the recommendations put forward during the review and Norway's commitment towards achieving equality for all in society. It encouraged Norway to continue enhancing measures to safeguard the rights and welfare of all migrants.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

383. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Norway, six other stakeholders made statements.

384. Conscience and Peace Tax International, in a joint statement co-sponsored by the Center for Global Nonkilling, noted that the Human Rights Council had highlighted the links between human rights and peace, and between climate change and human rights. However, the review of Norway had no reference to peace and conscientious objection. It noted that Norway considered a recommendation on climate change as beyond the scope of the universal periodic review. It called on Norway to set up a special peace fund to grant the right to conscientious objection to those refusing to pay for the military budget and to allow them to pay that part of their taxes in the peace fund. It also called for a status for conscientious objection to military service for professionals, including in the armed forces, private military or security companies.

385. The International Humanist and Ethical Union noted that Norway abolished the anti-blasphemy provisions of the Criminal Code in 2015 and thus, it provided an example of good practice for other States to replicate. It, however, noted problems pertaining to the constitutional protection of freedom of religion or belief. The International Humanist and Ethical Union requested Norway to amend and to include the right to freedom of religion or belief into the human rights chapter of the Constitution bringing it in line with the international and European human rights law. In respect of asylum seeking applications, it encouraged Norway to ensure equal treatment of all minorities including the non-religious.

386. The Alliance Defending Freedom noted with appreciation the positive response of Norway to recommendations to protect the integrity of the family by referring to cases when families had suffered arbitrary separation. It stated that medical professionals should not be forced to choose between their faith and their profession and that conscientious objection was a part of human rights to freedom of conscience. It stated that Norway must take progress in protecting this right.

387. Villages Unis stated that relevant ministries had followed up the recommendations put forward during the second review of Norway. It noted that Norway ratified the Council of Europe Istanbul and Lanzarote conventions. United Villages stated that the gender pay gap had been reduced over the last decade and law prohibited discrimination in wages based on gender. Employers were obliged to promote gender equality, including equal pay.

388. International-Lawyers.org noted with disappointment that Norway failed to address climate change in its national report, the human rights consequences of the fossil fuel production by Norway on poor countries. It recommended that Norway cease with greenhouse gas producing activities, work with other countries to limit warming to 1.5 degrees by 2100, provide technology on a cost-free basis to poor and developing countries who would be most hit by climate change and lead on a just transition strategy to compensate and support poor countries for the unfair burden of climate change.

389. The World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry welcomed expressed commitment of Norway to ensure the human rights of persons with disabilities. However, it

noted that there were major gaps in the implementation by Norway of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including restrictions on the legal capacity of persons with disabilities. The Mental Health Act remained discriminatory and authorized ill-treatment through forced psychiatric interventions. It regretted that Norway had not accepted recommendations calling for the withdrawal of interpretative declarations to the Convention and for the ratification of its optional protocol.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

390. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 241 recommendations received, 176 enjoy the support of Norway and 54 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another 11 recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

391. In conclusion, the delegation of Norway thanked for active participation of all actors in the review and during the adoption of the outcome of the review. The delegation has emphasised that promotion and protection of human rights remained a priority for the Norwegian Government. Although Norway has ensured significant achievements, it has still faced challenges and would continually strive to make improvements. The universal periodic process has provided a unique opportunity to address those challenges and raise awareness of the importance of strengthening national implementation.

Albania

392. The review of Albania was held on 6 May 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 Albania 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.6/33/ALB/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.6/33/ALB/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.6/33/ALB/3).

393. At its 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Albania (see section C below).

394. The outcome of the review of Albania comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/4) and the views of Albania 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/42/4/Add.1).

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

395. The delegation of Albania expressed its highest appreciation for the work of the Human Rights Council and emphasized that the universal periodic review was a unique process, providing an opportunity for States to promote and uphold human rights and universal fundamental freedoms as well as to present progress and challenges in implementing the recommendations from the previous cycle. The delegation highlighted that

the process had been a valuable exercise in taking stock of the implementation of Albania's commitments on human rights.

396. Albania was fully committed to protect and promote all human rights, and supported the integration of the human rights dimension in the agenda of the United Nations. Protection of human rights, with a focus on gender equality, freedom from domestic violence, fight against corruption, fight against trafficking, rights of the child, non-discrimination, rights of national minorities and vulnerable groups, and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights were at the core of its priorities within the framework of international obligations and the integration into the European Union. Albania was undertaking concrete steps to implement justice reform, rule of law, human rights, consolidation of democracy, and sustainable political, economic and social development in the country.

397. During the interactive dialogue, 66 delegations made statements and Albania received 197 recommendations. After the review, it had a number of consultations with governmental institutions in order to prepare its position on the recommendations received. Albania considered that most of the recommendations were being implemented, some of them had already been implemented and a number of them were yet to be implemented.

398. In total, 186 out of 197 recommendations enjoyed the support of Albania. These recommendations had already been or were being implemented. The delegation stressed that the recommendations were an important tool for the improvement of human rights in the country and expressed its commitment to implement measures and activities that would ensure the efficiency of the institutional framework for human rights and full implementation of all ratified international and national instruments. Albania was a party to all core United Nations human rights treaties and several protocols.

399. With regard to the justice reform, Albania made progress in two tracks: reevaluation of judges and prosecutors (vetting process) and the establishment of the new institutions of justice. It established the Independent Qualifications Commission, which had made rulings in total on 191 cases of qualification of judges and prosecutors. The delegation also stated that a number of candidates had applied for the position of the Prosecutor General and for the Special Structure against Corruption and Organized Crime.

400. With regard to gender equality and empowerment of women, Albania was focusing on improving its national and local policies and plans, with the aim of planning and implementing concrete actions for empowering women and advancing gender equality. It was also implementing the National Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan and increasing specialized support services for the treatment of victims / survivors of domestic violence and other forms of gender-based violence.

401. The delegation also stated that gender budgeting, capacity building of gender officers at central and local levels, a coordinated referral mechanism for domestic violence in municipalities and awareness raising campaigns on gender equality, gender-based violence and domestic violence were the areas given priority by the Government.

402. Albania adopted several laws in the field of child rights, which were accompanied by the adoption of strategic documents such as the new Action Plan, referred to in the National Agenda for Children's Rights. It was the first policy document prepared in consultation with children. All the main laws on children had taken into account the best interests of the child, and provided for the child's right to be heard, while the National Agenda for Children's Rights provided measures for the increase of children's participation.

403. The delegation highlighted that the adoption of the Code of Criminal Justice for Children strengthened the judicial system by bringing it closer to international standards. The new law on the rights and protection of the child provided for the protection of children from

economic exploitation. A National Action Plan on the protection of children from economic exploitation had also been adopted.

404. Albania had reviewed its Code of Criminal Procedure, to bring it in line with international standards. In particular, it had significantly improved the rights of victims of criminal offenses, including special provisions for victims of trafficking in human beings. The National Action Plan for Combating Trafficking had incorporated special measures to protect children and women from exploitation and abuse.

405. The delegation also emphasized that Albania was undertaking a property reform through digitalization of immovable property registration system and functioning of the State Cadastral Agency.

406. Albania significantly improved its legal and policy framework for the protection of minorities by adopting a new law on national minorities. It was now working on the secondary legislation. To date, seven by laws had already been adopted.

407. With regard to the national mechanisms on human rights, the delegation emphasized the important role played by the Ombudsman and the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination and their support in reporting under various human rights mechanisms. The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs had developed a Human Rights Action Plan and Monitoring Mechanism to facilitate the monitoring process of the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations from the second cycle. It was now preparing a new action plan to implement the recommendations from the third cycle.

408. The delegation expressed its commitment to present its mid-term report on specific recommendations.

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

409. The People's Advocate of Albania (by video message) stated that improvements must be made with regard to the adoption of a comprehensive budget for children's needs; development of inclusive social policies at the local level; capacity-building of the responsible authorities to implement children's rights; establishment of specialized services for sexually abused children and making the school system fully accessible for children with disabilities. She also noted that persons with disabilities continued to face discrimination in education, employment, access to buildings, public services and independent living. The People's Advocate was concerned that Albania's legislation did not provide for proper solutions for restitution and compensation of property. The People's Advocate also noted that gender-based violence, especially against women in the family, remained a widespread phenomenon. Creation of new shelters, consolidation of referral mechanisms, increasing access to justice, as well as prosecuting domestic violence in the full force of law were highlighted to be a priority. The People's Advocate reported that the situation in Albania's prison system continued to face problems related to poor infrastructure and living conditions, health care, as well as overcrowding.

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

410. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Albania, 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

411. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the openness of the Albanian Government during the review process with concrete responses to the questions posed and accepting the vast majority of recommendations. It noted the National Strategy for Social Protection 2015-2020 aimed at establishing broad and unified system of social protection in order to combat socio-economic inequalities and protect persons in most need. It encouraged Albania to continue strengthening its successful social policies for its people, with special focus on vulnerable sectors.

412. Algeria positively noted the measures taken by Albania to improve and consolidate human rights in particular through ratification of the majority of human rights instruments. Albania had accepted 186 out of 197 recommendations received including two recommendations made by Algeria concerning guaranteeing better protection for women and children by putting in place mechanisms that provide early warning of signs of violence as well as allocating sufficient financial resources for better social integration and protection of children in vulnerable situations in the education system.

413. Barbados commended the acceptance by Albania of various recommendations made during the review. Barbados was positive that, on the basis of the accepted recommendations, Albania would continue making improvements, including its national legal framework on gender equality and empowerment of women. It welcomed the efforts of Albania at deepening the enjoyment of human rights by its minority populations and recognized that some challenges remained.

414. China thanked Albania for accepting its recommendations and hoped that the Government would continue to promote socio-economic development and further improve people's living standards, so as to provide solid basis for the enjoyment of all human rights, further promote the rights of women and improve women's employment rate. It wished Albania continued progress in the field of human rights.

415. Egypt welcomed the measures taken to strengthen the institutional and legislative framework for human rights and to collaborate with the special procedures and the adoption of the National Strategy for Gender Equality. It also welcomed the efforts to combat trafficking and the advancement of a strategy against corruption. It further noted the implementation of the National Action Plan for Protection of Street Children and prevention of their abuse. Egypt thanked Albania for accepting its three recommendations.

416. Greece noted positively that Albania had accepted its six recommendations. Concerning the recommendations on the right to self-identification, it referred to international expertise and comments pointing to the need not to restrict the right by civil registry documentation and to do away with the threat of fine for incorrect answers on ethnic affiliation during the 2020 census. Greece noted that effective implementation of recommendation on property registration would be greatly facilitated if Albania requested international expertise to follow international standards.

417. India noted the constructive participation and engagement of Albania with 66 delegations making 197 recommendations during the review. It appreciated that Albania accepted as many as 186 recommendations, including those made by India. It also appreciated that most of the recommendations were being implemented, while some had already been implemented. It highlighted the measures presented by Albania, particularly on women, gender equality, and the rights of the child.

418. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed its disappointment that Albania chose not to consider all the recommendations presented by its delegation. It expressed its concern over the continuing abuse of Albania's territory by Monafeghin-e Khalge Organization (MKO), which had been engaging in human rights abuses in the camps in Albania. The Islamic Republic of Iran renewed its call to halt providing safe haven to the organization.

419. Iraq expressed its gratitude to Albania for accepting its recommendations concerning stepping up efforts to combat trafficking of human beings, particularly women and girls, and adopting additional measures to protect migrants and asylum seekers. It commended the acceptance by Albania of most recommendations submitted to it and hoped that Albania would implement the recommendations it accepted according to its international commitments and obligations.

420. UNHCR, delivering a statement on behalf of the United Nations country team, noted the significant efforts made by Albania in areas including LBGTI, children, youth, minorities, persons with disabilities, asylum and migration and to reduce the risk of statelessness. It also highlighted the efforts of Albania on women's rights, gender equality and gender-responsive budgeting and the National Strategy for Gender Equality. It encouraged implementation of policies against violence against women and girls. It also welcomed the justice reform and encouraged the rapid establishment of the new justice system structures. It further noted the need to ensure the independence of media, to provide the Ombudsperson with adequate resources and to pay increased attention to environmental rights.

421. Pakistan commended the Government of Albania for accepting majority of the recommendations, including its own recommendations, which were made during the session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in May 2019. It also appreciated the efforts made by Albania for promoting and protecting the rights of women and children.

422. The Russian Federation noted that its recommendations were accepted by Albania and expressed hope that, at the next cycle of the universal periodic review, Albania would inform on the measures on the penitentiary system reform and on the effective investigation of cases of trafficking in human beings and punishment of perpetrators. It hoped that, in the near future, Albania would adopt a strategy against blood feud and its root causes and that it would introduce a ban on child marriages.

423. Senegal noted with satisfaction the renewed commitment of Albania to the adoption of legislative and institutional measures relating to human rights. It welcomed the willingness of Albania to strengthen positive action for human rights, as evidenced by the ratification of the main international human rights instruments and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It also stressed the efforts of Albania to bring its national legislation in line with international obligations in the areas of protection of children, domestic violence, minorities and persons with disabilities.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

424. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Albania, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

425. The Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism requested the Government of Albania to reconsider granting refugee status to the members of the group MEK (People's Mojahedin Organization) and pay attention to the demands of those affected by the actions of MEK. It noted that granting refugee status to terrorists was a violation of international law.

426. The International Lesbian and Gay Association commended the acceptance by Albania of nine recommendations based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics and supporting the mandate of the Independent Expert on these issues. However, it regretted that Albania had not noted the recommendations relating to amending its Family Code to provide legal recognition for same-sex partnerships. There was still no legal gender recognition available in the country, as well as no trans-affirmative health services. Intersex persons remained legally invisible and unprotected. It urged Albania to make public its position on various issues related to the rights of LBGTI persons.

427. Save the Children International welcomed steps taken by the Government to realize the rights of children. It called on the Government to develop an action plan to involve relevant ministries and ensure space for civil society to engage in monitoring the implementation of universal periodic review recommendations. It encouraged the Government to prioritize implementing and disseminating the Law No. 18/2017 on Child Rights and Protection; developing tailored policy responses for children affected by blood-feuds; ensuring that child protection services are in place and accessible for marginalized and excluded children; and allocating sufficient budget to establish the representation of the Office of the Ombudsman representation in all regions of Albania.

428. The Women's Human Rights International Association congratulated Albania for hosting, since 2016, approximately 3,000 political refugees, members of the People's Mojahedin Organization (PMOI) through a multilateral agreement. It welcomed that Albania provided medical care and facilitated their settlement. It urged the Human Rights Council and its members to stand in solidarity with Albania.

429. Action Canada for Population and Development noted that specific obstacles to the realization of the right to health and to sexual and reproductive health services for vulnerable groups persisted in Albania. It welcomed therefore the acceptance by Albania of recommendations related to ensuring non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, age and HIV status, for individuals accessing healthcare services, as well as a recommendation calling for sexuality education as part of increasing access to healthcare and prevention programme. It urged Albania to ensure that comprehensive sexuality education extends to children and young people based in non-formal or out-of-school settings.

430. Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII noted that blood feuds, under the ancient Kanun code, were still alive in northern Albania. Thus, it recommended that the Government support mediation between families who are victims of this phenomenon and create a national reconciliation process through restorative justice and mediation counselling. It also urged the Government to take further measures to prevent and tackle domestic violence, forced marriage of children and extrajudicial execution due to blood feuds as well as to ensure full implementation of the Action Plan on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

431. Campagne internationale pour l'abolition des armes nucléaires regretted that Albania's stated commitment to the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons had not been accompanied by its support for the United Nations General Assembly resolution in 2016 that established the mandate for nations to negotiate the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. It called upon Albania to complete its commitment to protect human rights threatened by nuclear weapons, by signing and ratifying the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a matter of international urgency.

432. International-Lawyers.org commended the improvements made by Albania in the areas of the rights of both women and children, including greater representation in government, mothers' right to return to work after maternity leave and reversing the burden of proof in sexual harassment cases. It noted that, despite these advancements, Roma and Egyptian women and children remained two vulnerable groups. It noted that improving access to education for women would increase school enrolment and completion, delay marriage, and provide job opportunities and that access to birth control would delay the first childbirth resulting in better health outcomes. Nutrition and health services would result in improved weight, less infections and decreased mortality among children.

433. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation noted the 2017 Law on the Protection of National Minorities as a positive step, but stated that Albania had not established an action plan to address issues regarding the representation of minorities in local government units. It stated that there were no records of former and newly recognized

national minorities in Albania's civil registry. It urged the Government to respect the principle of self-identification, decrease discrimination and ensure minority's rights of access to education and minority languages.

434. The Association of World Citizens appreciated Albania taking in 3,000 Ashraf refugees and thanked the Albanian population for its openness, friendliness and hospitality towards them.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

435. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 197 recommendations received, 186 enjoyed the support of Albania, and 11 were noted.

436. In conclusion, the Albanian delegation thanked all States, which made interventions, and promised to continue its efforts in implementing recommendations in line with its international and regional commitments. The delegation also thanked the Ombudsman, the United Nations Country Team for support in the implementation process and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The delegation expressed commitment to protect and promote all human rights in accordance with its human rights obligations with the involvement of different stakeholders, including civil society organizations.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

437. The review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo was held on 7 May 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo 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.6/33/COD/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.6/33/COD/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.6/33/COD/3).

438. At its 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see section C below).

439. The outcome of the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/5) and the views of the Democratic Republic of the Congo 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/42/5/Add.1).

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

440. The head of delegation and Minister of Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, André Lite Asebea, stated that the 42nd session of the Human Rights Council was of paramount importance for his country. In addition to the adoption of the report of the universal periodic review, the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo was also to

be considered under item 10 of the Council's agenda. He welcomed the interest of Member States on the human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, through the many concerns expressed during the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

441. Following the review, several consultations were held with key stakeholders and actors at the national level, with a view to gathering their views and considerations, prior to the Government's response to the various recommendations made by different delegations within the Working Group on Universal Periodic Review.

442. The head of delegation praised the frank collaboration between the Ministry of Human Rights supported by the Inter-ministerial Committee on Human Rights, the national human rights commission, and civil society organizations through very constructive exchanges of information before, during, and after the holding of the 33rd session of the universal periodic review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The remarkable advocacy undertaken by these stakeholders in favor of the acceptance by the Government of a large number of recommendations formulated by different States was also commendable.

443. After a careful examination of each of the 267 recommendations made by the State delegations, the Democratic Republic of the Congo decided to approve 239, essentially: (i) the ratification of the main international and regional human rights instruments; (ii) strengthening the institutional framework for the promotion and protection of human rights; (iii) respect for civil and political rights (participation in political and public life for women, freedom of association, peaceful assembly and demonstration, access to justice and reparation for certain disadvantaged social categories, etc.); (iv) respect for economic, social and cultural rights (access to basic social needs); (v) respect for category rights (women, children, persons with disabilities, indigenous and pygmy peoples, persons living with albinism, etc.); and (vi) respect for collective rights (guaranteeing people, peace and security).

444. On the other hand, 28 of the 267 recommendations made by some delegations did not receive the support of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and were therefore noted. These are recommendations that were not formulated with precision by their authors, those on LGBTQs persons, the abolition of the death penalty and the standing invitation to address special procedures.

445. The position of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the 28 noted recommendations can be explained and justified by the following facts: some of the themes to which they relate are not currently relevant in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and do not constitute a concern for the national opinion. These include recommendations to ensure equal rights through laws that criminalize discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity.

446. With regard to the recommendations requesting the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 18 December 2002, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is already party to this instrument after acceding to it on 23 September 2010. This is also the case of the recommendation on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict of 25 May 2000, as the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a party to this instrument after signing it on 08 September 2000 and ratifying it on 11 November 2001.

447. Regarding recommendations for the ratification by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, they did not receive the approval of the Democratic Republic of the Congo because this question goes back to the two previous cycles of the universal periodic review. The process of abolishing the death penalty in the

Democratic Republic of the Congo has really taken off since 1999. Since then, a moratorium on the execution of the death penalty has been put in place, pending the Parliament's debate on whether or not to abolish the death sentence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Thus, since 2003, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has embarked on the process of abolishing the death penalty, observing a de facto moratorium that runs until today. The Government has resolved, for its part, to leave the appreciation of this sensitive question to the parliamentarians.

448. As for the recommendations requesting the Democratic Republic of the Congo to extend a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders, the Government reiterated its position adopted in previous cycles. In any case, the Government will consider the need for a visit and will take a stand if special circumstances require such visit.

449. With regard to the recommendation to take legal measures to protect religious minorities that would be supplemented by educational campaigns on the importance of freedom of religion or belief, the Government asserted that, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, there are no practices that discriminate against religious minorities compared to others. Freedom of worship and association is guaranteed and protected by the Constitution and laws of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

450. The head of delegation recalled that, since January 2017, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a member of the Human Rights Council. To this end, it has undertaken to behave in an exemplary manner in the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Under the leadership of the President of the Republic, Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, the Government will ensure that the human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed and recognized to citizens are respected.

451. Despite the difficult political context that the Democratic Republic of the Congo has gone through since the last universal periodic review cycle, the Government is committed to working for the improvement of the human rights situation in the country by the adoption of several measures followed by policies, plans, programmes, strategies and actions. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has also worked to restore, with the assistance of the international community, the peace and security necessary for the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the people.

452. The head of delegation, in the name of the President of the Republic and the Congolese people, thanked, through the Human Rights Council, the troop contributing countries to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He also paid respect to the memory of all those who, on behalf of the United Nations Force, lost their lives, after their commitment to the cause of peace, alongside the Congolese people.

453. Admittedly, much remains to be done to enable the great majority of fellow citizens to enjoy fully the rights and freedoms that are fundamentally guaranteed and recognized by national, regional and international human rights instruments. It is essential to recognize that significant efforts have been made so far in the last universal periodic review cycle, particularly in a number of areas and sectors of political, economic, social and cultural life.

454. This resulted in a significant improvement of the human rights normative framework in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the adoption of several legislative and regulatory measures and the establishment of structures to ensure the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights of its citizens.

455. The President of the Republic has, since his accession to the supreme office, ordered the release of several detainees and political prisoners, in order to ease the political climate in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

456. The President of the Republic was personally involved in the strategy of the response to the Ebola virus disease, which has resurfaced in some provinces of the Republic. In

addition to free primary education, which is a constitutional requirement, is now effective in the country despite some problems in its implementation.

457. The first government post-peaceful transfer of power is to ensure that there is no further impediment to freedom of association, peaceful assembly and demonstration throughout the country, despite the death of a policeman in Mbuji-Mayi and a protester of the radical opposition in Goma during the post-election violence.

458. The Government remains particularly concerned by the following issues: (i) the prosecution and conviction of alleged perpetrators of human rights violations that are still ongoing; (ii) the impunity of certain alleged perpetrators of human rights violations; (iii) corruption, which continues to gangrene the administrative and judicial apparatus; (iv) access to justice and reparation for people who are victims of human rights violations; (v) the imperative need to restore peace and security in parts of the Republic which are still under attack by armed groups.

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

459. The President of the National Human Rights Commission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mwamba Mushikonke Mwamus, expressed hope that the acceptance of the recommendations by the new government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo strengthens its commitment to improving the situation of human rights. He requested the Government to continue and further the process for the abolishment of the death penalty by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

460. He also encouraged the Government to take tangible steps to implement the recommendations made by the universal periodic review and to increase its monthly expenditure for implementing these actions. He encouraged the international community to provide the necessary support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expressed readiness to monitor the implementation of recommendations and to provide advice to the institutions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations.

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

461. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 13 delegations made statements.**

462. Botswana was encouraged by the acceptance by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of many recommendations, including those addressing the rights of persons with disabilities as well as the strengthening of democracy and governance institutions in line with its recommendations. It noted the request of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for international cooperation assistance on peace, security and international capacity building in the field of human rights.

463. Burkina Faso welcomed the acceptance by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the recommendations concerning the adoption of law on the protection and accountability of human rights defenders and the strengthening of the fight against sexual violence. It noted

** 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

that the major challenge remains the optimal implementation of the accepted recommendations.

464. China commended the Democratic Republic of the Congo for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review process. It expressed hope that the Government will continue its efforts to promote a socio-economic development and further improve its people's living standard to lay a solid foundation for its people's enjoyment of all human rights. China stated that positive measures should be continued to further protect the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

465. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea welcomed the constructive participation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the third cycle of the universal periodic review process. While taking note of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review as well as the additional information provided by the delegation, it welcomed the acceptance by the Democratic Republic of the Congo of many of the recommendations as a full demonstration of its will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

466. Djibouti thanked the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the additional presentation, which places an emphasis on its commitments as well as progress in protection and promotion of human rights. It congratulated the Democratic Republic of the Congo for accepting most of the recommendations received under the third cycle of the universal periodic review, including two recommendations made by Djibouti.

467. Egypt thanked the delegation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for accepting most of the recommendations submitted during the universal periodic review. It also commended the efforts made in a number of fields, in particular at the level of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. It noted that the Democratic Republic of the Congo has accepted most of the recommendations, including two submitted by Egypt on the rights of women and children in particular.

468. Gabon commended the cooperation between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the mechanism of the Human Rights Council illustrated by its passage through the universal periodic review. It was particularly grateful that the Democratic Republic of the Congo accepted recommendations made by Gabon. Gabon encouraged the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue its efforts in the implementation of the recommendations.

469. Germany encouraged the Democratic Republic of the Congo to implement the accepted recommendations of the universal periodic review in a timely manner and to share information on the implementation. It was worried about the general human rights situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expressed deep concern for the continued violence in parts of the country. It was concerned by the restrictions on political participation carried out by the Congolese authorities and the situation of children and adolescents. It reiterated its recommendation to forego the application of the death penalty and to ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

470. Haiti thanked the Democratic Republic of the Congo for accepting two of its recommendations on guaranteeing the full payment of taxes by all mining companies and removing barriers preventing women candidates from accessing political positions. However, it regretted that recommendation 119.45, on sufficient annual financial support for the "Baba Bora" fatherhood programme to change attitudes about masculinity and promote gender equality has been simply noted.

471. India noted that as many as 239 recommendations have been accepted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including recommendations made by India. It took note of the difficulties and obstacles encountered in the implementation of the recommendations adopted during the second cycle of the universal periodic review as recollected by the

Democratic Republic of the Congo during the review. India appreciated the adoption of acts giving effect to women's rights - and gender parity as well as to guarantee women's participation in political life.

472. Iraq expressed appreciation to the Democratic Republic of the Congo for accepting its recommendations in terms of acceding to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance as well as strengthening the human resources within the judiciary and limiting the outbreak of Ebola. It commended the acceptance of most of the recommendations by the Democratic Republic of the Congo and expressed hope that the Democratic Republic of the Congo will implement the recommendations in line with its international obligations.

473. Libya congratulated the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the adoption of three laws related to the implementation of the Rome Statutes of the International Criminal Court, establishment of various commissions of inquiry on cases of gross violations of human rights, and reforms of the judiciary. It recommended the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

474. Malawi commended the peaceful transition of power after the December 2018 general elections and the strides made in the promotion and protection of human rights in the country since the review. It noted efforts to eradicate poverty, increase employment, improve social security, combat gender based violence, address climate change issues and protect vulnerable groups. It called upon the Democratic Republic of the Congo to continue its efforts to end the insurgence and human rights violations, especially in the Goma area, and ensure the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. It expressed its commitment to continue providing support through the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

475. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 10 other stakeholders made statements.

476. The International Catholic Child Bureau noted the high number of noted recommendations, including the one on the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure, and called for operationalizing the National Council for Children.

477. Lawyers for Lawyers urged the Democratic Republic of the Congo to ensure lawyers' safety and ability to work without improper interference, to guarantee the independence of the Congolese bar associations, and to refrain from any actions frustrating lawyers' freedom of expression.

478. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom noted an urgent need to raise public awareness to end the normalisation of domestic violence, urged the Government to achieve at least 30 per cent representation of women in government, and underscored inclusion of the gender dimension in addressing child labour in mines.

479. Minority Rights Group noted that the Batwa community continued to face discrimination in their access to education and health care, with a high rate of malnutrition, disease and mortality, and called on the Democratic Republic of the Congo to adopt the 2015 draft bill to protect the rights of pygmy indigenous peoples.

480. The Right Livelihood Award Foundation, in a joint statement co-sponsored by the Lutheran World Federation, remained concerned at the systematic use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and regretted that impunity remained the norm. It called for the establishment of an international criminal court or mixed specialized chambers, a Truth Commission, and the provision of effective reparations to survivors.

481. The World Organization against Torture stated that it was important that the Government undertakes legal investigations and strong measures to follow up on the multiple reports of serious human rights violations throughout the country and undertake human rights-related structural and legislative reforms.

482. The International Service for Human Rights called on the Government to refrain from adopting restrictive laws to limit the work of human rights defenders and close civil society space, notably the bill currently under discussion at the Parliament on the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, and amendments to the 2001 NGO law.

483. The Center for Reproductive Rights, in a joint statement co-sponsored by Rutgers, noted that conflict-related sexual violence remained a concern in the eastern and central Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as victims' access to health, including sexual and reproductive health care, information and services, and recommended facilitating access for all women to safe abortion services.

484. Ensemble contre la peine de mort noted that, although the Democratic Republic of the Congo had sustained a de facto moratorium on executions since 2003, death sentences continued to be imposed, with approximately 41 sentences handed down last year. It called upon the Democratic Republic of the Congo to strengthen its efforts towards ending the practice

485. Franciscans International, in a joint statement co-sponsored by Caritas Internationalis and Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund, stated that effective implementation of the revised Mining Code, including on artisanal mining, economic and social benefits for local communities and environmental protection, was fundamental to good governance, and the fight against corruption, tax evasion, and impunity in the mining sector was an urgent necessity.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

486. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 267 recommendations received, 239 enjoyed the support of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and 28 are noted.

487. Responding to concerns expressed about women's access to the highest positions of responsibility in the State apparatus, the head of delegation asserted that the number two of the State is a woman elected as the speaker of the National Assembly. There are also women in the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, who hold the positions of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Many women are not ready to engage in politics in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The few who dare to do so have never had any difficulty in putting their candidature forward.

Côte d'Ivoire

488. The review of Côte d'Ivoire was held on 7 May 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 Côte d'Ivoire 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.6/33/CIV/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.6/33/CIV/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.6/33/CIV/3).

489. At its 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Côte d'Ivoire (see section C below).

490. The outcome of the review of Côte d'Ivoire comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/6) and the views of Côte d'Ivoire 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/42/6/Add.1).

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

491. The delegation of Côte d'Ivoire informed that following its last universal periodic review in May 2019, the Government had held national consultations with all the relevant stakeholders. The Government had met with the civil society organizations, the national human rights commission, the media, the members of the Inter-ministerial Committee for the implementation of international human rights instruments and the diplomatic missions, to finalise its position on the 20 pending recommendations.

492. Amongst these 20 recommendations, the Government had accepted nine, including seven related to the ratification of conventions, one on international cooperation, and one on the right to education.

493. The delegation then commented on the 11 noted recommendations.

494. With regard to the recommendation on the ratification of the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the delegation stated that there were no "indigenous and tribal peoples" or "indigenous and marginalized communities", within the definition of the Convention, living in Côte d'Ivoire. Thus, the recommendation on the ratification of the said Convention was not applicable.

495. With regard to the recommendations to extend a standing invitation to special procedure mandate holders, the delegation stressed that Côte d'Ivoire had never refused any visit from the special procedure mandate holders.

496. Concerning the recommendations relating to free and continuous education up to 12 years, the delegation informed that, through the law no. 2015-635 of 17 September 2015 amending law no. 95-696 of 7 September 1995 on education, Côte d'Ivoire made school mandatory between the age of six and 16. In doing so, it provided for covering partial education costs up to 11 years and it expected to cover the full cost by 2025. However, the aforementioned recommendations mentioned free education for all children over a period of 12 years. Despite to a lack of resources, Côte d'Ivoire was working gradually to aim that goal and improve its current educational system.

497. With regard to the recommendation to publish and make the report of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission public, the delegation pointed out that the report was submitted to the President of the Republic on 10 November 2014. It was published on 26 October 2016 and was currently available on the official website of the Government.

498. As for the recommendation on the selection of national candidates for election to the treaty bodies, in line with its policy, the Government continues to promote merit, excellence and equality of chances between all its citizens.

499. The delegation highlighted that Côte d'Ivoire has taken steps to launch a National Action Plan to implement the recommendations from the universal periodic review and the treaty bodies in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

500. The delegation informed that actions to implement some of the recommendations accepted in May 2019 have already been undertaken.

501. The new Penal Code was launched on 18 June 2019 to bring national legislation in line with the international legal instruments to which Côte d'Ivoire was a party, taking into consideration new provisions, such as marital rape and domestic violence.

502. Law no. 2019-570 of 26 June 2019 on marriage had established the principles of non-discrimination, equal rights and responsibility of spouses in marriage as enshrined in the Constitution.

503. The delegation referred to law no. 2019-572 of 26 June 2019 on minors to increase their protection and their best interests, in particular in filiation matters, in order to ensure their well-being.

504. Law no. 2019-573 of 26 June 2019 on inheritance provided, inter alia, an improvement of the estate rights for the surviving spouse.

505. The Commission of the Foreign Relations of the National Assembly adopted, on 1 July 2019, a Presidential Decree to allow Côte d'Ivoire to accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

506. In conclusion, the delegation reaffirmed the commitment of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to give full effect to the recommendations it had accepted during the third cycle of the universal periodic review.

507. In that context, Côte d'Ivoire requested the support of its development partners and the international community to enhance the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire to promote and protect all civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

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

508. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Côte d'Ivoire, 13 delegations made statements.**

509. The Philippines thanked Côte d'Ivoire for having accepted its recommendations on women's and children's rights and on trafficking in persons. It commended the country's commitment to the universal periodic review. It recognized the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire to further advance the promotion and protection of the rights for all and acknowledged actions to bring national legislation in line with international instruments.

510. The Russian Federation welcomed positive changes on law enforcement, made notably by upholding legislation to integrate international treaties' provisions into national laws. It noted that the vast majority of recommendations were accepted, including those from the Russian Federation, which showed the work of Côte d'Ivoire towards the promotion and protection of human rights and readiness to cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.

511. Senegal noted the ratification of various international human rights treaties and the adoption of a new Constitution in 2016. It also referred to national legislation developed to strengthen democracy and the rule of law as well as reforms of the judiciary and penitentiary systems, in addition to reforms in the sectors of health, education and the rights of women,

** 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

children and persons with disabilities. It welcomed the efforts to implement most of the recommendations.

512. Seychelles thanked the constructive engagement of Côte d'Ivoire with the universal periodic review and commended the country for accepting a large majority of recommendation, including two issued by Seychelles. It noted encouraging steps to protect and promote human rights, including progress towards the adoption of marriage laws aimed at promoting gender equality.

513. Sierra Leone commended strides made by Côte d'Ivoire in fulfilling its human rights obligations despite many challenges, as demonstrated in the legal and normative framework established following the previous review. It noted the efforts to reform the judicial and prison systems, and the National Development Plan 2016–2020. It appreciated that Côte d'Ivoire had supported three recommendations issued by Sierra Leone.

514. South Africa appreciated the acceptance by Côte d'Ivoire of its recommendations. It welcomed the new Constitution aimed at protecting human rights, civil liberties and dignity, which will contribute to strengthening democracy and the rule of law. It was encouraged by the National Development Plan and its speedy implementation.

515. The Sudan appreciated the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire to promote and protect human rights as well as the engagement with the Human Rights Council mechanisms, in particular the universal periodic review. It appreciated the acceptance of the majority of recommendations, including those issued by the Sudan, and wished success in their implementation.

516. UN Women welcomed the efforts towards economic emergence and sustainable development and encouraged the country to accelerate transformative change for gender equality. It noted the President's commitment to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and consolidate the gender parity principle by 2020. It committed to support the national efforts aimed at strengthening national capacity on gender equality and women's empowerment; the Government's efforts on strengthening the gender machinery for the institutionalization of gender equality and women's empowerment; and the development of gender statistics. It reaffirmed its readiness to assist the Government in implementing the recommendations on women's and girls' rights.

517. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland commended the acceptance of its two recommendations on the National Committee for Monitoring Actions against Trafficking, Exploitation and Child Labour, and on the right to freedom of expression. Ahead of the 2020 Presidential elections, it encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to maintain a dialogue with journalists rather than sanctioning them. It also urged Côte d'Ivoire to ensure that 2020 Presidential elections are free, fair, peaceful and in line with international best practice. A free press is essential in creating the necessary environment for credible elections. Finally, it regretted that the country did not accept its recommendation to adopt an open and merit-based process when selecting national candidates for United Nations treaty body elections.

518. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) congratulated the commitment of Côte d'Ivoire to respect women's and girls' rights as well as the adoption in 2019 of family-related new laws and of a new Criminal Code. On family planning, it encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to increase its financial allocation to family planning so that the State is able to meet its commitment to achieve 36 per cent contraceptive prevalence by 2020. It urged Côte d'Ivoire to ensure access to information and quality services on sexual and reproductive health with a gender perspective, including the adoption of a law on sexual and reproductive health, in order to counteract teenage pregnancy.

519. ''''The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted the adoption of a new Constitution in line with human rights commitments and the ratification of the Convention on the Rights

of Persons with Disabilities. It valued the quarterly money transfers made to 35,000 vulnerable families through the Productive Social Security Networks. It acknowledged the efforts to fulfil the accepted recommendations.

520. Algeria congratulated the commitment of Côte d'Ivoire to promote human rights, reflected with the adoption of new laws, and welcomed the positive reception of recommendations and observations. It referred to two of its recommendations on access to inclusive, equal and free quality education.

521. Botswana commended Côte d'Ivoire for its continued cooperation with human rights mechanisms, in particular with the Independent Expert. It welcomed the new comprehensive Constitution. It commended the country for having accepted the majority of recommendations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

522. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Côte d'Ivoire, eight other stakeholders made statements.

523. The International Catholic Child Bureau, in a joint statement co-sponsored by Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, called on Côte d'Ivoire to ensure adequate health care and food for children and pregnant women in detention and respect the time limit of pre-trial detention by increasing resources dedicated to preliminary investigations. It also called on Côte d'Ivoire to disseminate the recommendations to the State services with the protection of the rights of the child in their attribution, as well as to civil society. It also recommended the State to develop a specific plan for implementation of the recommendations.

524. The International Service for Human Rights referred to the adoption in 2017 of a decree providing the establishment of a mechanism to ensure the implementation of the 2014 law on the protection of human rights defenders and called on the State to guarantee the independence of this mechanism, taking into account article 9 of the law on the protection of women defenders. It expressed concern over a number of different articles of the Criminal Code, which stipulate sanctions against people who participate in undeclared or banned protests that contradict article 3 of the law on the protection of human rights defenders, which guarantees the right to peaceful assembly. It recommended the abrogation of these provisions. With regard to the Independent Electoral Commission, it noted that the Government work with the opposition and civil society and encouraged them to continue a political dialogue in order to put in place an independent consensus-based electoral body. It recommended the adoption of a law guaranteeing better representation of women in decision-making bodies.

525. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation noted that the right to freedom of peaceful assembly has at times been denied, particularly to the political oppositions, and remained concerned about the high fee for citizens to obtain a National ID Card, which is required for enrolment on the electoral list. CIVICUS called on the Government to conduct independent investigations for all the violations committed against journalists, human rights defenders, trade unionists and wider civil society, including break-ins into the offices of human rights organisations, and to bring perpetrators to justice.

526. International-Lawyers.org regretted to note that the engagement of children in Côte d'Ivoire in the worst forms of child labour persists in the harvesting of cocoa and coffee, sometimes as a result of human trafficking. It noted that progress is hindered by failure to constantly convene the anti-trafficking committee, and this is exacerbated by a lack of clear understanding of the appropriate role of the implementing agencies. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to continue in its efforts to combat child trafficking and child labour by regularly assembling the committee, clarifying roles and providing increased training for law enforcement and judicial officials.

527. Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers, in a joint statement co-sponsored by International Catholic Child Bureau, stated that Côte d'Ivoire must ensure that the funds allocated in the budget for juvenile justice must be correctly applied. The Government should look for true alternatives to imprisonment. It called on the Government to boost the resources available to fully and correctly implement the universal periodic review recommendations on management of juvenile justice. It strongly encouraged the Government to submit a mid-term report on the universal periodic review in two and a half years.

528. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended the adoption of the law on gender equality and the protection of human rights defenders, the reform of the Independent Electoral Commission, the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as the initiatives taken to eradicate scourge of female genital mutilation. It remained concerned by the over population and poor conditions in prisons, torture in places of detention, how minors are handled and trafficked, exploitation of migrant children in cocoa plantations, discrimination and harassment against sexual minorities. It called on the Government to fight impunity and to ensure that national reconciliation is a reality in the field in order to heal the painful wounds of the past. It stated that efforts must be deployed to better protect journalists, human rights defenders, and civil society actors in the context of elections. It encouraged Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen its cooperation with special procedure mandate holders.

529. Village Unis commended the efforts of Côte d'Ivoire in the implementation of the recommendations. It noted that Côte d'Ivoire adopted a new Constitution that promotes democratic norms and that the establishment of the Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission is a step in a right direction with a view to building a State governed by the rule of law, in which human rights, civil liberties and the dignity of the individual are better protected. It mentioned that Côte d'Ivoire has undertaken to reform its judicial and prison system and that the reforms are both legislative and structural in nature.

530. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation welcomed the first steps taken by Côte d'Ivoire and its commitment towards the fight against impunity and domestic violence. It expressed gratitude to Côte d'Ivoire for its efforts to promote reconciliation in the country. It stated that the issue of human rights remains worrying, given the serious consequence for the civilian population on ongoing conflicts in the country. It noted that solid support from the international community is critical for people of Côte d'Ivoire and society to advance on human rights protection and benefit from greater development and prosperity.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

531. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 247 recommendations received, 222 enjoyed the support of Côte d'Ivoire and 25 were noted.

532. In conclusion, the delegation reaffirmed the commitment of Côte d'Ivoire to give full effect to the recommendations it has accepted as part of its follow up to the third cycle of the universal periodic review.

533. The Ivorian authorities, headed by the President of the Republic, Alassane Ouattara, and the Prime Minister and Head of Government, Amadou Gon Coulibaly, were determined not to spare any effort, for the implementation of the recommendations accepted to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire.

Portugal

534. The review of Portugal was held on 8 May 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 Portugal 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.6/33/PRT/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.6/33/PRT/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.6/33/PRT/3).

535. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Portugal (see section C below).

536. The outcome of the review of Portugal comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/7) and the views of Portugal 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/42/7/Add.1).

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

537. The head of the delegation and Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations Office and other international organisations in Geneva, Rui Macieira, stated that Portugal was deeply committed to the promotion and protection of human rights, as enshrined in the Constitution. Achieving universal respect for all human rights was for Portugal a priority. For these reasons, Portugal had always supported the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review mechanism, which contributed to promote and defend human rights through an open dialogue between States.

538. Portugal had actively engaged in this exercise in a transparent and open manner, and considered the received recommendations very useful to enhance the areas where the country has been progressing and overcoming shortcomings. In the human rights sphere, there were no perfect countries, but countries committed to a constant path of improvement and progress towards the full realization of human rights.

539. The three reviews Portugal underwent - in 2009, 2014 and more recently in May 2019 - provided an excellent opportunity to reflect on the progress Portugal made and to set new goals for the future. Portugal recognized that the implementation of the range of received recommendations has contributed to improving the human rights situation in the country.

540. The delegation thanked the 95 delegations, which actively participated in the dialogue with Portugal, with more countries participating in the May 2019 review than in 2014. This fact demonstrated the growing recognition of the importance and effectiveness of the universal periodic review mechanism. Portugal also addressed special thanks to the troika of countries responsible for preparing the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

541. Immediately following the May 2019 review, Portugal accepted 229 of the 245 recommendations received. In the addendum to the Working Group report, Portugal ultimately accepted 231 recommendations and noted 14.

542. The delegation was pleased to note that, in general, recommendations were made on a positive tone, acknowledging Portugal's progress and efforts in many areas. Several countries praised the advances on the area of LGBTI rights. Portugal's role as coordinator of

the Group of Friends of National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRF) was commended, as well as its role in promoting social, cultural and economic rights; and its human rights approach to health, in particular to mental health, were also commended.

543. Portugal was fully committed to the promotion of women's rights and to the combat and elimination of all forms of discrimination, domestic violence and gender-based violence. In addition to the various measures and initiatives referred to during the review, in August 2019, the Portuguese Council of Ministers approved a resolution setting further measures to prevent and combat domestic violence.

544. On welcoming foreign citizens in the country, the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) 2015 placed Portugal in the second place out of 38 countries on the integration of immigrants. Portugal was one of the first States to sign the Global Compact for Migration. In August 2019, the Council of Ministers approved the National Plan for the Implementation of the Global Compact for Migration, one of the first countries in the world to do so, with the aim of moving quickly towards its implementation.

545. The delegation also emphasized the tradition and practice of cultural and interreligious dialogue in Portugal, whose good practices and day-to-day actions were recognized by several international organizations as key factors for the integration of all religions and cultures.

546. The importance that Portugal attached to the issues of racism and racial discrimination had led to significant improvements. The Committee on Equality and Against Racial Discrimination had strengthened its functions, not only receiving complaints but also instructing infringement proceedings. Additionally, many other measures were successfully taken, as reported during the review. The delegation stressed one indicator of the success of these measures: in November 2018, the European Agency for Fundamental Rights Report emphasized that Portugal has the lowest rate of racist violence in the European Union (2 per cent).

547. The elimination of the discrimination against the Roma community, together with its socio-economic integration, continued to deserve the greatest attention. Portugal revised and extended until 2022 the National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities, following an extensive consultation process, which included representatives of this community. Based on a consultation between all relevant actors, especially the fundamental role of the municipalities, the National Strategy included among its priorities the reinforcement of schooling and professional integration; the improvement of information and knowledge; access to decent housing; and the fight against discrimination.

548. Trafficking in human beings received Portugal's greatest attention, especially from the Foreign and Border Service. All victims of trafficking identified by the Borders Service were immediately notified of their status, and residence permits were issued should they wish to remain in the country.

549. Portugal has been working to effectively and permanently improve the conditions in the prisons, namely to improve access to health care, including mental health, and to regulate the use of force on prisoners by prison guards. In 2017, a Prison Requalification Plan was adopted, to be implemented in a 10-year period.

550. Education, including inclusive education, was considered as a priority area for Portugal. Several measures had been taken to promote and guarantee education for all and to reduce the rates of school dropout. Public investment in the sector had been increased.

551. Regarding children's rights, Portugal aligned itself to the United Nations Children's Fund voluntary global pledge for the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of Child.

552. The delegation underlined that the national legal framework already covered most of the noted recommendations and that matters covered by those recommendations will continue to deserve utmost attention, in particular as regards the protection of migrant workers and their families. In this connection, Portugal cannot ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families because, as is the case with other European Union Member States, these matters were no longer within exclusive national competence.

553. The delegation concluded that, over the next four years, Portugal will strive to implement, or proceed with the implementation, of the 231 accepted recommendations. This will contribute to the progress of the human rights situation in the country. Portugal will do so within the framework of the Portuguese National Human Rights Committee and in close collaboration with the civil society. Finally, the delegation pointed out that, within two years, as it was done in the past, Portugal will present an interim follow-up report on the recommendations made in the third universal periodic review cycle.

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

554. Provedor de Justiça stated that it witnessed throughout the last years the dire conditions of many people awaiting, for a long time, the provision of social benefits. That situation particularly affected people vulnerable to the negative impact of the weakness of the health system. Provedor de Justiça felt compelled to raise public awareness about that issue and the Government subsequently implemented a number of measures, the result of which was still uncertain. Provedor de Justiça was also deeply concerned by the prevalence of domestic violence and stressed the need for achieving effective preventive and restorative measures. Finally, as national preventive mechanism, following numerous visits to places of detention, Provedor de Justiça addressed the deficiencies of the penitentiary system, which could be dealt with by the Government urgently.

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

555. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Portugal, 13 delegations made statements.**

556. The Philippines thanked Portugal for accepting the three recommendations it presented in relation to addressing violence against women, discrimination against minorities and vulnerable groups, and to further strengthening the implementation of its National Strategy for the Integration of Roma Communities. It hoped that Portugal would consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in the future. It endorsed the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Portugal.

557. The Russian Federation thanked Portugal for providing information on recommendations received. It noted that most of them were accepted, including those formulated by the Russian Federation, and that Portugal had made significant progress in the field of human rights, especially in the area of preventing and combating human trafficking. The Russian Federation recommended that the Human Rights Council adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Portugal.

** 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

558. Sri Lanka noted with appreciation that Portugal has accepted 231 out of 245 recommendations received from delegations at the review in May 2019, including four out of five recommendations made by Sri Lanka. Portugal's efforts to promote quality education for all, including vulnerable groups, and to combat hate speech and raise awareness on the safe use of the internet deserved appreciation. It called upon Portugal to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

559. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela noted, *inter alia*, the ratification by Portugal of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. It recommended that Portugal reinforce the availability of affordable housing, especially for those most vulnerable and at risk of poverty and exclusion, such as low-wage workers and those living with low levels of pensions, and continue strengthening the fight against discrimination and hate speech.

560. Afghanistan noted with appreciation that Portugal accepted all the recommendations made by Afghanistan during the last review in May 2019. It also commended efforts to reduce unemployment, ensuring the right to work for youth; and efforts to fight against discrimination in education, particularly against women and girls, migrants and their families. It endorsed the adoption by the Human Rights Council of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Portugal.

561. Botswana stated that, during the review in May 2019, it commended Portugal for adopting several comprehensive human rights policies, including the National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination. It welcomed the ratification of a number of human rights instruments, including the Kampala Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. It welcomed the acceptance by Portugal of many recommendations covering a wide range of human rights issues, including two recommendations from Botswana.

562. Brazil praised Portugal for its unwavering commitment with the universal periodic review mechanism. It felt honoured for taking part in the troika that facilitated the review. It commended Portugal for accepting a high number of recommendations formulated by different countries, including those conveyed by Brazil on combating discrimination against the Roma population and on preventing and combating domestic violence. It also recognized the efforts by Portugal to incorporate human rights into domestic policies.

563. China welcomed the constructive engagement of Portugal in the universal periodic review. It commended Portugal for accepting recommendations made by China and hoped that Portugal would continue to make headways in protecting and promoting sustainable social and economic development and gender equality; protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities; combatting racial discrimination and hate speech, and protecting the rights of ethnic minorities.

564. Djibouti welcomed the support by Portugal of a large part of the recommendations made in the third universal periodic review cycle, in particularly those made by Djibouti. It observed that Portugal had noted its second recommendation but was confident that, at the appropriate time, this would be the subject of further consideration and implementation. It wished Portugal success in implementing supported recommendations and recommended the Human Rights Council to adopt the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Portugal.

565. Egypt applauded the steps taken in the protection of promotion of human rights by Portugal since the last review, particularly the plan against human trafficking as well as the adoption of the National Roma Communities Integration Strategy together with providing decent housing to counter the negative impacts of the economic crisis. It welcomed steps taken to include migrants into society, and to combat racism, racial discrimination and hate

speech. It wished Portugal success in implementing supported recommendations and in reinforcing and protecting human rights.

566. Greece welcomed the acceptance by Portugal of 94 per cent of the total recommendations it received. Greece thanked Portugal for accepting its three recommendations regarding continuing efforts in the field of trafficking victims identification, protection in the asylum procedure, implementation of measures against discriminatory gender stereotypes, and further combating discriminatory gender stereotypes and domestic violence. Greece stated that the efforts of Portugal in mainstreaming the fight against discrimination and for gender equality are laudable.

567. India noted that 231 recommendations had been accepted by Portugal, including recommendations made by India. India appreciated the constructive engagement by Portugal during the review process and took note that the recommendations accepted by Portugal were already implemented or in the process of implementation. India appreciated the new National Strategy for Equality and Non-Discrimination, which focuses on the elimination of all forms of discrimination, promotion of equal opportunities, and access to the labour market, and legislation on equal pay for equal work for men and women.

568. The Islamic Republic of Iran encouraged Portugal to make every efforts to promote all human rights in the country, in particular the rights of minorities such as Roma, Muslims, and persons of African descent. It also emphasized the need for exercising the child's rights through the adoption of necessary laws and regulations on the sale of children and child pornography in line with the content of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

569. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Portugal, four other stakeholders made statements.

570. Action Canada for Population and Development welcomed the acceptance by Portugal of the recommendation from Finland on comprehensive sexuality education, and called on Portugal to ensure that the review of the laws and policies relating to sexuality education include opportunities for meaningful participation by other relevant stakeholders and experts outside of the State. It noted that the negative effects of poor sexuality education on the knowledge and behaviour relating to sexual and reproductive health and rights were very serious, particularly as it related to unwanted pregnancy, harmful gender norms and gender based violence.

571. Foundation ECPAT International welcomed the numerous efforts of Portugal to protect children's rights, but regretted that Portugal noted 14 out of 245 recommendations, particularly those regarding the sexual exploitation of children. It urged Portugal to ensure that the recommendations accepted regarding the rights of the child will be fully implemented. It recommended that Portugal adopt and implement laws, policy and programmes providing an adequate framework to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation, based on the Guidelines regarding the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

572. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme commended the Government of Portugal for undertaking measures to combat racial discrimination and hate speech, as well as measures to safeguard the rights of ethnic minorities, and the integration of migrants. Notwithstanding these achievements, it noted that challenges remained, especially in the area of the rights of women and children. It called on the Portuguese Government to follow through with implementing pertinent recommendations it has noted, namely: to adequately address sexual violence in laws and policies; to adopt specific legal

provisions to criminalize child trafficking for sexual purposes; and to strengthen safeguards by transcribing a definition of child pornography into the Criminal Code.

573. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation welcomed the interaction of Portugal with universal periodic review recommendations on inequalities, discrimination and violence against minorities. It called on the Government of Portugal to keep to its commitments on the rights of the child, following disclosures with regard to underage migrants held at Portuguese airports. It urged Portugal to ensure the protection of the rights of the child globally, in a complementary fashion.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

574. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 245 recommendations received, 231 enjoyed the support of Portugal, and 14 were noted.

575. The head of delegation expressed the gratitude of Portugal to Human Rights Council Member States and observers, non-governmental organizations and the Portuguese national human rights institution - Provedor de Justiça. The delegation also reiterated the strong support of Portugal for the universal periodic review process at its third cycle, which played a key role within the United Nations human rights mechanisms.

Bhutan

576. The review of Bhutan was held on 8 May 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 Bhutan 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.6/33/BTN/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.6/33/BTN/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.6/33/BTN/3).

577. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Bhutan (see section C below).

578. The outcome of the review of Bhutan comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/8) and the views of Bhutan 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/42/8/Add.1).

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

579. Bhutan emphasized that it accorded high importance to the universal periodic review process. Bhutan believed that the universal periodic review was a mechanism crucial to improve the lives of people in all Member States through empowering them with universal rights.

580. Bhutan acknowledged the constructive and cooperative spirit, in which deliberations in the universal periodic review of Bhutan were held. Bhutan expressed its satisfaction that

there was positive recognition of the initiatives taken by Bhutan to further promote human rights in the country.

581. Bhutan stressed that, in accordance with the consultative nature of the universal periodic review process, the outcome of the review by the Working Group, along with the recommendations, was shared with all relevant stakeholders in Bhutan, leading to a process of extensive consultations.

582. Bhutan stated that it noted the recommendations made by several Member States to ratify the remaining core international human rights treaties. Bhutan remained committed to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and Bhutan would continue to ensure that its national legislations and policies are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.

583. Bhutan noted that the National Assembly introduced the bill to amend the Penal Code to decriminalize homosexuality and discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. The bill was unanimously adopted by the National Assembly and would be deliberated in the National Council during the upcoming session.

584. Bhutan stated that it supported the recommendation to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It reported that a draft national policy on disability was under consideration by the Government.

585. Bhutan also noted that the process leading to the submission of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to the Government would be completed by June next year and that it would be submitted for consideration to the Parliament thereafter.

586. Bhutan reiterated the reasons why it noted the recommendations to ratify the remaining core human rights conventions, primarily being the national state of readiness and the lack of resources for compliance.

587. Bhutan emphasized that it was mindful of its socio-economic development needs, which continues to be its national priority, as it was gearing up to build a resilient and sustainable economy in preparation for its graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC) category in 2023.

588. Bhutan recognized the importance of multiple platforms provided by the Human Rights Council to collaborate with human rights bodies and its special procedures in addressing human rights issues in its respective national settings. In this regard, Bhutan welcomed the visit of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to the country early this year. Bhutan has taken note of the recommendations made by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention to further address issues related to arbitrary detention and deprivation of liberty. Bhutan will consider the recommendations in positive spirit, with due regard to its national laws.

589. Bhutan noted that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aimed to end discrimination and exclusion, and reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities that undermine the potential of its people. Bhutan emphasized that it was committed to the Sustainable Development Goals, which has been adapted as 17 national key result areas.

590. Bhutan stated that climate change is a global concern that would undermine the capacity of many countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This grim outlook was especially true for Bhutan, where the effects of climate change had manifested itself in many forms with huge economic and social costs. In this regard, Bhutan noted that, while there was a global consensus that climate change affects the vulnerable and the marginalized groups the most, global action to address climate change is far from adequate.

591. Bhutan also stated that promotion of justice and rights was central tenets of good governance and that good governance was one of the central pillars of its national development philosophy of Gross National Happiness.

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

592. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bhutan, 13 delegations made statements.**

593. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in May 2019 provided a useful opportunity to better understand the policy and achievements of Bhutan in promoting and protecting human rights. It welcomed the acceptance by Bhutan of many of the recommendations, which reflects a full demonstration of its will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

594. Djibouti commended Bhutan for supporting a large number of recommendations, including the two recommendations made by Djibouti. It wished Bhutan a full success in implementing the supported recommendations.

595. Egypt encouraged Bhutan to take further measures aimed at promoting and protecting human rights in the country. It welcomed the efforts made by the Government to reduce unemployment and poverty rates and to enhance the living standards, focusing on public services, including adequate housing and education. It also welcomed the efforts to improve women's representation in society as decision-makers. It also encouraged Bhutan to make further progress in promoting and protecting human rights.

596. India appreciated the constructive and open engagement of Bhutan during the review process. It also appreciated Bhutan's cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, and efforts to increase the efficiency of monitoring and reporting for them. India noted that despite resource constraints, including limited institutional capacity, Bhutan had made progress in all socio-economic sectors such as poverty reduction, education, health, social infrastructure, and the agriculture sector. It also commended Bhutan for its commitments and activities undertaken to global agreements on environment and climate change.

597. Iraq welcomed Bhutan's acceptance of its two recommendations regarding improvement of gender equality, and strengthening of cooperation with international human rights mechanisms. It also welcomed the acceptance of a large number of recommendations and expressed its hope that Bhutan will successfully implement those supported recommendations.

598. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended Bhutan for ongoing efforts to address the issue of poverty, including the adoption of programmes in education, health, social infrastructure, and agriculture with the ultimate aim of reducing poverty. It also welcomed the continuing cooperation of Bhutan with international human rights mechanisms to further improve human rights in the country.

599. Myanmar commended Bhutan for its commitments and efforts to promote human rights, in particular, the rights of women and children, as well as poverty alleviation. It thanked Bhutan for supporting Myanmar's two recommendations relating to quality health and education services, and reducing inequality and promoting inclusive development.

** 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

600. While appreciating the commitment of Bhutan to upholding the fundamental rights of all Bhutanese people, Nepal expressed its disappointment at the continued denial by Bhutan of the Bhutanese refugee issue. It highlighted that the Bhutanese refugee problem was one of the most protracted refugee problems in the world. It also noted that most of the Bhutanese refugees in Nepal had been resettled in third countries and only a small number of refugees, most of them the elderly, were in the camps in Nepal for the last three decades. Nepal expressed the wish that the stalled bilateral process resumes and that all the remaining refugees are repatriated to Bhutan.

601. Pakistan commended Bhutan for accepting the majority of recommendations, including those made by Pakistan. It also appreciated the efforts made by Bhutan in education, health, agriculture, rule of law, good governance and anti-corruption sectors. It wished Bhutan every success in implementing supported recommendations.

602. Seychelles commended Bhutan for accepting more than 70 per cent of recommendations received, including the one issued by Seychelles regarding trafficking in persons. It also commended the country for its cooperation with special procedures, and expressed the hope that the issuance of a standing invitation would be borne in mind in the upcoming years. It positively recognized the willingness of Bhutan to set up a national human rights institution.

603. Singapore commended Bhutan for having accepted 157 recommendations, including two made by Singapore, demonstrating the Government's commitment to human rights. It referred to Bhutan's work towards graduating from being a Least Developed Country to a middle-income country by 2023. It wished Bhutan success in its efforts to implement the accepted recommendations in line with its development goals and national priorities.

604. Sri Lanka appreciated that Bhutan had accepted 157 recommendations, including three issued by Sri Lanka. It commended the Government for its sustained efforts on environmental sustainability, poverty reduction and well-being, through legal and policy interventions, as well as capacity building and institutional strengthening. It welcomed Bhutan's consistent policies, plans and programmes in public education and health care, as well as investments in infrastructure, including in rural areas. It also acknowledged ongoing steps taken by Bhutan for promoting and protecting women's rights and ensuring gender equality.

605. China thanked Bhutan for having accepted its recommendations. It hoped that the Government would continue to promote sustainable economic and social development, as well as provide a solid foundation for the enjoyment of human rights. It further encouraged Bhutan to continue efforts to eradicate poverty, particularly in rural areas, and to enhance rural infrastructure development, including farmers' income.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

606. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Bhutan, two other stakeholders made statements.

607. The World Evangelical Alliance regretted that none of the recommendations on freedom of religion or belief was accepted. It noted as positive the Government's response that registration of religious organizations was not a prerequisite for practice, and that religious groups were free to practice without registering with the Commission for Religious Organizations. Nevertheless, it further encouraged the Government to allow the registration of churches and other religious organizations so that they can organize publicly, own property, accept money, conduct outreach activities and import literature. It also called on Bhutan to invite the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief and take advantage of his expertise to assist the Government in its efforts to advance the right to freedom of religion or belief.

608. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation appreciated the engagement of Bhutan to democracy, free press, poverty reduction and national development. While acknowledging the challenges faced by the country, it stood ready to support the efforts of Bhutan in order to resolve the problem of internally displaced persons that live in neighbouring countries. It congratulated Bhutan for having engaged in reviewing laws and practices related to religious groups with a view to ensuring that all people are free to practice their religious beliefs. It further encouraged Bhutan to continue its cooperation with the Human Rights Council mechanisms, and cooperate pragmatically with United Nations agencies in several fields in order to step up the process of negotiation for the border issue, as well as the impact of climate change.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

609. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 220 recommendations received, 157 enjoyed the support of Bhutan and 63 were noted.

610. Bhutan thanked the President of the Human Rights Council for his leadership and guidance throughout the universal periodic review process. Bhutan also thanked all the Member States for participating in the review of Bhutan, in particular their support and friendship for Bhutan.

611. Bhutan also expressed its gratitude to the troika, namely Argentina, Austria and Bahrain, as well as the Secretariat at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for their support and cooperation.

612. Bhutan also thanked civil society representatives who participated in the adoption of the outcome of the universal periodic review of Bhutan. Bhutan took note of their comments and suggestions. In this connection, Bhutan highlighted that it had given increasing importance and space to civil society organizations in playing the complementary role in addressing many national issues. The number of registered civil society organizations in the country had increased significantly in recent years from 28 in 2014 to 58 in 2019. Bhutan stated that the increasing role played by them in Bhutan, particularly with regard to vulnerable groups, was also positively noted by the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention.

613. Bhutan emphasized that national civil society organizations had been agents of positive social evolution and that the Government remained committed to further strengthening its partnership with them.

614. Bhutan stated that the biggest challenge was the lack of adequate resources required to fulfil obligations arising from being a State Party to international human rights conventions. Despite challenges, the principles of universal human rights are respected and protected in Bhutan. In the meantime, the Government continues to invest in the creation of the necessary judicial infrastructure aimed at ensuring a more efficient delivery of justice.

615. Bhutan also stated that it would now focus on the implementation of the recommendations. It was committed to instituting a national mechanism with technical assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to monitor the progress of the implementation of the recommendations from this review. Bhutan expressed its gratitude to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for financial support during the universal periodic review process.

Dominica

616. The review of Dominica was held on 9 May 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 Dominica 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.6/33/DMA/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.6/33/DMA/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.6/33/DMA/3).

617. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Dominica (see section C below).

618. The outcome of the review of Dominica comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/9) and the views of Dominica 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/42/DMA/Add.1).

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

619. The delegation of Dominica extended gratitude to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Secretariat of the universal periodic review, the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, and members of the troika for their commitment and support to the universal periodic review process. Dominica especially thanked the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Commonwealth for the assistance provided over the years, particularly in preparation and presentation of its 2019 universal periodic review report.

620. More specifically, Dominica benefited in 2017 and 2019 from the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council. The delegation reiterated the importance of the Trust Fund and its sustainability to ensure that the voices of all countries are heard at the Council through universal participation.

621. Dominica fully supported the universal periodic review process and was committed to the protection and promotion of human rights of all its citizens, as enshrined in the constitution.

622. Dominica received 140 recommendations during its third universal periodic review. After careful consideration with competent authorities, out 140 recommendations, Dominica accepted 86 and noted 54. The accepted recommendations were those that intend to implement encompassing key thematic areas like climate change, gender equality, social protection, child protection, and those aimed at promoting and protecting human rights of the Kalinago people.

623. Several States called on Dominica to continue its work in gender equality, social protection and climate action. Dominica accepted all these recommendations, as there was always more that can be done in these sectors to promote sustainable and resilient development. Climate change had emerged as one of the major issues affecting countries globally and Small Island Developing States were at the forefront of combatting this multidimensional threat, which continued to negatively affect the social, economic and cultural rights. According to the delegation, States needed to strengthen efforts to enhance

action on climate change mitigation and adaptation. In this regard, Dominica extended its solidarity to the victims of Hurricane Dorian.

624. After experiencing the harsh impact of climate change post Hurricane Maria in 2017, and Tropical Storm Erika in 2015, Dominica established a roadmap to become a sustainable and climate resilient nation as outlined in its National Resilience Development Strategy 2018-2030. Among concrete actions taken by Dominica, last year, the Climate Resilience Executing Agency was launched in order to rebuild the island as the first climate resilient nation in the world, in accordance with a Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan, developed by Dominica and its partners. Dominica received several recommendations to continue its work to build a climate resilient nation. These recommendations were accepted.

625. With respect to indigenous population, Dominica was committed to improving the quality of life and opportunities for the Kalinago people and accepted related recommendations, which reflected the ongoing commitment regarding thematic areas like culture and socioeconomic sectors.

626. Additionally, in the five months since its universal periodic review, Cabinet appointed a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow up, which included representatives from various ministries. The mechanism was in the process of drafting an action plan to guide the implementation of the recommendations. Dominica will continue to seek technical and financial assistance from its regional and international partners for developing this process.

627. In addition, Dominica had ratified the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Approval had also been received from Cabinet for the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Moreover, Dominica was revising existing legislation to ensure its conformity with the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

628. Dominica will continue working steadfastly at implementing the accepted recommendations for the promotion and protection of human rights at a national level.

629. Regarding the recommendations noted, Dominica will pursue in due course, after considerable review and consultation, within resource capacities.

630. On matters relating to the ratification of international human rights conventions that Dominica is not yet a party to, Dominica wishes to analyse existing human and financial resources and legislation to ensure effective implementation of these various conventions and timely reporting on their implementation.

631. Concerning recommendations to corporal punishment, the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Development was promoting alternative disciplinary practices through the Child Friendly School initiative, in order to decrease the use of corporal punishment. Additionally, other ministries continued to implement programmes promoting alternative approaches to discipline, including the use of School-Wide Positive Behavioural Practices, as an effort for eventual elimination of corporal punishment.

632. Regarding the death penalty, as stated by the delegation, in May 2019, Dominica voted at the United Nations last year, in favour of the moratorium on the death penalty. Thus, on its 40th year of Independence Celebrations, the Prime Minister spoke specifically about starting a dialogue on capital punishment. Dominica was open to having assistance to facilitate a national dialogue on this issue. Furthermore, it remained committed to updating its legislation to reflect current day realities. However, constraint on resources made it difficult to address all of the issues in a timely manner. Dominica will continue to seek support to review legislation and prepare suggested amendments.

633. Dominica appreciated assistance from bilateral and multilateral partners and call for continued support.

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

634. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Dominica, 13 delegations made statements.**

635. Saint Kitts and Nevis welcomed that Dominica demonstrated a high level of commitment accepting many recommendations, despite the fact that Dominica was still recovering from the devastating impact of Hurricane Maria. It noted with satisfaction that Dominica developed the National Resilience Development Strategy, as well as its 5-year poverty reduction strategy and related action plan. It encouraged Dominica to continue its efforts to protect the rights of its citizens, especially throughout the rebuilding process, and called the international community to support the efforts of Dominica in building resilience.

636. Saint Lucia noted that it also benefited twice from the Voluntary Technical Assistance Trust Fund to Support the Participation of Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States in the Work of the Human Rights Council and acknowledged the positive impact of the Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States. It commended Dominica for accepting recommendations related to gender equality, social protection and climate resilience. It noted that Dominica was not deterred from working effectively to implement the recommendations accepted, despite a number of challenges, which mostly resulted from the natural disasters suffered during the past five years. It noted the commitment of Dominica to provide health care for all citizens, enacting legislation aimed at preventing and combating trafficking in persons, and developing a related Standard Operating Procedure. It reiterated its support to Dominica.

637. Serbia commended the determination of Dominica to build the world's first climate-resilient nation, as well as its decision to continue developing social protection programmes in favor of the elderly and most vulnerable persons. Serbia also noted the intention of Dominica to ratify the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Serbia encouraged Dominica to persist in its efforts to establish a national human rights institution.

638. Seychelles commended Dominica for accepting many recommendations received under its third universal periodic review. Seychelles acknowledged the important challenges related to climate change faced by Dominica, and obstacles to its genuine aspirations towards the promotion and protection of human rights. Seychelles encouraged Dominica to continue engagement with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and called on the international community to assist Dominica in addressing and mitigating such challenges.

639. UNFPA expressed its intention to support Dominica to develop a national sexual and reproductive health policy in line the government's rights-based approach to achieving universal health coverage and access. It indicated that Dominica will benefit from the current sexual and reproductive health legislative review in the Caribbean with a focus on vulnerable populations. It pledged to continue supporting Dominica's efforts relating to the improved delivery of sexuality education. It also offered to facilitate South-South cooperation between Dominica and Jamaica to learn from approaches proven to break cycles of teenage pregnancy

** 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

and poverty among the adolescent population. It also stated its commitment to support Dominica in its national recovery and rebuilding efforts in the aftermath of Hurricane Maria, including through strengthening the national capacity concerning reproductive health in emergencies issues.’

640. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela acknowledged the efforts of Dominica to implement the recommendations accepted during its second universal periodic review, despite the difficulties and negative impact of the economic crises and natural disasters. It appreciated that Dominica addresses the needs of the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, through the programme “Yes, we care”. It also welcomed the efforts of Dominica in relation to free universal education, including in rural areas.

641. The Bahamas noted that, notwithstanding the challenges faced by Dominica, its prioritization of commitments with respect to the universal periodic review was commendable. It was pleased that Dominica accepted its recommendations. It noted that Dominica has experienced catastrophic natural disasters in recent years, which have had devastating impacts on the financial and human resources of the country. It encouraged the Human Rights Council and the international community to continue to support Dominica, including its goal of becoming the world’s first climate resilient nation.

642. Barbados applauded the commitment of Dominica to enhance its resilience to climate change. It recognized that the damage caused by storms, that are increasing in intensity on account of changing weather patterns, have threatened the enjoyment of citizens of their human rights. It also encouraged Dominica, in line with its accepted recommendations, to continue implementing policies and programmes on behalf of all citizens, and especially those who are most vulnerable to the debilitating impacts of climate change, on the enjoyment of their human rights.

643. Brazil reiterated its solidarity with Dominica and welcomed the initiative of Dominica to apply the lessons learned in favor of the victims of the Hurricane Dorian. Brazil commended the criminalization of marital rape, as well as the efforts to provide home care for the elderly and critically ill patients. It encouraged Dominica to enforce adequately its National Action Plan on Child Sexual Abuse and to abolish corporal punishment against children in the justice system. It also encouraged Dominica to further address the needs of the most vulnerable persons and to adopt legislation and national policies related to the rights of persons with disabilities.

644. Chile recognized the challenges faced by Dominica, resulting from climate changes that affect disproportionately the most vulnerable population. It welcomed the Resilience Law adopted in 2018, which will contribute to recover and rebuild the country and mitigate the effects of natural disasters. It acknowledged the efforts of Dominica to strengthen its legislative frame to promote and protect human rights, and welcomed the intention of Dominica to initiate a national dialogue on the death penalty. It encouraged Dominica to continue with its efforts and to cooperation with the human rights mechanism to open dialogue spaces and to build an inclusive society.

645. China commended the active participation of Dominica in its third universal periodic review and thanked it for having accepted the recommendations made by China. It hoped that the Government will continue to promote the economic and social development, and that the social protection system will be strengthened to meet the needs of the elderly, persons with disabilities and the most vulnerable persons.

646. Cuba congratulated Dominica for having accepted a number of recommendations, thus demonstrating its commitment to the universal periodic review mechanism. It thanked, in particular, Dominica for having accepted the recommendations made by Cuba regarding the elimination of poverty and increasing health care coverage and education. Cuba wished Dominica a lot of success to implement the recommendations despite the challenges that it

faced as a Small Island Developing State, and those resulting from the negative effects of natural disasters.

647. Grenada noted the commitment of Dominica to continue the promotion of gender equality, social protection and climate action. Grenada recognized the concrete steps taken by Dominica to launch the Climate Resilience Executing Agency and to rebuild Dominica as the first climate resilient nation. Grenada also welcomed the establishment of a national mechanism for implementation and follow up.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

648. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Dominica, three other stakeholders made statements.

649. Edmund Rice International commended the intention of Dominica to become the first climate-resilient nation and its rebuilding of the infrastructure of the education system, among other positive measures taken by Dominica. However, it noted that more work needed to be done to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, domestic abuse and child pornography. It was concerned at the high level of sexual crimes, including child victims, and sexual abuse at home or school. While appreciating the Juvenile Justice Reform Project included a new piece of legislation, it noted that existing legislation must be strengthened regarding the Care and Adoption Bill and the Child Justice Bill. It was concerned that not figures had been released by the Government on how many children had received a life sentence and at the fact that juveniles were held with adults in unsanitary and poor prison conditions. It supported and reiterated the recommendations made by many States to Dominica.

650. The Center for Global Nonkilling welcomed the ratification by Dominica of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, despite the difficulties resulting from climate circumstances. While recommendations related to death penalty were noted by Dominica, it appreciated that Dominica had requested assistance for opening a national dialogue on the issue and asked all the States to support this process. It welcomed the intention of Dominica to become a climate resilient country.

651. In the view of the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, the situation in Dominica was satisfactory. However, further progress needed to be made in a number of areas. It invited Dominica to cooperate with the Human Rights Council mechanisms and set up an inquiry commission to prosecute the main perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law. It asked Dominica to abolish the death penalty and ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances. It encouraged Dominica to strengthen its measures to eliminate violence against women and children and discrimination against persons with disabilities.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

652. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 140 recommendations received, 86 enjoyed the support of Dominica, and 54 were noted.

653. To conclude, Dominica thanked all the States, the Secretariat of the universal periodic review and civil society for their feedback, which will be taken into consideration when drafting an action plan for the implementation of the recommendations. Dominica finally reaffirmed its commitment to the Human Rights Council.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

654. The review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on 9 May 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 Democratic People's Republic of Korea 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.6/33/PRK/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.6/33/PRK/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.6/33/PRK/3).

655. At its 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see section C below).

656. The outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/10) and the views of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 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/42/10/Add.1).

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

657. The head of delegation and Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations Office at Geneva, Han Tae Song, stated that the universal periodic review mechanism had widely been acknowledged as an effective process encouraging dialogue and cooperation and making real contribution to worldwide protection and promotion of human rights.

658. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had not supported outright 63 recommendations out of the 262 recommendations made during the review, as they severely distorted the human rights situation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and were based on false information which were fabricated by the hostile forces and sought ulterior political purposes. Serious examination of the remaining 199 recommendations had been undertaken in a series of broad consultations among relevant Ministries, social and academic organizations and the position of the Government was taken on that basis.

659. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had accepted a large number of recommendations proceeding from its noble mission to constantly protect and promote human rights of the people as well as from its consistent stand to engage in genuine dialogue and cooperation in the field of human rights. The majority of the accepted recommendations assessed the human rights situation in the country in an objective manner and encouraged its effort for the protection and promotion of human rights. Many of those recommendations were in the process of implementation, in conformity with the prevailing reality in the country with concrete follow-up measures to be entailed in the future.

660. Many states had recommended to perfect domestic laws on human rights protection and promotion and further improve general conditions for the enjoyment of human rights. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would intensify its effort for the protection and

promotion of human rights by further developing and improving, in all fields of social life, its legal system that had embodied the human-centred Juche idea.

661. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would push ahead with economic construction and secure material conditions enough for the entire people to fully enjoy their economic, social and cultural rights. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to pay special attention to the protection and promotion of human rights of the vulnerable groups including women, children, old persons and persons with disabilities and take necessary measures. It would also attach equal importance to all areas of human rights such as human rights education, prevention of natural disasters, protection and promotion of the rights to health and food, raising the quality of education, reduction of the gaps between rural and urban areas, creation of material conditions for better enjoyment of human rights and the promotion of sustainable socio-economic development, and take legislative, judicial and administrative measures.

662. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to fulfil its obligations as a party to several core international human rights instruments, while giving careful consideration to the accession to other instruments to which it is not yet a party.

663. It would also seriously approach the issues relating to technical cooperation and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and seek ways to address them on the principle of respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and reciprocity.

664. It would also participate in the meeting for consideration of its initial report on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and engage in constructive dialogue.

665. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea had also noted a considerable number of recommendations, which could not be implemented easily in the near future. It would consider full implementation of the recommendations once conditions and environment were provided in the future.

666. It did also not support some recommendations in the interests of safeguarding its dignity and national sovereignty and opposing the politicization, selectivity and double standards in the human rights field. The concerned recommendations did not conform to the national laws and prevailing reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

667. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would continue to work towards further consolidation and development of its system for protection and promotion of human rights commensurate with the reality of the country and the aspirations of the people. It would also continue to fulfil its obligations in the international human rights field and, through genuine dialogue and cooperation, actively contribute to the protection and promotion of human rights throughout the world.

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

668. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, 13 delegations made statements.**

669. Cuba welcomed the acceptance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of all recommendations made by Cuba, related to strengthening measures to guarantee the

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wellbeing of the population, in particular children, women, elderly people and persons with disabilities.

670. China commended the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for developing and implementing a five-year national strategy for economic development and continuing to improve people's living standards. It thanked the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's for having accepted the recommendations made by China.

671. Ethiopia recognized the positive steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in ratifying international instruments and the enactment of human rights-related laws, establishment of secondary technical schools and the nationwide telemedicine system measures. It stated that adherence to international human rights obligations could best be promoted through a continuous investment in capacity building and institutional frameworks in which the role and support of the international community was paramount.

672. Haiti welcomed the acceptance by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its recommendation on the establishment of closer relations with African people and persons of African descent, including by organizing cultural exchanges in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It expressed its willingness to cooperate with the authorities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in this regard.

673. The Islamic Republic of Iran encouraged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enhance national capacity building and to develop human resources, including through training and awareness raising. It stated that the imposition of economic sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had direct adverse impacts on the efforts to protect the human rights of the Korean people, particularly the right to life, health, education and food.

674. Iraq recognized that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accepted its recommendation regarding the ratification of core human rights conventions and the promotion of freedom of opinion and expression and the right to privacy.

675. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the efforts taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to further strengthen the protection and promotion of human rights for its people in spite of challenges and difficulties, especially unilateral coercive measures imposed by some States. The Lao People's Democratic Republic congratulated the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its commitments to enhance the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities.

676. Myanmar thanked the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for accepting three recommendations made by Myanmar, regarding human right awareness raising activities, cooperation with international organizations in health, education, food security areas, and improvement of the quality of technical and vocational education and training.

677. Nepal welcomed the efforts made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in ensuring the enjoyment of rights by women, children and persons with disabilities while taking measures for improving social services, notably in the health and education sectors.

678. The Republic of Korea, while noting with appreciation that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea accepted the recommendation concerning separated families, emphasized again that the issue of separated families was an urgent humanitarian and human rights issue. It was looking forward to additional reunions including video reunions and the exchange of video messages.

679. The Russian Federation noted with satisfaction steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the improvement of national human rights legislation based on recommendations it had received within the context of the previous universal periodic review. It was indicative of the work by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to

improve the protection of human rights, as well as its readiness to further cooperate with international mechanisms.

680. Singapore acknowledged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's constructive engagement in the dialogue on its national policies and efforts to promote and protect human rights in accordance with its international obligations. Singapore noted that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has accepted its recommendation to adopt more measures to allow persons with disabilities to participate more widely in society.

681. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide housing and free education. It highlighted the spirit of positive cooperation shown by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the universal periodic review and human rights mechanisms.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

682. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, four other stakeholders made statements.

683. Christian Solidarity Worldwide welcomed recommendations relating to the right to freedom of religion or belief made during the universal periodic review process. It stated that any citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who expressed an opinion or belief that differed from those of the government faced severe punishment. Witness testimonies indicated that many Christians had been detained in prison camps where they endured dire living conditions and brutal torture. It was highly concerned that the Government had rejected recommendations from twelve States calling for an end to arbitrary detention and the use of prison camps, and continued to call on the Government to release all persons currently detained in these camps and to provide for their physical, mental, and social rehabilitation. It was also concerned that the Government had chosen not to accept a recommendation to decriminalize the possession and distribution of religious texts. It called on the Government to ensure that the right to freedom of religion or belief was fully respected and that no individual was subject to punishment, including capital punishment, due to manifesting their religious beliefs. It was concerned that the Government had not accepted recommendations to abolish the *songbun* social political classification system, under which the Government had categorized Christians as a hostile class. As a result, many citizens found to believe and practice Christianity or to have witnessed Christian activities were persecuted. It urged the Government to reconsider these recommendations and abolish the *songbun* system immediately.

684. The Center for Global Nonkilling noted that, when the Democratic People's Republic of Korea joined the United Nations in 1991, the country had endorsed article 4 of the United Nations Charter and committed to being a peace-loving country. It encouraged the Government to pursue, on a swift pace and in good faith, the peace process started in 2018. It recalled that the peace conference planned in the 1953 Armistice Agreement had not yet taken place, and that many peace and disarmament treaties still needed to be ratified. It sincerely hoped that dignity and freedom, as necessary tools of wellbeing for all, would progress until the next review.

685. United Nations Watch stated that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was isolated from the rest of the world and that the Government had set up a surveillance system of its citizens, who did not enjoy any freedom. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press were non-existent, with the country occupying the last position on the World Press Freedom Index. The mere fact of consulting foreign media could send a citizen to prison. It stated that freedom of worship was also non-existent, that prisoners were victims of torture, and that women were particularly vulnerable to sexual abuse. It furthermore stated that the Government practiced public executions, which family members, including children, were

often required to witness. It stated that the universal periodic review report was not reflective of these issues.

686. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that the death penalty was the cruellest and most inhuman and degrading treatment. It violated the right to life as recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. One State after another had abolished the death penalty, and therefore only a minority of countries in the world continued to use the death penalty. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was continuing to present capital punishment as a solution to crime without dealing with the fundamental reasons for violent crime, and was not reforming its inadequate justice system. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation was categorically opposed to the death penalty in all circumstances. It called upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to implement laws to abolish the systematic application of the death penalty for murders and to make psychiatric examinations obligatory for persons accused of this crime.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

687. The President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 262 recommendations received, 132 enjoyed the support of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and 130 were noted.

688. The head of delegation thanked delegations for positive, constructive and encouraging comments, but regretted that some comments were far from the reality on the ground with misunderstanding and prejudice towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

689. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remained consistent in its position to protect and promote genuine human rights and fundamental freedoms for all people, in conformity with its supreme principle of giving priority to the interests and convenience of the people. At the same time, it would continue to strongly reject the politicization, selectivity and double standards of human rights and, in particular, the politically motivated accusations against the country based on false information fabricated by hostile forces.

690. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was of the view that the universal periodic review was the most effective and successful mechanism within the United Nations human rights system, dealing with the human rights situation of all countries on an equal footing with respectful and constructive dialogue and engagement.

691. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea would make its utmost effort to fully implement the recommendations it received during the third universal periodic review, in good faith through constructive dialogue and cooperation in the field of human rights.

Brunei Darussalam

692. The review of Brunei Darussalam was held on 10 May 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 Brunei Darussalam 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.6/33/BRN/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.6/33/BRN/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.6/33/BRN/3).

693. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam (see section C below).

694. The outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/11) and the views of Brunei Darussalam 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/42/11/Add.1).

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

695. The head of delegation of Brunei Darussalam expressed her appreciation to the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, particularly its troika members (Bangladesh, Bulgaria, and Peru), as well as members of the Secretariat for facilitating its review in May 2019. Brunei Darussalam continued to attach great importance to the universal periodic review process, as it gave Brunei Darussalam the opportunity to share its national achievements and progress in the promotion and protection of human rights since its last review.

696. The head of delegation reiterated the opening statement delivered in May 2019, in which Brunei Darussalam underscored the commitment of the Government, particularly in continuing to ensure that all citizens enjoy a high standard of living, with the provision of healthcare, education, food, water and housing, in a safe and secure environment with respect of their dignity.

697. Brunei Darussalam reaffirmed that it strives to continue to uphold its rich heritage of tradition and culture and strengthen the peaceful harmonious society, which it has preserved through generations of strong family values and community life that form the very foundation of its identity.

698. Brunei Darussalam was pleased that it shared its perspectives and progress in May 2019 and thanked all delegations for their constructive participation in its review. It hoped that everyone had gained a better understanding of the country, and the extensive and continuing efforts by the Government to ensure the continued well-being of its people.

699. The head of delegation informed that Brunei Darussalam has carefully considered all the 220 recommendations, following extensive consultations with all relevant stakeholders responsible in the implementation process, and was pleased to inform the Human Rights Council that Brunei Darussalam has accepted 108 of the recommendations. In addition, Brunei Darussalam also partially accepts seven other recommendations. Nevertheless, as much as it acknowledged the evolution and progress of human rights standards, she stated that Brunei Darussalam was not able to accept 81 recommendations, because they were contrary to its values, norms, culture and traditions, in its efforts to preserve peace and harmony of its society, as it continued to live side by side in this diverse multi-religious, multi-cultural and multi-racial world. Brunei Darussalam provided written explanations on its position on all recommendations in the addendum document A/HRC/42/11/Add.1.

700. The head of delegation noted that in its last report, Brunei Darussalam shared with the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review the achievements and the progress that it has made towards the promotion and protection of human rights in Brunei Darussalam. It reaffirmed that it will continue to enhance its efforts to strengthen its national capacities including collaboration with local non-governmental organizations, other Governments, as well as regional and international inter-governmental organisations.

701. The head of delegation reiterated that, as announced in May 2019, Brunei Darussalam is working to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which Brunei Darussalam signed in 2015.

702. Finally, on behalf of the delegation of Brunei Darussalam, she expressed again her appreciation to all the delegations who have participated in its review.

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

703. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam, 13 delegations made statements.**

704. Singapore commended Brunei Darussalam for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review process, and its acceptance of 108 recommendations, including two recommendations from Singapore. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to fully implement its accepted recommendations ahead of its next universal periodic review, in coordination and consultation with all relevant stakeholders. It welcomed the assurances by Brunei Darussalam that ensuring the well-being and prosperity of its people in all aspects, including education, healthcare, housing, clean water, and social welfare, remained an absolute priority for the Government. In particular, it positively noted the commitment of Brunei Darussalam that, in promoting and protecting the human rights of its people, no one will be left behind, especially persons with disabilities, older persons, women and children. It wished Brunei Darussalam success in continuing to provide for the needs of its diverse population, and achieving its development goals.

705. Sri Lanka commended Brunei Darussalam for its constructive engagement during the third cycle of the universal periodic review in May 2019. It noted that, out of the 220 recommendations received, it accepted 108, including two recommendations made by Sri Lanka. It welcomed the intention of Brunei Darussalam to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as expressed by the delegation at the conclusion of its review in May. As an early achiever of the Millennium Development Goals, Sri Lanka hoped that Brunei Darussalam would successfully move towards achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well, thus ensuring economic and social wellbeing, reduced inequalities, and respect for human rights for all its people.

706. The Sudan appreciated the efforts undertaken by Brunei Darussalam within the framework of the promotion and protection of human rights by accepting an appreciated number of recommendations during the third cycle of the review, particularly those presented by the Sudan. It hoped that the efforts of Brunei Darussalam would be successful with such efforts in the implementation of these recommendations for their positive impact on the promotion and protection of human rights.

707. Thailand appreciated the ongoing efforts of Brunei Darussalam to promote and protect human rights, enhance various aspects of social welfare and ensure that no one would be left behind in sustainable development. It welcomed the acceptance of its recommendations by Brunei Darussalam on strengthening the mutually reinforcing links and synergies between human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as on ensuring the effective implementation of the Health System and Infrastructure Master Plan. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to consider conducting a voluntary mid-term review and sustaining regular

** 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

dialogue with relevant national stakeholders, with a view to keeping the momentum for effective universal periodic review implementation.

708. The United Arab Emirates highly appreciated the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of most of the recommendations contained in the outcome report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review. It also commended the important steps taken by Brunei Darussalam in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It appreciated the continued efforts of Brunei Darussalam to establish the principles of good governance and the rule of law, by taking important measures in all areas of human rights, which will preserve the citizens' dignity and achieve equality and social justice. It also appreciated the efforts of Brunei Darussalam to continue working to promote human rights in accordance with international standards.

709. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of its recommendation to strengthen measures to investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible for modern slavery offences and to ensure adequate victim protection and care. It appreciated the assurances provided by the Sultan regarding the introduction of the Sharia Penal Code. It noted that the partial acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of its recommendation to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment without reservations is a welcomed step and commended accepting similar recommendations. It welcomed the commitment to respect individual privacy and urged Brunei Darussalam to formalise it for all, including LGBT people as well as to ensure that laws of Brunei Darussalam do not discriminate on these grounds. It urged Brunei Darussalam to reform its statutory punishments and repeal legislation imposing a state of emergency and associated restrictions, including those on the media.

710. China thanked Brunei Darussalam for accepting its recommendations and hoped that the Government will continue to promote sustainable economic and social development to further improve people's living standard, to better protect the rights of elderly persons and to improve their wellbeing at social security level. It encouraged the Government to better protect the rights of persons with disabilities as well as to continue to provide life skill training to them and improve their employment level.

711. Viet Nam commended Brunei Darussalam for its strong commitment to the universal periodic review process and its continuous efforts to promote and protect human rights. It noted with satisfaction the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of all three recommendations made by Viet Nam concerning the promotion and protection of human rights of persons with disabilities and the elder persons as well as the request for sharing experiences in relation to the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

712. Afghanistan noted that Brunei Darussalam accepted only one recommendation provided by Afghanistan on the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It hoped that this recommendation will be duly implemented. It acknowledged the efforts of the Government to improve women's participation in politics; however, regretfully, Brunei Darussalam noted its recommendation to promote women's participation in the work force by adopting comprehensive legislation that combats discrimination and sexual harassment at the workplace and eliminates the persisting gender wage gap. It underscored that the Government of Brunei Darussalam did not accept recommendations on the ratification of a wide range of international human rights instruments.

713. Algeria welcomed the efforts made by Brunei Darussalam to implement the national policy of empowering low-income households and promoting economic integration of all population categories. It appreciated the acceptance by Brunei Darussalam of two of its recommendations on the development of a comprehensive strategy for the inclusion of

children with disabilities, as well as the implementation of measures to apply the minimum age of work to all types of work, including work performed outside a contract of employment. Algeria wished Brunei Darussalam every success in its efforts to implement the various accepted recommendations.

714. Bahrain commended Brunei Darussalam for its constructive participation in the universal periodic review process. It welcomed the positive responses towards the recommendations received during the third cycle of its universal periodic review and its adoption of the long-term development framework under Brunei Vision 2035. Bahrain hoped that Brunei Darussalam has gained much from its participation in the universal periodic review and will continue to fully implement the accepted recommendations.

715. Belgium appreciated the efforts of Brunei Darussalam to implement the recommendations of previous cycles and appreciated that Brunei Darussalam accepted the recommendation made by Belgium to ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Belgium was interested to know what concrete measures are envisaged to implement this recommendation and would be attentive to its implementation. Belgium noted that its other recommendations, which it considered important, have not been accepted, particularly those that proposed the ratification of the core international human rights instruments, on civil and political rights, on economic, social and cultural rights, on the elimination of all forms racial discrimination, and on the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance. Additionally, Brunei Darussalam noted other recommendations to decriminalize same-sex sexual conduct between consenting adults, to maintain a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty, and to revoke the Shariah Penal Code, which foresees the death penalty. It invited Brunei Darussalam to reconsider its position.

716. Bhutan appreciated the constructive engagement by Brunei Darussalam during the review. It thanked Brunei Darussalam for accepting the recommendations made by Bhutan, which mainly pertained to the welfare of women and children. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to continue its efforts in improving the rights of women and children.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

717. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam, six other stakeholders made statements.

718. The International Humanist and Ethical Union stated that it was left confused while reading that Brunei Darussalam highly regarded the importance of freedom of religion of its population, not only because it introduced a Sharia Penal Code which contained a range of provisions that restricted the right to freedom of religion or belief, but because, under its Islamic Religious Council Act, anyone who teaches or promotes "deviant" beliefs or practices in public, may be punished. It considered the decision to extend the moratorium on the death penalty to crimes in the new Penal Code including adultery, homosexuality, apostasy or blasphemy insufficient and these acts need to be decriminalised. It considered that the provisions for corporal punishment in its new Penal Code would be suspended once Brunei Darussalam has ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as planned. It argued against the explanation provided by Brunei Darussalam for rejecting recommendations on decriminalising same-sex relations, for reasons that the job of law should be to protect people in the society and their freedom to believe whatever their faith, or lack thereof. The same applied to blasphemy laws as religions do not have rights, but people do.

719. The Center for Global Nonkilling stated that nonkilling is not an abstract goal, as all are all given a life, for free and in gratitude for the given life, the best that can be done is to similarly grant a life to each and all. It considered that nonkilling is a measurable goal and

unwanted or self-inflicted deaths are largely preventable. But the preservation and enhancement of life is also based on fundamental and sometimes legal values. It noted that Brunei Darussalam has a strong agenda ahead to commit itself to life, life enhancement and preservation of life. It considered that ratification of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty are not minor tasks to undertake. It hoped Brunei Darussalam would start soon. Refusing to sign the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide is somehow negating the right of life of each and all of those on the planet. It considered it unacceptable that Brunei Darussalam is only the second country refusing to sign the Convention.

720. Ingénieurs du monde stated that Brunei Darussalam has finalized the adoption of the new Sharia-based Penal Code, which is in total contradiction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international law, as it respects neither human rights nor fundamental freedoms but legally encourages torture and corporal punishment. Concerning the rights of the child, it expressed with concern that, the State authorizes flogging, death penalty, stoning of Bruneian children, and criminalizes the fact of exposing the Muslim children to the beliefs and practices of another religion. It stated that the recommendations from the States are not enough and measures must be taken. Civil Society cannot act alone. It called on the Human Rights Council and United Nations bodies to demand that Brunei Darussalam explicitly prohibit death sentences, torture, life imprisonment for children and that it acts in accordance with international law, the protection of human rights, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child that it signed.

721. International-Lawyers.org expressed concerns outlined in the recommendations stating that the transformation through the 2035 vision will take a worrying turn if the Penal Code Order 2013 continues to be implemented in its current format. It stated that several provisions in this Penal Code allow for disproportionate, inhumane and degrading punishments. It also noted that children are able to receive life imprisonment and corporal punishment as sentence with the low age of criminal responsibility set as seven years. It also stated that the acts of adultery and homosexuality are punishable with the death penalty and women can be stoned to death for adultery. It urged the Government to amend or repeal these and stated that the reintroduction of the death penalty is a step back. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to join other treaties and tangibly reaffirm its commitment to progressing human rights. It also encouraged Brunei Darussalam to commit to creating a national independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles.

722. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation stated that Brunei Darussalam was considered for decades an absolute rule. It has always been thanks to its relative wealth, immune from the social unrests that the States in South East Asia have witnessed. Now with the new system of reforming the Penal Code, it was seen as a major step backwards, towards applying brutal sanctions from the Middle Ages, which has no place in the modern world in the 21st century. It called on the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam to abolish the criminal penalties under the Penal Code of 2013, which undermined the freedoms of religion and expression, prohibition of torture, and others cruel or degrading treatment or punishment. It encouraged Brunei Darussalam to abide by the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and to ratify the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

723. The Center for Inquiry stated that Brunei Darussalam introduced a revised Sharia-based Penal Code and that, instead of removing the sanctions against actions that should not be treated as crimes, Brunei Darussalam has tightened its human rights violating legislation. It stated that Brunei Darussalam remained one of the just over two dozen countries penalising

apostasy also, its blasphemy legislation punishes peaceful criticism of religious ideas and outlaws all publications considered to be contrary to State recognised religious laws. It stated that these anti-modern laws clearly discriminate against atheists and other nonreligious people and suppress individual freedoms. It also noted that it is high time that Brunei Darussalam catapults itself into modernity also concerning valuing human rights and guarantees its people freedom of expression and freedom of religion or belief.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

724. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 220 recommendations received, 108 enjoy the support of Brunei Darussalam and 105 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another seven recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

725. The head of delegation thanked all representatives from Member and Observer States of the Human Rights Council as well as the various non-governmental organizations representatives for their participation today. Brunei Darussalam appreciated all the comments and suggestions made by Member States, particularly the recognition of the achievements and progress made by Brunei Darussalam in the promotion and protection of human rights. The Government of Brunei Darussalam was committed to continuing its efforts to improve the lives of the people of Brunei Darussalam in line with their National Vision 2035.

726. Brunei Darussalam reiterated that, as a member of the international community, it will continue to uphold the values of friendship, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and cooperation. Brunei Darussalam reaffirmed the importance of multilateralism and remained open to constructive engagement and cooperation, including in capacity building, with other countries as well as partners, for the promotion and protection of human rights.

727. The head of delegation concluded her statement, by thanking the troika colleagues for Brunei Darussalam, Ambassadors and Permanent Representatives of Bangladesh, Bulgaria and Peru for facilitating its review during the third cycle. She also stated her appreciation to the Secretariat of the universal periodic review for their support during the whole universal periodic review process, and commended, on behalf of the delegation of Brunei Darussalam, the Vice-President of the Human Rights Council for his leadership today in the adoption of its report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review.

Costa Rica

728. The review of Costa Rica was held on 13 May 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 Costa Rica 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.6/33/CRI/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.6/33/CRI/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.6/33/CRI/3).

729. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Costa Rica (see section C below).

730. The outcome of the review of Costa Rica comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/12) and the views of Costa Rica 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/42/12/Add.1).

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

731. The delegation of Costa Rica, headed by Adriana Bolaños Argueta, Ambassador and Director General of Foreign Policy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, indicated that it was an honour to address the Human Rights Council in the context of the adoption of the report of the Working Group of the Universal Periodic Review on Costa Rica.

732. Costa Rica recognized the fundamental role of the universal periodic review for the protection and promotion of human rights. The review had proven to be a positive experience that favoured dialogue between States, civil society organizations and the universal human rights protection system, ensuring equal treatment to all States and promoting objective, transparent, and non-selective accountability. Costa Rica also underscored the usefulness of the review process for improving the formulation of national policies aimed at the realization of people's rights and indicated that, for this reason, it greatly valued the recommendations received.

733. The delegation expressed its view that it was essential that all human rights mechanisms function in an articulated manner. In this regard, also in follow up to resolution A/RES/68/268 on strengthening and enhancing the effective functioning of the human rights treaty body system, Costa Rica considered that the wording/formulation of the recommendations that Member States received from human rights committees or from other Member States during the universal periodic review be more precise. It was necessary to develop increasingly clear formulations of the recommendations in order to make their assessment and follow up easier.

734. In order to ensure that all relevant actors at the national level took maximum ownership of the recommendations received, the delegation of Costa Rica did not take position on the recommendations during the Working Group session, but brought them to the exam of its Inter-institutional Commission for the monitoring and implementation of international human rights obligations. The Commission, a permanent advisory body of the Executive Power integrated by more than 20 national government institutions, was created in 2011 with the objective, inter alia, of coordinating the implementation of international human rights obligations at the national level.

735. Following the analysis carried out by the Commission, Costa Rica was pleased to report that, out of a total of 212 recommendations received, it had accepted 194, partially accepted 3, taken note of 12 and rejected 3. At the same time, Costa Rica reiterated its voluntary commitment to prepare an Action Plan for the implementation of the recommendations and submit a mid-term report in 2021.

736. Costa Rica considered that many of the accepted recommendations reiterated the same general idea, encouraging the country to continue its efforts to promote and protect human rights. In this regard, Costa Rica was pleased of the high level of coincidence between its public policies and the recommendations received. It also noted that some of the recommendations, such as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, had already been fully implemented.

737. Costa Rica recognized that the existence of a favourable legal framework was not sufficient to ensure the effective protection of the rights of groups suffering marginalization. The simple prohibition of discrimination was not enough. The actual application of the

principle of equality required instead the adoption of concrete policies and actions to ensure an effective compliance with the international standards.

738. In order to operationalize the right to free, prior and informed consent and ensure the participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes on issues that directly affected them, Costa Rica had established, with the help of the United Nations System, a “General Mechanism for Consultation of Indigenous Peoples”. Additionally, Costa Rica had continued to dialogue with indigenous peoples in order to end the conflicts related to land tenure through the “National Plan for the Recovery of Indigenous Territories of Costa Rica (PLAN-TRI) 2016-2022”. Costa Rica was also pleased to report the adoption, in 2018, of the law no. 9593, which constituted a paradigm shift in the administration of justice in relation to indigenous peoples in the country. The law assigned priority status to the procedures involving indigenous people and recognised their right to receive information in their mother tongue and have an interpreter paid by the State. It also provided the possibility for judges to order cultural assessments in order to take into account indigenous peoples’ customs and traditions.

739. Regarding the killing of the indigenous leader Sergio Rojas, the District Attorney and the judicial police were conducting the necessary investigations and Costa Rica was collaborating with the special procedure mandate holders to provide them with the information required on this case. Costa Rica also maintained an open invitation to special procedure mandate holders.

740. Costa Rican legislation prohibited all forms of child, early and forced marriage. In addition, Law 9406 on improper relations criminalized sexual relations with a minor when the latter was under 15 years of age, if the age difference with the partner was of five or more years, and when the minor was between 15 and less than 18 years old, if the age difference between the two was of 7 years or more.

741. Costa Rica also reported important progresses in the situation of the rights of LGBTI people and was pleased to report on a series of administrative measures aimed at combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity by ensuring non-discrimination in public institutions and allowing gender identity in public documents. Costa Rica recognized the primary role that civil society had played in this process, together with actions undertaken by the State, such as the request of an Advisory Opinion to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the incompatibility with the Inter-American Convention on Human Rights of the norms that prohibited marriage between two persons of the same sex. As a result, Costa Rica had taken the necessary measures to ensure that these norms were reformed or effectively repealed from the year 2020.

742. Costa Rica acknowledged that violence against women remained a challenge. It reaffirmed its commitment to women’s security and pledged to take strong measures in order to reduce the rates of femicide and violence against women and guarantee the sexual and reproductive health rights of this population.

743. Internationally, Costa Rica was recognized for its respect, protection and promotion of human rights and for its commitment to the principles of international human rights law. It was a country with a legislative and institutional environment characterised by the values of humanism, pluralism, participation and tolerance, which favoured the progressive realization of human rights. Costa Rica registered concrete advances in the promotion and respect of human rights. However, as in any democratic system, a number of important challenges remained, making necessary to build a culture of respect and non-discrimination.

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

744. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Costa Rica, 12 delegations made statements.

745. UNFPA stated that, in recent years, Costa Rica had advanced in strengthening legislation and policies on sexual and reproductive rights and the right to a life free of violence. It acknowledged the expansion of comprehensive sexuality education to secondary school, but noted that gaps remained in rural and coastal areas. It reaffirmed its continued support to the strengthening of the legislative anti-discrimination framework.

746. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela welcomed the acceptance by Costa Rica of some of its recommendations made and encouraged Costa Rica to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Additionally, it stressed the importance of eradicating aqueduct contamination and extending the coverage of drinking water and sanitation services. Finally, it encouraged Costa Rica to take the required measures to fight corruption and the lack of independence of the judiciary.

747. Afghanistan welcomed the acceptance by Costa Rica of the majority of recommendations received, particularly those provided by Afghanistan on combating discrimination and on the protection of human rights defenders, including environmental and indigenous human rights defenders. Additionally, it encouraged Costa Rica to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and commended its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights.

748. The Plurinational State of Bolivia valued that the Constitution of Costa Rica guaranteed the right to equality and non-discrimination. It underscored the improvements made by Costa Rica in the protection of human rights and encouraged it to continue its efforts to implement the accepted recommendations.

749. Brazil appreciated the voluntary commitment of Costa Rica to elaborate an action plan for the implementation of the recommendations received during the universal periodic review. It congratulated Costa Rica for the Law on the Promotion of the Personal Autonomy of People with Disabilities and for its efforts in producing more accurate data and statistics disaggregated by race and ethnic origin. It encouraged Costa Rica to strengthen the fight against the worst forms of child labour and to simplify the procedures for asylum seekers.

750. Chile thanked the acceptance by Costa Rica of the great majority of the recommendations received, which reflected the deep commitment of the country to the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the voluntary commitment of Costa Rica to develop a plan of action to implement the recommendations stemming from the universal periodic review and carry out a mid-term evaluation on the progresses made. It encouraged Costa Rica to continue enhancing its efforts to ensure the full respect of human rights.

751. China thanked Costa Rica for accepting its recommendations and hoped that Costa Rica would continue to implement national development strategies aimed at the realization of sustainable development, providing a solid basis for the enjoyment of all human rights. It also encouraged Costa Rica to further protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children and persons with disabilities, and continue to fight violence against women.

752. Egypt thanked Costa Rica for the information on the latest developments concerning the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It welcomed the efforts of Costa Rica to ensure gender equality, fight violence against women and girls, establish a consultation mechanism with indigenous people and combat racism. It encouraged Costa

Rica to continue its efforts to protect human rights of indigenous people and people of African descent and stressed the importance of the family as the main element of society.

753. Gabon congratulated Costa Rica on its constant efforts towards the promotion and protection of human rights. It noted with satisfaction the consolidation of the normative and institutional framework regarding human rights and the implementation of strategies to fight against poverty and reduce prison overcrowding. Additionally, it noted positively the measures taken by Costa Rica to promote the rights of women and children and the rights of people deprived of their liberty.

754. India appreciated the constructive engagement of Costa Rica with the universal periodic review and its acceptance of the great majority of the recommendations received. Moreover, it congratulated Costa Rica for presenting various measures, particularly on combating poverty and promoting the rights of women and children and to a healthy environment.

755. The Islamic Republic of Iran encouraged Costa Rica to double its efforts to promote and protect human rights, particularly through the elimination of all forms of discrimination and racism. It also noted the need for enhancing promotion and protection of the rights of children and adolescents, including through the planning, evaluation, monitoring and the reinforcement of public policies related to children.

756. Iraq thanked Costa Rica for the report presented on the situation of human rights in Costa Rica and for accepting its two recommendations on reducing the gender wage gap as well as poverty. It encouraged Costa Rica to implement effectively all recommendations accepted in accordance with its international obligations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

757. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Costa Rica, seven other stakeholders made statements.

758. The International Volunteerism Organization for Women Education and Development, in a joint statement co-sponsored by Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, welcomed the acceptance by Costa Rica of the recommendations 111.136, 111.176, 111.114 and called for their prompt and effective implementation. In particular, they called on Costa Rica to pay particular attention to a number of areas, including raising awareness of women's rights, especially in rural areas; guaranteeing support to poor families, especially those belonging to minority groups; ensuring more comprehensive measures to prevent child labour; and increasing the education budget.

759. Conselho Indigenista Missionário noted that, for decades, Costa Rica had denied autonomy and self-determination to indigenous peoples and had imposed on them institutions that ignored traditional forms of indigenous self-government. It also stated that the 2018 law on access to justice of indigenous people was not being systematically implemented. Finally, it highlighted that the investigation of the killing of indigenous leader Sergio Rojas had been ineffective; that indigenous women continued to be the most discriminated group; and that Costa Rica continued to violate its obligation to restore indigenous lands occupied illegally.

760. The Centre for Global Nonkilling stated that Costa Rica stood as a clear example of sustainable life for all. As an environmentally friendly, non-militarised country and a peace champion, Costa Rica was a clear example of respect for human rights. It stated that, with little more efforts in the area of prevention of homicides, Costa Rica would become one of the first non-killing countries.

761. The International Lesbian and Gay Association noted the progress of Costa Rica on LGBTI rights and the adoption of various presidential decrees that guaranteed inclusion and

non-discrimination of this group. However, it was concerned that these norms did not have law status and could be removed by any Government. It also emphasized the importance to adopt legislation against hate crimes in order to prevent and punish all discriminatory acts against LGBTI people and strongly urged Costa Rica to take concrete action to ensure the protection of the right to bodily integrity and self-determination of intersex children.

762. Action Canada for Population and Development noted that Costa Rica accepted several recommendations concerning sexuality and gender and stated that it was imperative that the measures for their implementation included an adequate budget and were undertaken in consultation with civil society. It regretted the rejection by Costa Rica of the recommendations regarding legislative reforms on access to legal abortion, as the current legislation affected the health and the lives of many women. In particular, it regretted the rejection of recommendation 111.99, which emphasised the importance of awareness campaigns and comprehensive sexual education, which were key elements to guarantee full access to sexual and reproductive rights.

763. The International Organisation for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination welcomed the efforts of Costa Rica to increase access to potable water, prohibit all forms of discrimination in employment, and give same-sex couples the right to marry as of 2020. It remained concerned about discrimination against vulnerable groups, including indigenous people, people of African descent, migrants and asylum seekers. It called on Costa Rica to take steps towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women and to facilitate and increase consultation with indigenous people and the restitution of their lands.

764. The United Towns Agency for North South Cooperation commended Costa Rica for its commitments regarding the recommendations concerning racism and the rights of refugees and migrants. It welcomed the positive response of Costa Rica to recommendations about the protection of health, the rights of women and children as well as on measures to ensure gender equality. Nevertheless, it expressed concern regarding the protection of the rights of the elderly and those suffering from AIDS and urged Costa Rica to include these groups into its programme to fight against racism and discrimination.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

765. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 212 recommendations received, 194 enjoy the support of Costa Rica and 15 are noted. Additional clarification was provided on another three recommendations, indicating which part of the recommendations was supported and which part was noted.

766. To conclude, Costa Rica thanked all Member States that had participated in the review, as well as the members of the troika and the Secretariat for their support. It also thanked civil society organisations for their constructive involvement during the process and reiterated the commitment of Costa Rica to the international human rights protection system. Costa Rica attached great value to the universal periodic review and considered that this exercise would improve its public policies and legal framework to ensure effective protection of all human rights for all.

Equatorial Guinea

767. The review of Equatorial Guinea was held on 13 May 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 Equatorial Guinea 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.6/33/GNQ/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.6/33/GNQ/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.6/33/GNQ/3).

768. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea (see section C below).

769. The outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/13) and the views of Equatorial Guinea 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/42/13/Add.1).

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

770. The Director-General of Human Rights of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Manuel Mba Nchama, introduced the position of Equatorial Guinea on the recommendations received during its third universal periodic review to the Human Rights Council.

771. The delegation stated that Equatorial Guinea was dedicated to continuing its efforts to consolidate human rights and reiterated the Government's commitment to promoting, guaranteeing and protecting these rights in the country.

772. During the interactive dialogue of the universal periodic review, Equatorial Guinea had received a total of 221 recommendations. On that occasion, the country had immediately given its unconditional support to 165 recommendations that concerned issues the country had been working on for a long time.

773. Equatorial Guinea had deferred its position on 50 recommendations, with the intent of carrying out broad consultations. After a comprehensive examination of the pending recommendations, the country had decided to support a further 37 recommendations, bringing the total number of accepted recommendations to 202.

774. The delegation clarified that 15 of the 19 recommendations that had not been supported would continue to be examined with the intent of considering the best way for the country to implement them. An example was the recommendation contained in paragraph 123.40 of the report of the Working Group on guaranteeing the right to education, especially for children, including by ending the policy of excluding pregnant minors from school. Other recommendations that will continue to be under consideration were those contained in paragraphs 124.1 and 124.2 of the Working Group report, concerning the abolition of the death penalty, which is an issue that is currently being addressed by the National Parliament.

775. The delegation noted that Equatorial Guinea had always expressed its willingness to maintain close cooperation with the United Nations human rights system and would continue to do so.

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

776. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea, 13 delegations made statements.**

777. South Africa congratulated Equatorial Guinea on the process adopted for the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It welcomed action taken on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict and urged Equatorial Guinea to ratify that instrument. It requested that the Human Rights Council adopt the outcome of Equatorial Guinea by consensus.

778. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela stated that Equatorial Guinea had made significant strides towards the implementation of recommendations accepted during the universal periodic review, and noted progress in combating poverty and the increase in the number of persons who had access to basic services. It also noted that Equatorial Guinea granted economic support to families with low incomes of persons with disabilities or of persons affected by serious illnesses. It encouraged Equatorial Guinea to continue making progress towards the eradication of poverty through its successful social policies that improve the living standards of its people, in particular those most in need.

779. Algeria expressed satisfaction that Equatorial Guinea had acceded to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and that it was prepared to promote economic, social and cultural rights as part of its National Economic and Social Development Plan for Horizon 2020. It noted that Equatorial Guinea had accepted a large number of the recommendations received, including the two it had proposed to strengthen legislation on the right to free and compulsory education and to prioritize the protection of children's rights and eradicate corporal punishment in all settings, including at home, and repeal arguments to justify it.

780. Botswana expressed appreciation to Equatorial Guinea for the incorporation of persons with disabilities into social security mechanisms and welcomed strategies aimed at eradicating gender-based disparities. It recalled that it had recommended to Equatorial Guinea to ensure the implementation of strategies to fight and prevent violence against women and that equal opportunities be given to women and girls to address gender disparities. It noted that its recommendations were among the many that had enjoyed the support of Equatorial Guinea.

781. Brazil commended Equatorial Guinea for the progress made on the economic, social and cultural rights of its people, especially regarding to the rights to adequate housing, health and education. It encouraged Equatorial Guinea to guarantee the independence of the judiciary through the measures deemed the most appropriate. It reiterated its interest in dialogue and cooperation with Equatorial Guinea in the area of human rights, be it in the multilateral forums or bilaterally.

782. Burkina Faso noted that Equatorial Guinea had adopted numerous measures on human rights. It commended Equatorial Guinea for its commitment to cooperating with the universal periodic review mechanism, as well as with treaty bodies and mandate holders. It expressed the belief that Equatorial Guinea would pursue its efforts to tackle the challenges faced in the promotion, protection and realization of human rights.

** 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

783. China expressed appreciation for the efforts of Equatorial Guinea to end poverty, develop education and health, promote gender equality, and guarantee the rights of women and children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. It thanked Equatorial Guinea for accepting its recommendations and expressed the hope that the Government would continue to implement the National Economic and Social Development Plan for Horizon 2020 and to promote sustainable economic and social development, and further protect women's rights and continue to combat violence against women.

784. Cuba thanked Equatorial Guinea for accepting the recommendations it had made, in particular with regard to continuing with efforts to improve access to and the quality of health care and education, particularly in rural areas, including the expansion of literacy programmes. It urged Equatorial Guinea to effectively implement the recommendations it had accepted.

785. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the interactive dialogue with Equatorial Guinea had been a useful opportunity to understand the country's policies and experiences on the promotion and protection of human rights. It took note of the report of the Working Group, as well as the additional information provided by the delegation and was encouraged by the acceptance by Equatorial Guinea of many of the recommendations received, including those it had made.

786. Djibouti thanked Equatorial Guinea for the additional information provided, which highlighted its efforts and commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. Djibouti congratulated Equatorial Guinea for its acceptance of many of the recommendations it had received during its third universal periodic review, including the two recommendations that Djibouti had made.

787. Egypt commended Equatorial Guinea for accepting the majority of the recommendations it had received, including the two recommendations that Egypt had made on the promotion of the right to health and the strengthening of the independence of the judiciary. Egypt indicated that the country's report demonstrated the efforts made for the protection of human rights and commended Equatorial Guinea for its accession to a number on international human rights instruments.

788. Gabon congratulated Equatorial Guinea on its concrete efforts to guarantee civil and political rights and social and cultural rights, noting that these efforts had led to major reforms at the judicial and administrative levels, as well as the creation of bodies for the promotion and protection of human rights. Gabon commended Equatorial Guinea for the follow up and implementation of the recommendations accepted during its universal periodic review.

789. Iraq expressed appreciation to Equatorial Guinea for having accepted its recommendations on taking measures to combat domestic violence and making efforts to ensure access to education. Iraq commended Equatorial Guinea for accepting the majority of the recommendations it had received and expressed the hope it would implement accepted recommendation in line with its international obligations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

790. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea, seven other stakeholders made statements.

791. Centre Europe-tiers monde expressed satisfaction at the acceptance by Equatorial Guinea of a high number of recommendations. It noted, nevertheless, that the country refused to accept visits by special procedure mandate holders and to ratify fundamental international instruments. It indicated that the authorities should investigate and identify those responsible for abuses and human rights violations, including alleged extrajudicial executions, torture, arbitrary arrests and the detention of journalists, civil society activists and members of the

political opposition. It expressed concern with corruption, including at the highest political level, indicating that ill-gotten gains were a key element in the problems faced by the country, where the authorities cumulated the country's wealth, leaving the people in poverty.

792. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation regretted that recommendations pertaining to safeguarding civic space and fundamental freedoms had not been implemented and that serious restrictions on freedoms of peaceful assembly, association, and expression had increased. It expressed deep concern by the recent announcements by the Government that it had closed the Center for Studies and Initiatives for the Development of Equatorial Guinea. It called on the Government to immediately take proactive measures to implement all universal periodic review recommendations, particularly those pertaining to removing restrictive laws and practices that undermine civic space, and to create an enabling environment for journalists, human rights defenders and activist to work without fear.

793. The Health and Environment Program commended the commitments made by Equatorial Guinea to promote the adoption of the programme for health for all in the context of the National Economic and Social Development Plan for Horizon 2020, as well as its accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption. It called on Equatorial Guinea to take the necessary measures to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. It urged Equatorial Guinea to reinforce action to strengthen and develop the legal framework to address cross-sectoral environmental challenges, including climate change mitigation and adaptation.

794. United Nations Watch stated that the Government had made limited progress since the country's 2014 review. It expressed particular concern with the arbitrary use of torture and violence carried out by security forces against the political opposition. It noted that in October 2018, 24 members of the country's main opposition party had been released from prison and that reports indicated that detainees had been subject to torture. It called on the Government to bring domestic law into compliance with international human rights obligations, which could be attained with, among others, the ratification of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and by strengthening capacity-building programmes.

795. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme stated that the implementation of the recommendations from the two previous cycles had been inadequate and noted the drastic restriction of political space since the last legislative elections of November 2017. It indicated that Equatorial Guinea remained one of the African countries that is farthest behind in respect to democratic alternation. It noted that, after the attempted coup d'état in January of 2018, there had been reports of a wave of arrests of opposition activists, human rights defenders and civil society actors who had been accused of sedition, insurgency, and disturbing public order. It invited Equatorial Guinea to combat corruption, poor conditions of detention and prison overcrowding.

796. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation expressed concern at reports of arbitrary detentions taking place in Equatorial Guinea in violation of the right to freedom of expression. It called on Equatorial Guinea to prosecute the perpetrators of these serious crimes and respond to allegations of extrajudicial executions, arbitrary arrests and persecution of political opponents and civil society activists. It also called on Equatorial Guinea to lift restrictions on the media by amending relevant legislation and bringing it into conformity with international standards.

797. The African Association of Education for Development stated that, during each universal periodic review cycle, as was the case once again, Equatorial Guinea had committed to implementing the majority of the recommendations received. It indicated that, nevertheless, the situation had not improved and, civil society activists and human rights

defenders routinely suffered intimidation, harassment, and arbitrary detention. It indicated that freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly was subjected to undue restrictions, including the arrest and detention, and ill-treatment of persons who tried to exercise these rights. It stated that the United Nations should demand that the Government comply with its human rights commitments on the issues of good governance and the rule of law.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

798. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 221 recommendations received, 202 enjoyed the support of Equatorial Guinea, and 19 were noted.

799. The delegation thanked all States that intervened during the interactive dialogue to make recommendations and give their support to improve the work carried out by Equatorial Guinea in the field of human rights. This support in the struggle to build a society that would have human rights as a supreme value was a source of pride for the country. Equatorial Guinea also thanked the President of the Human Rights Council, the members of the troika and representatives of civil society for their work and their participation in the process.

800. The delegation stated that Equatorial Guinea was aware that the country still faced several challenges but indicated that it would continue to work to promote human rights in general and, in particular, with a view to improving the situation of those most vulnerable in society, such as women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. Equatorial Guinea reiterated its willingness to maintain close cooperation with the Human Rights Council, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the United Nations system.

Ethiopia

801. The review of Ethiopia was held on 14 May 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 Ethiopia 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.6/33/ETH/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.6/33/ETH/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.6/33/ETH/3).

802. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Ethiopia (see section C below).

803. The outcome of the review of Ethiopia comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/14) and the views of Ethiopia 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/42/14/Add.1).

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

804. The delegation, headed by the Minister Plenipotentiary and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations in Geneva, Yoseph Kassaye Yoseph, reiterated the firm commitment of the Government to the promotion and protection of human rights and to the universal periodic review mechanism.

805. The delegation expressed its Government's appreciation to those States who have participated in the review of Ethiopia. It thanked States for recognizing the recent political reforms and the positive measures taken by the Government to strengthen the promotion and protection of human rights.

806. Ethiopia received 327 recommendations. After careful consideration of all the recommendations, and following consultation with government agencies and civil society organizations, 270 recommendations were supported.

807. Although implementation of some of the recommendations have already commenced, the majority of the supported recommendations will be implemented through the third national human rights action plan, which was expected to be adopted by the Parliament in 2019.

808. The Government was committed to addressing the socio-economic challenges faced and to expedite the country's progress to becoming a middle-income country by 2025. The delegation recalled that, during the review, detailed information on the Government's reform measures had been provided. These included policy reforms to boost and modernise the economy by allowing stake sales and mixed ownership in State-owned enterprises in sectors such as energy, telecom, logistics and aviation have been undertaken.

809. The Sustainable Development Goals have been mainstreamed in its second five-year national development plan, which was under implementation. Employment creation for the growing youth population is at the heart of the economic reform measures. The Investment and Jobs Creation National Committee has been launched to ensure the creation of sustainable and decent work.

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

810. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ethiopia, 13 delegations made statements.**

811. China commended Ethiopia for its efforts to eradicate poverty, develop the education and health sectors and enhance social security system. It also commended Ethiopia for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and for guaranteeing the rights of women, children and people with disabilities. It welcomed the support by Ethiopia of its recommendations and hoped that Ethiopia would continue to promote sustainable economic and social development and to provide the enjoyment of rights for all people.

812. Cuba commended Ethiopia for supporting a high number of recommendations, which was proof of the commitment of Ethiopia to the universal periodic review. It expressed gratitude to Ethiopia for supporting the recommendations it had made which addressed issues of climate change, food security and poverty reduction. Cuba invited Ethiopia to renew its

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efforts to achieve the implementation of all supported recommendations received in this cycle.

813. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that the interactive dialogue with the delegation of Ethiopia during the 33rd session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review was a useful opportunity to understand the country's policies and experiences in the promotion and protection of human rights. It welcomed the support by Ethiopia of many of the recommendations received, including those made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which demonstrated the will of Ethiopia to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

814. Djibouti thanked Ethiopia for the additional information provided, which focused on commitments and efforts to protect and promote human rights. Djibouti congratulated Ethiopia for its constructive dialogue and for supporting the majority of the recommendations, including two recommendations made by Djibouti. It wished Ethiopia success in implementing the recommendations.

815. Egypt commended Ethiopia for supporting the majority of recommendations, including two recommendations made by Egypt on combating terrorism, and on providing human rights training for law-enforcement personnel. It wished Ethiopia success in implementing the supported recommendations.

816. Gabon appreciated the efforts of Ethiopia to promote the rights of vulnerable persons, including women. It was pleased to note that women occupied 50 per cent of the ministerial positions. It welcomed the efforts of Ethiopia to combat food insecurity. It wished Ethiopia success in implementing the recommendations.

817. Germany commended Ethiopia for the numerous accomplishments achieved in the recent transition. This included the withdrawal of criminal charges against journalists and political opponents. It welcomed the efforts to open up spaces for civil society and to enable free political dialogue. It expressed concern about the human rights situation of women and girls. It called on Ethiopia to take concrete measures to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls, including female genital mutilation and human trafficking.

818. Haiti welcomed the fact that Ethiopia had supported the two recommendations it had made relating to persons with disabilities and their access to the labour market and access to drinking water and sanitation. It wished Ethiopia success in implementing the supported recommendations.

819. India appreciated the constructive engagement by Ethiopia during the review. It noted that all the recommendations received were examined through a process of consultation undertaken by an inter-ministerial team consisting of relevant government stakeholders under the coordination of the Federal Attorney General as well as outside the government institutions. Ethiopia presented a set of development strategies and policies that produced successful results. It wished Ethiopia success in implementing the supported recommendations.

820. The Islamic Republic of Iran applauded Ethiopia for its efforts to increase the school attendance of girls, and efforts to ensure that women, children and persons with disabilities benefitted from the national education system. It was confident that the sustained economic growth would be helpful in enhancing the protection of human rights of all people in Ethiopia. It considered the support of the recommendations by Ethiopia as a demonstration of the commitment of the Government to exercise human rights.

821. Iraq thanked Ethiopia for its participation in the universal periodic review. Iraq was pleased that Ethiopia supported the recommendations it had made, which related to the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced

Disappearance, the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities, and fight against human trafficking.

822. Kuwait welcomed the support by Ethiopia of a significant number of recommendations, including the recommendation made by Kuwait. It commended Ethiopia for the efforts taken in the field of human rights, including the adoption and implementation of the National Plan of Action for Human Rights (2016-2020), and efforts in the humanitarian sector, despite the challenges faced by Ethiopia.

823. Libya thanked Ethiopia for its active participation in the universal periodic review process as well as for the information on its promotion and protection of human rights. Libya was pleased with the efforts to promote the rule of law and harmony between groups and communities, as well as efforts to ensure sustainable development.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

824. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Ethiopia, eight other stakeholders made statements.

825. The East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defender Project welcomed the political will of the Government to engage on human rights challenges, noting that the climate in the country had drastically improved since the previous universal periodic review. It welcomed the support by Ethiopia for recommendations on ratifying core international human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party. It regretted that Ethiopia had not offered a standing invitation to all Human Rights Council special procedure mandate holders.

826. Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie Van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland noted with concern that, although Ethiopia had recently made commendable strides with regard to fundamental rights and freedoms, LGBT persons continue to live in fear of violence, danger and prosecution. It deplored the prohibition of consensual same-sex activity under the 2005 Criminal Code and expressed its hope that homosexuality will be decriminalized. It called on Ethiopia to ensure that the LGBT community is able to access health services, as this remains a major barrier affecting the quality of life for LGBT persons in the country. It urged Ethiopia to amend its National Road Map for HIV Prevention and other national health policies to include LGBT individuals as “key populations.”

827. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation welcomed the gradual reopening of operational civic space for civil society organizations. It also welcomed the Declaration of Peace and Friendship between Ethiopia and Eritrea, made in the spirit of progressing towards sustainable peace in the region. It noted with concern that institutional and legal impediments for sustained political space prevented the development of a vibrant civil society. It lamented the failure of the Government to provide an adequate response to ethnic tensions across a number of regions.

828. International-Lawyers.org called on the Government to assist displaced persons, noting that the authorities in several regions of the country had destroyed temporary structures. It noted with appreciation that Ethiopia signed the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa. It urged the Government to educate the children of displaced persons to improve the equality of access to education.

829. Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l’homme commended Ethiopia for taking the necessary political and administrative measures to pardon and grant amnesty to thousands of citizens, especially those who were accused and charged under the counter-terrorism law. It drew particular attention to the return of political exiles, the closure of secret detention and torture centres, as well as the lifting of restrictions placed on the media and civil society organizations. However, it was troubled by the situation of displaced persons in

the country, and called on the authorities to make greater efforts to improve the conditions in which internally displaced people live, especially women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. It urged the Ethiopian Government to ratify the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa.

830. Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights called on Ethiopia to ban the labelling of certain parties as terrorists, which would pave the way for national reconciliation, especially in relation to the May 7th movement. It noted that, despite great progress made concerning human rights, there was still a long way to go, especially when it came to ethnic violence. It stated that a disagreement between the central Government and armed factions continue to undermine a state of peace.

831. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation commended Ethiopia for its tireless efforts towards structural reform, as well as towards ratifying important international instruments for promoting and protecting human rights, including the non-criminalization of political opposition. It noted that this was a break from the repressive policies and impunity of security forces and police. It called on the international community to assist Ethiopia, which was going through an important transitional period.

832. The Health and Environment Program noted the commencement of reforms in Ethiopia. The adoption of a new electoral law regarding legislative elections at federal and regional levels was a step in the right direction in terms of upholding human rights. It recognized the efforts of the Government to ensure the safe return of migrants living abroad, and the safe return of internally displaced persons. It encouraged Ethiopia to strengthen security measures to put an end to inter-communal violence.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

833. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 327 recommendations received, 270 enjoyed the support of Ethiopia and 57 were noted.

834. The delegation stated that the political reforms over the past one-year focused primarily on civil and political rights. Measures were taken to hold to account perpetrators of gross human rights violations, remove the terrorist designation of a number of exiled political parties, and to open up the political space. These measures have resulted in the implementation of a number of supported recommendations, as well as some noted recommendations.

835. While noting that the implementation of many supported recommendations would significantly enhance the promotion and protection of civil and political rights, the delegation stated that a draft anti-terrorism proclamation had been submitted to the Parliament for adoption.

836. Amendments to the Charities and Societies law, the electoral law and media law, have already been adopted by Parliament. Measures have been taken to strengthen the independence and capacity of the judiciary, including the appointment of new senior leadership for the Federal Courts, the on-going amendment of the establishing legislation for the courts and the restructuring of the Judicial Administration Council.

837. The Government has prioritized the national elections due to be held in May 2020, and in that regard, Parliament has adopted the election and political parties' registration proclamation. The National Electoral Board of Ethiopia was under new management and was working tirelessly to staff the Office with independent, capable professionals and to provide a series of trainings to its staff.

838. Efforts to address the ethnic and religious conflicts have already started to bear fruit with the return of a majority of the displaced persons to their places of residence. The Ministry

of Peace was working closely with all stakeholders, including the newly established National Reconciliation Commission, to resolve the root causes of conflict.

839. The Government was committed to combat harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and early marriage. A number of strategies have been adopted.

840. Ethiopia was ready to consider ratifying international and regional human rights instruments to which it was not a party, and has supported relevant recommendations in that regard.

841. Ethiopia was committed to strengthening its cooperation with the United Nations human rights mechanisms and has granted requests for visits from the Special Rapporteurs on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, on extreme poverty and human rights, on the right to education, and on the elimination of discrimination against persons affected by leprosy and their family members. The visit by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression was scheduled for December 2019.

842. With regards to the recommendation to consider repealing specific provisions of the Family Code, which was perceived to discriminate on the basis of disability, the delegation referred to Article 220 sub article (1) of the Federal Family Code in the Amharic version, which does not refer to the term ‘disability’ but ‘incapacity’.

843. While measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities have been put in place, accessibility of social services and effective mainstreaming of the rights of persons with disabilities remained a challenge.

844. The Second Growth and Transformation Plan – the country’s five-year national development plan was under implementation to spur sustainable and inclusive growth. Measures relating to the economic landscape have been taken and included the reforming of the investment laws.

845. Positive results have been achieved in the education and health sectors and the Government was committed to achieving the targets of the relevant sustainable development goals.

846. Those recommendations that have failed to take into account the cultural, social and political realities on the ground have been noted.

Qatar

847. The review of Qatar was held on 15 May 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 Qatar 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.6/33/QAT/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.6/33/QAT/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.6/33/QAT/3).

848. At its 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Qatar (see section C below).

849. The outcome of the review of Qatar comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/15) and the views of Qatar 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/42/15/Add.1).

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

850. Qatar stated that the universal periodic review mechanism is a valuable opportunity to assist States in improving, strengthening and enhancing their obligations under international human rights law. The fruitful interaction between States during the review also contributes to enhancing cooperation, drawing on and learning from other countries' experiences, thereby achieving the Human Rights Council's lofty objectives.

851. Qatar stated that its efforts to protect human rights stem from its Permanent Constitution, which considers the promotion and protection of human rights as the backbone of the comprehensive reform policy (constitutional, economic, social and cultural) pursued by Qatar. This interest has been reflected in the development and strengthening of the human rights infrastructure at its legislative, institutional and awareness-raising levels. This was emphasized in the Qatar National Vision 2030 and in both the first (2011-2016) and second (2018-2022) National Development Strategies.

852. The subject of human rights has also been reflected in the State's foreign policy, through the rapid provision of humanitarian aid and required support to all disaster-affected people around the world without exception, and through the Qatar Fund for Development which considers human rights as the main pillar of its international assistance and development programmes to be implemented by the Fund in all fields. Furthermore, Qatar continues to mediate many conflicts in the belief that peace and stability are essential for the enjoyment of human rights.

853. Qatar stated that, despite the efforts it made in recent years and its achievements in the field of human rights, its ambitions strengthen its determination to go further to overcome all difficulties, build capacities and draw on international experience and expertise. In this context, Qatar relies greatly on the cooperation and dialogue with the various human rights mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

854. At its third report review, the State of Qatar received 270 recommendations. During the period between the review of the State's third national report in May and its final adoption today, the recommendations were categorized and submitted to a wide consultation process with various government bodies and all strata of society. In this respect, Qatar has indicated that it has supported 178 recommendations, which means that they are already implemented or are in the process of being implemented or will be implemented by the State.

855. Qatar has also taken note of 92 recommendations due to their incompatibility with the Islamic Sharia, the Constitution, national legislation or for sovereignty grounds, or because they need further consideration, or because they are related to unfounded allegations. It is to be noted that a number of these recommendations could have been partially accepted.

856. Qatar expressed its belief that the process of follow-up on accepted recommendations during the universal periodic review is no less important than the process of preparing and discussing the report before the Working Group. In this context, Qatar emphasized the fact that the National Committee, which prepared the national report, will follow up on the implementation of the recommendations, which undoubtedly represents one of the achievements of the universal periodic review. Qatar also expressed its determination to pursue efforts in capacity-building and training to develop technical and human competencies

through cooperation with the human rights mechanisms and by benefiting technically from international expertise in this field.

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

857. The National Human Rights Committee affirmed that human rights violations resulting from the blockade imposed on the State of Qatar on 5 June 2017 remain ongoing. The Committee stated that Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain have taken unilateral and arbitrary measures against Qatar, including on Qatari citizens residing in the three Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf countries, as they had been requested to leave their within 14 days. According to the Committee, Qatari nationals have also been prevented from entering their territories.

858. The Committee called upon all delegations to review the report of the technical mission of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the State of Qatar, which took place in November 2017, on the impact of the Gulf crisis on human rights. According to the Committee, the report affirmed that the measures and restrictions imposed by the authorities of the blockading countries constitute collective punishment of the Qatari citizens and residents, as well as citizens of the blockading countries as well. The Committee referred to an alleged case of enforced disappearance of a Qatari national in Saudi Arabia, and another case relating to a Qatari citizen it claims has been arbitrarily detained.

859. In particular, the Committee indicated that Qatari nationals were prohibited from performing the religious rituals of "Hajj" and "Umrah" because the Government of Saudi Arabia has imposed obstacles, which render it impossible for Qatari nationals to perform the pilgrimage.

860. The Committee reiterated that Qatar ratified the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The Committee emphasized the need to review the laws on civil and political rights to ensure conformity with international human rights standards, as well as legislation that would allow more space for civil society and freedom of opinion and expression.

861. The Committee called on the Government to expedite its adoption of the Persons with Disabilities Act and the Child Act, taking into account the observations made by the National Human Rights Committee on the bills and the need for these to comply with international human rights standards.

862. The Committee called for the strengthening of the role of women in decision-making positions, as women are provided with equal opportunity for employment and education. Finally, the Committee called on the Government to grant women the right to transmit their nationalities to their husbands and children.

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

863. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Qatar, 13 delegations made statements.**

864. The United Arab Emirates invited Qatar to give importance to the recommendations relating to its unlawful acts and terrorist acts. It called on Qatar to end reported hate speech in the media, and to allocate its assistance to meet the needs of the neediest. It stated that

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Qatar should review its laws on terrorism and expressed hope that it will help thousands from Al-Ghurfan tribe, who have been deprived of their nationality.

865. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the adherence of Qatar to the two international covenants on human rights and the adequacy of their legislation for the protection of these fundamental rights. It commended the priority given by Qatar to development cooperation by helping other States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through the implementation of important projects.

866. Viet Nam commended Qatar for the acceptances of its two recommendations concerning the effective implementation of the laws and policies on migrant workers and the strengthening of the international cooperation in realizing the 2030 Agenda.

867. Afghanistan expressed appreciation for Qatar for its acceptance of the recommendations on combating all forms of violence against women and encouraging freedom of expression. Afghanistan also congratulated Qatar on its ongoing reform of the labour sector, improvement of the legal protection granted to migrant workers and its efforts towards the promotion and protection of human rights.

868. Algeria welcomed the accession by Qatar to international conventions and the incorporation of human rights into legislation, including the protection of migrant workers. It was satisfied that Qatar accepted its recommendations on gender equality and the protection of women against discrimination, as well as the intensification of training or awareness-raising programmes in the judicial sector.

869. Bahrain expressed concern about the deteriorating human rights situation in Qatar, and denounced allegations of forced employment and deteriorating working conditions. It regretted that Qatar had not accepted the recommendation to stop the reported financing of terrorist organizations, which poses challenges to the region.

870. Brunei Darussalam commended the continued efforts by the Government of Qatar in advancing its policies to support and empower women as well as to achieve strong, cohesive Qatari families. It also welcomed the efforts of the Government in ensuring the rights of children.

871. Burkina Faso welcomed all efforts made by Qatar to ensure the human rights of its nationals and all people living in its territory. It welcomed the recommendations that Qatar has accepted, including those relating to strengthening the protection of women's rights.

872. China expressed hope that Qatar will continue to protect the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities and to combat trafficking in persons and domestic violence as well as to protect the rights of migrant workers.

873. Cuba praised Qatar for accepting its recommendations regarding the further adoption of measures aimed at ensuring the well-being and rights of children and the effective implementation of its national development strategy.

874. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that the universal periodic review is a useful opportunity to better understand the policy and experiences of Qatar for the promotion and protection of human rights in the country. It welcomed the acceptance by Qatar of many of the recommendations as a full demonstration of its will to make further efforts in the field of human rights.

875. Egypt expressed concern over allegations of financing of terrorism and claimed that Qatar is a platform for the launching of terrorist acts in the region. Egypt remained concerned about the human rights situation in Qatar and its negative impact on the ongoing conflicts in the region, and regretted that Qatar rejected 34 per cent of the recommendations it received.

876. India welcomed the adhesion by Qatar to two international conventions as well as the legislative reforms undertaken, including the amendment of the legal framework on the rights of migrants. India also noted the action plan of Qatar to combat trafficking and efforts to empower women and include them in all areas of society.

4. General comments made by other stakeholders

877. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Qatar, 10 other stakeholders made statements.**

878. The Iraqi Development Organization was concerned that, firstly, Qatar did not commit to ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, abolishing the kafala system, and guaranteeing migrants' rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. Secondly, the country did not endorse recommendations allowing Qatari women to pass on their nationality to their children, and certain groups such as the Bedouin remained stateless, while, under the nationality law, individuals may be stripped of their citizenship if they joined "a group whose purpose is to undermine the State". Thirdly, Qatar refused to amend legislation violating the right to freedom of expression, including press and cybercrime laws punishing criticism.

879. Institut international pour les droits et le développement noted the accession by Qatar to the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and seven principal human rights instruments. It commended efforts advancing the human rights of women, and legislation that improved the situation of migrant workers and the abolition of the kafala system. It called upon Qatar to undertake additional legislative reforms to promote the rights of migrant workers and to review its viewpoint on discrimination against women and the passing-on of citizenship to the children of Qatari women.

880. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation denounced the restrictions on civil space and stated that laws placed considerable hurdles, restrictions and fines on civil society looking to form associations or assemble peacefully. Despite revisions made to Qatar's kafala system, the authorities restricted the rights of foreign workers to join unions or engage in peaceful strike action. Human rights defenders faced restrictions in their work, including travel bans and threats of detention. Freedom of expression remained under threat, with closure of the Doha Centre for Media Freedom, and the Cybercrimes Prevention Law heavily penalizing journalists and researchers, including fines and prison sentences.

881. International-Lawyers.org noted that domestic violence and marital rape had not been criminalized under the penal law. As a result, such violence against women was tolerated by some communities and women who were victims frequently failed to report cases. While commending Qatar's ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and other human rights treaties, it stated that the legal requirements of these treaties should be transferred to the domestic legal system. It recommended that Qatar criminalize domestic violence and sexual abuse in penal law, remove all reservations to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and continue efforts to improve awareness and support of women's issues.

882. The Center for Inquiry commended the decision of Qatar to accept the recommendation to "remove existing restrictions on the free exercise of freedom of religion and belief" and stated that the country should scrap its anachronistic apostasy and blasphemy legislation. It lamented that, of the 270 recommendations made, many dealing with 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/42Session/Pages/default.aspx>

granting of freedom of assembly and expression, Qatar had rejected over a third. It asserted that it was overdue that Qataris were given the opportunity to express their own ideas and would be granted full freedom of religion or belief.

883. Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights stated that Qatar had been targeting opponents by forceful detention, intimidation and harassment, as well as through retaliation and discrimination against women and migrant workers. Although Qatar had acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, it stated that Qatar was still violating these rights systematically. It called upon Qatar to amend its emergency legislation, especially regarding citizenship, and labour laws, carry out amendments to safeguard participation of citizens and residents in public life, ensure public freedoms, and grant rights to migrant workers.

884. United Nations Watch welcomed the recommendation calling on Qatar to stop providing financial and moral support to terrorist groups and to stop giving platforms to terrorist groups to spread their extremist ideologies. It stated that Qatar must stop providing a safe haven to terrorists and that it joined all peace-loving States who rightfully reject any form of apologetics for terror. It noted that Qatar had recently acceded to 1997 and 1999 international counterterrorism conventions, and urged all United Nations Member States to ensure compliance.

885. The Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health stated that it was crucial that the law grant women equal rights to men in passing their nationality to their children and spouses. While Qatar had enacted legislation allowing most migrants to leave the country without an exit permit, it must also include certain other categories of workers, including those in the military, public sector, and domestic work. It recommended taking further measures, including by amending the Citizen Law and establishing mechanisms to protect migrants.

886. Villages Unis commended Qatar for acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, establishing a support and insurance fund for migrant workers, and for its policy to support and empower women through the Second National Development Strategy 2018-2022, including social protection. It noted that, in 2017, the gender equality index for education stood at 95.3 per cent and the literacy rate at 98.8 per cent, and the representation of women in decision-making positions stood at 30 per cent.

887. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation commended Qatar for its acceptance of the majority of universal periodic review recommendations; for its accession to a number of international instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the International Covenants on Civil Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and for efforts in the promotion and protection of human rights, especially the rights of migrant workers. The abolition of the sponsorship kafala law was an important step towards a substantial reform of the system of employers granting workers a permission to exit the country.

5. Concluding remarks of the State under review

888. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 270 recommendations received, 178 enjoyed the support of Qatar, and 93 were noted.

889. Qatar indicated that the universal periodic review is a useful and important mechanism, not only in terms of its contribution to the promotion and protection of human rights within the country under review, but also in terms of sharing good practices that can help other countries to improve their human rights records.

890. Based on this conviction, Qatar ensured that its last review would be an opportunity for dialogue with all States as well as with non-governmental organizations in a transparent

and objective manner and in a spirit of positive cooperation with a view to achieving the purposes for which this mechanism was established.

891. Qatar expressed its regret that the United Arab Emirates has, according to the Qatari delegation, abused this mechanism by sending a note containing the recommendations it made to the State of Qatar during the review session and a video link showing the troika announcing amendments made by the United Arab Emirates to these same recommendations made to the State of Qatar during the adoption of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review on Qatar in May 2019.

892. Qatar stated that the United Arab Emirates sent these recommendations to the International Court of Justice, which is currently considering a case by the State of Qatar against the United Arab Emirates, in a misleading attempt to lead the Court to believe that these recommendations were made to the State of Qatar in the name of the troika.

893. Qatar expressed its belief that this is a misrepresentation of facts and a desperate attempt to abuse the universal periodic review mechanism to achieve purposes that are totally unrelated to the issue of human rights and that should not be permitted by this esteemed Council. Accordingly, Qatar suggested that the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and the President of the Human Rights Council draw the attention of this same State to this issue so that such a practice does not recur in the future.

894. Qatar reiterated that the majority of the recommendations it received were objective and positive. The delegation stated that, while some of them were not accepted, Qatar had taken note of them and would like to thank the countries that made them for their interest and participation in the review. Qatar affirmed its belief that the role of the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review mechanism as an optimal mechanism to support States' efforts to fulfil their obligations and enhance their national efforts to improve the human rights situation.

895. Qatar expressed contempt over the intervention made by Bahrain, especially considering that Qatar accepted all recommendations made by Bahrain. Qatar believed that the State of Bahrain should have thanked Qatar for accepting its recommendations.

Nicaragua

896. The review of Nicaragua was held on 16 May 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 Nicaragua 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.6/33/NIC/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.6/33/NIC/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.6/33/NIC/3).

897. At its 27th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Human Rights Council considered and adopted the outcome of the review of Nicaragua (see section C below).

898. The outcome of the review of Nicaragua comprises the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (A/HRC/42/16) and the views of Nicaragua 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/42/16/Add.1).

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

899. The head of delegation and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva, Carlos Ernesto Morales Davila, expressed that Nicaragua was present to respond to the recommendations made in its third universal periodic review, as a sign of respect for the universal human rights system. He noted that the recommendations received were duly analysed by a well-articulated and efficient inter-institutional coordination mechanism.

900. Nicaragua had supported recommendations 125.51, 125.127, 125.143, 125.144, 125.161, 125.175, 125.183, 125.189 and 125.204, and the country will continue to guarantee the fulfilment and enjoyment of human rights, faithful to its commitment to peace, stability, sustainable development, international solidarity and humanist vocation. All in compliance with the Political Constitution, the national legal system and the international instruments signed and ratified by Nicaragua.

901. Nicaragua had supported recommendations 125.37 through 125.41, 125.43, 125.45, 125.46, 125.95 and 125.105, and the country will continue guaranteeing the independence and autonomy of the powers of the State.

902. Since 2008, Nicaragua had implemented national human development plans and programmes, which had guided the restoration of the human rights of the people; therefore, recommendations 125.187, 125.192, 125.194, 125.195 and 125.200 were supported.

903. The head of delegation stated that Nicaragua continued advancing the socio-economic development of the nation and reducing inequality, which had allowed it to become an exemplary economy at the regional level. Poverty had been reduced from 29.6 per cent in 2014 to 24.9 per cent in 2016; and extreme poverty from 8.3 per cent in 2014 to 6.9 per cent in 2016. Nicaragua will continue to work towards improving the well-being of all the people of Nicaragua; therefore, recommendations 125.179, 125.180, 125.182, 125.193, 125.196, 125.198, 125.199, 125.201, 125.202 and 125.205 were supported.

904. The restitution of the right to health had always been and will continue to be a priority for the Government of Nicaragua.

905. The country will continue guaranteeing and reinforcing free, quality, effective and efficient public health, through the Primary Care Strategy of Family and Community Health Model, which had produced tangible results and garnered international recognition. In this regard, Nicaragua supported recommendations 125.181, 125.203, 125.206, 125.209 up to the 125.212, 125.215 and 125.220.

906. The right to education was and will continue to be a priority of the Government with an emphasis on vulnerable groups, and through the execution of the National Education Plan (2017-2021), which ensures that quality education remains free, appropriate, accessible and equitable, with efficiency and effectiveness and without discrimination. In this regard, recommendations 125.221 through 125.225, 125.227 up to 125.235, 125.190 and 125.257 were supported.

907. Recommendations 125.58, 125.61 and 125.64 were supported, as they were in line with the “Strategy for Sovereign and Citizen’s Security” that provides security to the population, allowing the country to achieve the best security rates in the entire region, within an environment of peace, security and citizen tranquillity.

908. The head of delegation stated that Nicaragua would continue working in favour of human rights and fundamental freedoms, especially regarding the civil and political rights of all Nicaraguans. In the case of internal difficulties, similar to those of all nations, the Government of Nicaragua will promote solutions through peaceful mechanisms, where respectful dialogue prevails.

909. The right to peaceful assembly, demonstration and public mobilization will continue to be guaranteed. However, these rights must be exercised in compliance with laws and regulations established for this purpose, to guarantee security, internal order and the common good of all Nicaraguans. Therefore, Nicaragua supported recommendations 125.54, 125.87, 125.110, 125.111, 125.113, 125.116, 125.121, 125.122, 125.124, 125.145, 125.151, 125.156, 125.162, 125.164, 125.166, and 125.167.

910. Nicaragua will continue to work on the strengthening of its political and electoral system, in order to identify the political, electoral and institutional reforms that are necessary to continue perfecting the social and democratic State. The country will guarantee free, open, transparent and accompanied elections by the year 2021. Work had resumed with the Organization of American States General Secretariat for cooperation in institutional, political and electoral strengthening; therefore, recommendations 125.112 and 125.144 were supported.

911. The head of delegation stated that in Nicaragua, 7,227 non-governmental organizations were operating, and the constitutional right of association of their members had been respected; therefore, recommendation 125.118 was supported. Nicaragua will continue protecting civil society organizations and individuals, but all civil society organizations are obliged to comply with the legislation and with the objectives and purposes for which they were constituted.

912. Nicaragua will continue protecting the environment and facing the effects of climate change, at the national level and with an active participation at the international level. Under a shared, but differentiated responsibilities approach, the country continued to strengthen policies and strategies to contribute to the goal of not increasing world temperatures beyond 1.5 degrees. In this regard, recommendations 125.47 through 125.50, 125.52 and 125.53 were supported.

913. Nicaragua has investigated the acts of violence through a special, autonomous, independent and professional mechanism created by the Legislative Power: the “Truth, Justice and Peace Commission”, which had extensively investigated and contributed to the national mechanisms existing to arrive at the truth; therefore, recommendation 125.85 was supported. Nicaragua had shown its willingness to resolve conflicts through dialogue, being the first to convene a negotiation table during the failed attempted coup.

914. The head of delegation stated that Nicaragua is respectful of the mechanisms and procedures of the universal human rights system. It believes that the universal periodic review is a useful mechanism to contribute to strengthening the human rights of all States.

915. He also noted that currently, the reality in the country had changed, and the people of Nicaragua had regained national peace and stability.

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

916. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nicaragua, 13 delegations made statements.**

917. Egypt commended the efforts made by Nicaragua to strengthen economic, social and cultural rights as well as to improve the economic situation, reduce poverty and ensure food security. It encouraged Nicaragua to continue its efforts to ensure national reconciliation, thus ensuring civility and security, strengthening the rule of law further protecting human rights.

918. Haiti thanked Nicaragua for accepting its recommendations to increase investment in community-based organizations and to adopt targeted policies to promote effective equality and economic development for citizens of African descent. It encouraged all relevant actors to put an end to the socio-political crisis in the country.

919. India noted the commitment of Nicaragua to the universal periodic review for improvement and respect of human rights as well as its efforts towards Reconciliation and National Unity in working on the promotion, protection and restitution of human rights and a return to the path of welfare, development and right.

920. The Islamic Republic of Iran considered the efforts of Nicaragua for poverty reduction, sustained economic growth as well as the adoption of Mobile Clinics Program, positive steps with significant impact on enhancing public healthcare services. It remained concerned about the adverse impacts of the unilateral coercive measures and economic sanctions on the population's enjoyment of human rights in the country.

921. Iraq welcomed the acceptance by Nicaragua of recommendations made by Iraq concerning freedom of opinion and assembly. Iraq hoped that Nicaragua would implement the accepted recommendations in line with its international obligations.

922. Peru noted with concern that 100 recommendations had not been accepted because they were "not applicable for lack of foundation and distortion of reality" and that among them were those related to freedom of expression, peaceful association, press, access to justice, cessation of arbitrary detentions and torture. Peru reminded the Human Rights Council of the report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which corroborated the lack of accountability and impunity in Nicaragua.

923. The Philippines thanked Nicaragua for having accepted recommendations concerning intensifying awareness campaigns and training programmes on anti-trafficking and on efforts to protect vulnerable groups against all forms of violence. It acknowledged the implementation by Nicaragua of human development programmes, which contributed to reducing poverty rates and in spurring economic growth.

924. The Russian Federation welcomed the efforts made to strengthen legislative instruments for the protection of human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights. It opposed the actions by a number of countries imposing unilateral coercive measures to put pressure on the Government of Nicaragua. It will continue to express its support for the resolution of internal divergences in Nicaragua by the Nicaraguans themselves without outside interference.

925. Serbia commended steps taken by Nicaragua to ensure the full implementation of all human rights obligations nationwide. Serbia also commended that, since 2007, Nicaragua

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had designed successive human development programmes and implemented the 2018-2021 Programme. It noted with pleasure that measures were taken to reduce poverty and hunger, to restore the right to free and quality education as well as to increase educational enrolment.

926. South Africa commended Nicaragua for its efforts to reduce poverty and ensure the enjoyment, particularly, of economic, social and cultural rights by its people, and encouraged Nicaragua and relevant institutions to make every effort to implement the recommendations it had accepted.

927. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regretted that recommendations concerning freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly were noted on the basis that they were considered “unsubstantiated” and “distortions of reality”. It remained concerned about the decision of Nicaragua to end talks with the Civic Alliance. It urged Nicaragua to fulfil its commitments towards restoring democracy and create the right conditions for dialogue to resume.

928. UNICEF remained concerned over the high rates of violence against children and adolescents in Nicaragua, including sexual violence, corporal punishment adolescent pregnancy and femicide. It called on Nicaragua to redouble efforts to prevent and address any type of violence against children, including gender-based violence, sexual abuse and adolescent pregnancy, to enhance access to justice and specialised care for child victims, and to investigate and bring to justice those responsible for the deaths of children during the crisis.

929. UNFPA recognized the important achievements of Nicaragua concerning sexual and reproductive health, especially the strengthening of the regulatory framework and the capacities of health personnel to care for adolescents, with a consequent increase in access to modern contraceptives. However, it noted that adolescent fertility remained a challenge in Nicaragua. It renewed its commitment to sexual and reproductive rights in Nicaragua in both development and humanitarian emergency situations.

3. General comments made by other stakeholders

930. During the adoption of the outcome of the review of Nicaragua, eight other stakeholders made statements.

931. Conselho Indigenista Missionário applauded progress related to the issuance of land titles for indigenous and African-descent communities. Nevertheless, it inquired about measures taken to guarantee the use and full enjoyment of the right to property by indigenous peoples, reminding the State’s responsibility to protect and promote the communal property, in line with the Constitution. It referred to the illegal land occupation by third non-indigenous parties in the Mayangna Awastingni community, despite having the legal title over the communal land, and urged Nicaragua to peacefully resolve land conflicts within the rule of law, by promoting dialogue and the legal security of communal property. It recommended that Nicaragua further enhance actions towards true restitution of indigenous properties, through the recognition and implementation of internal communal rules.

932. Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco, in a joint statement co-sponsored by the International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development, appreciated the acceptance of various recommendations related to children, youth and women rights, but considered that major efforts were needed to ensure the full enjoyment of rights, particularly in the field of education by vulnerable groups. It recommended Nicaragua to: strengthen implementation of the Education National Plan 2017-2021; ensure access to quality education in urban and rural areas, through increased budget allocations for training teachers; prevent and eradicate child labour and combat education dropout of children; and protect children and women against violence, through awareness raising campaigns and human rights education.

933. The International Humanist and Ethical Union took note of the delegation's statement that women's rights and the fight against gender violence were government priorities. However, it highlighted that Nicaragua had rejected recommendations to address femicide and sexual and domestic violence against women and children, including repealing the 2017 legislative amendment to the Comprehensive Law on Violence against Women, which reduced the scope of femicide to the private sphere. Despite the high rate of teenage pregnancy and maternal mortality in Nicaragua, abortion remained banned in all circumstances, and many of those in need of an abortion are young girls, who suffered sexual violence and rape. It considered the absolute ban on abortion as an institutionalized violence against women and girls and a form of inhuman treatment and torture. It called on Nicaragua to decriminalise abortion and back up its commitment to reduce violence against women.

934. The International Federation for Human Rights Leagues regretted that Nicaragua had rejected 124 recommendations, some of them about the 2018 crisis. It was concerned about the denial of the lethal violence occurred and of the serious human rights crisis faced by the country. It stated that impunity for serious crimes continued, that public peaceful assemblies were repressed, and that para-police forces harassed, threatened and attacked the opposition. It was concerned that Nicaragua rejected recommendations to allow access of international human rights bodies into the country and to respect freedom of association. It referred to unfounded criminal charges against civil society organizations and urged Nicaragua to guarantee a safe environment for them. It called on the Human Rights Council and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to contribute to resolving the crisis and strengthening the efforts of human rights defenders.

935. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation stressed that Nicaragua had not implemented any of the 26 recommendations received in previous review relating to civic space, freedom of expression and access to information. It regretted that Nicaragua did not accept recommendations related to access to human rights mechanisms, investigation of human rights abuses against demonstrators, and safety and freedom of human rights defenders and journalists. It mentioned that legislation still treated slander and insult as criminal offences, that freedom of the press was limited, and that censorship was recorded. It stated that legislation regulating civil society organizations was applied arbitrarily and that human rights defenders, journalists and bloggers were stigmatised, harassed, criminalised and attacked. It also noted that freedom of peaceful assembly was subject to legal barriers and that excessive and deadly force had been used against demonstrators, resulting in 300 people killed in 2018.

936. Réseau international des droits humains stated that all recommendations issued denied the reality of Nicaragua, particularly since April 2018. It stressed that Nicaragua did not guarantee fundamental human rights, mainly the right to peaceful assembly, which had not been authorized by the authorities and severely repressed by the police, and the right to freedom of association and freedom of expression. It stressed that there was no institutional independence from one political party and that the Office of the Human Rights Advocate was not independent. It referred to: repression, intimidations, arbitrary detentions and ill-treatments against the opposition and human rights defenders; to impunity of criminal gangs; tolerance towards violence against women; existence of political prisoners; and the situation of non-governmental organizations. It stated that the amnesty law represented impunity for serious human rights violations.

937. Action Canada for Population and Development appreciated the acceptance of various recommendations aimed at guaranteeing sexual health and non-discriminatory access to health, and at reducing teenage pregnancy. Nevertheless, it was concerned that many other recommendations were not accepted, mostly those asking the country to eradicate gender violence, particularly sexual violence against girls, as well as discrimination and violence against indigenous peoples and LGBTI persons. They regretted the rejection of

recommendations to decriminalize abortion as well as the lack of recommendations about the legal recognition of gender identity of trans persons and of same-sex marriage.

938. The United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation was concerned by human rights in Nicaragua, which continued to worsen since the demonstrations of April 2018. It noted that this had repercussions on the access for the United Nations human rights mechanisms into the country and was also preventing civil society organizations from discharging their duties. It considered that curtailing freedom of expression was wrong. It urged Nicaragua to release all political prisoners, who, in a peaceful manner, had expressed their political views since the start of the crisis. It also recommended that all victims of violence have access to redress. It requested that observation missions be allowed to monitor elections. It finally urged Nicaragua to ensure fair opportunities and decent housing for all evacuees.

4. Concluding remarks of the State under review

939. The Vice-President stated that, based on the information provided, out of 259 recommendations received, 135 enjoyed the support of Nicaragua, and 124 were noted.

940. Nicaragua was grateful to the Secretariat and the delegations that made use of the mechanism for the purpose, for which it was intended, and issued constructive recommendations.

941. The Government of Reconciliation and National Unity expressed its disagreement and objection towards the distorted and ill-intentioned statements issued by several countries regarding the internal situation in Nicaragua. They had omitted their own internal realities that were alarming in terms of human rights violations of their own citizens and on which Nicaragua had not made any ruling, as it considered this to be of the competence of their respective governments.

942. The head of delegation noted that hundreds of dead and missing, as well as graves that were discovered in the countries that made accusations against Nicaragua, were irrelevant to human rights organizations and to governments that, ignoring these obvious realities, intended to stand as judges against his country. Nicaragua reiterated its firm decision to continue respecting and promoting the human rights of all the people who inhabit the territory.

B. General debate on agenda item 6

943. At the 28th meeting, on 23 September 2019, 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: Afghanistan, Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Burkina Faso (on behalf of the States members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), China, Cuba, Finland³⁹ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nicaragua⁴⁰ (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Spain, Tunisia, Venezuela

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

⁴⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(Bolivarian Republic of)⁴¹ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Finland, Georgia, Grenada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Libya, Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Uganda (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Grenada, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observer for a national human rights institution: Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (also on behalf of the Equality and Human Rights Commission of Great Britain and the Scottish Human Rights Commission) (by video message);

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa culture internationale, African Green Foundation International, Alsalam Foundation, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, 'Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association of World Citizens, 'Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation (also on behalf of Amnesty International), Colombian Commission of Jurists, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Health and Environment Program, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos (also on behalf of Conectas Direitos Humanos), International Career Support Association, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Rutgers (also on behalf of Action Canada for Population and Development), United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, UPR Info.

944. At the same meeting, the representative of Brazil made a statement in exercise of the right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Norway

945. At the 23rd meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/101 on the outcome of the review of Norway.

Albania

946. At the 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/102 on the outcome of the review of Albania.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

947. At the 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/103 on the outcome of the review of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Côte d'Ivoire

948. At the 24th meeting, on 19 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/104 on the outcome of the review of Côte d'Ivoire.

Portugal

⁴¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

949. At the 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/105 on the outcome of the review of Portugal.

Bhutan

950. At the 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/106 on the outcome of the review of Bhutan.

Dominica

951. At the 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/107 on the outcome of the review of Dominica.

Democratic People's Republic of the Korea

952. At the 25th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/108 on the outcome of the review of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Brunei Darussalam

953. At the 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/109 on the outcome of the review of Brunei Darussalam.

Costa Rica

954. At the 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/110 on the outcome of the review of Costa Rica.

Equatorial Guinea

955. At the 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/111 on the outcome of the review of Equatorial Guinea.

Ethiopia

956. At the 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/112 on the outcome of the review of Ethiopia.

Qatar

957. At the 26th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/113 on the outcome of the review of Qatar.

Nicaragua

958. At the 27th meeting, on 20 September 2019, the Council adopted, without a vote, decision 42/114 on the outcome of the review of Nicaragua.

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

A. General debate on agenda item 7

959. At the 28th meeting, on 23 September 2019, the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic and the State of Palestine made statements as the States concerned.

960. At the 28th and 29th meetings, on the same day, 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: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Mexico, Nigeria, Oman⁴² (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, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁴³ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru), Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁴⁴ (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Nicaragua);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen;

(c) Observer for an intergovernmental organization: League of Arab States;

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Africa culture internationale, Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work, Al-Haq, American Association of Jurists, B'nai B'rith, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Defence for Children International, European Union of Jewish Students, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, 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, Khiam Rehabilitation Center for Victims of Torture, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Palestinian Return Centre, Partners for Transparency (also on behalf of Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights), Union of Arab Jurists, United Nations Watch, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Jewish Congress.

⁴² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴⁴ 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. Panel discussion

Annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective throughout the work of the Human Rights Council and that of its mechanisms

961. At the 30th meeting, on 23 September 2019, the Human Rights Council held, pursuant to Council resolution 6/30, the annual discussion on the integration of a gender perspective, with a focus on the theme “Gender-responsive initiatives to accelerate gender equality”.

962. The United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights made an opening statement for the panel discussion. The Co-founder of the International Gender Champions and Founder and CEO of Women@theTable, Caitlin Kraft-Buchman, moderated the discussion.

963. At the same meeting, the following panellists made statements: the Chair of the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council, Elizabeth Salmón; the Member of the Secretariat of the GQUAL Campaign and Head of Law at REDRESS, Alejandra Vicente; and the Programme Officer, Gender Partnership Programme, at the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Mariana Duarte Mutzenberg.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Austria (also on behalf of Croatia and Slovenia), Bahamas (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Burkina Faso (also on behalf of States members and observers of the International Organization of la Francophonie), Chile (also on behalf of Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay), Marshall Islands⁴⁵ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Singapore and Suriname), Mexico (also on behalf of Colombia), Saint Lucia⁴⁶ (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Grenada, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), Sweden⁴⁷ (also on behalf of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania and Norway), Zambia⁴⁸ (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Malawi, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania);

(b) Representative of an observer State: Saint Kitts and Nevis (also on behalf of Grenada and Saint Lucia);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: International Commission of Jurists, Plan International (also on behalf of Defence for Children International and Terre des hommes fédération internationale), World Jewish Congress.

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

⁴⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁴⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Brunei Darussalam⁴⁹ (on behalf of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations), Bulgaria, Fiji, Iraq, Qatar, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Marshall Islands, Russian Federation;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Federation for Women and Family Planning, Health and Environment Program, Institute for NGO Research.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 8

967. At the 29th and 30th meetings, on 23 September 2019, and at the 31st meeting, on 24 September, 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 (also on behalf of Germany, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Peru and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Australia (also on behalf of Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Columbia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Solomon Islands and Spain), Bolivia (Plurinational State of)⁵⁰ (also on behalf of Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Cameroon, China, Cuba, Estonia⁵¹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway and Sweden), Finland⁵² (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), Finland⁵³ (also on behalf of Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Nepal, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Georgia, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Libya, Russian Federation, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development (also on behalf of Amnesty International, Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women, Center for Reproductive Rights, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism, International Women's Health Coalition, Rutgers, Stichting CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and Youth Coalition for Sexual and Reproductive Rights), Action of Human Movement, African Agency for

⁴⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵² Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵³ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, African Regional Agricultural Credit Association, American Association of Jurists, 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 Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, Association of World Citizens, 'Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, 'Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center, Cannors International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Center for Organisation Research and Education, Centre d'action pour le développement rural, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd (also on behalf of Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary – Loreto Generalate), European Union of Jewish Students, European Union of Public Relations, Federation for Women and Family Planning, France libertés : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Global Welfare Association, Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project), Ingénieurs du monde, Institute for NGO Research, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Planned Parenthood Federation (also on behalf of Catholics for Choice, International Lesbian and Gay Association, International Women's Health Coalition, Plan International, Rutgers and Swedish Association for Sexuality Education), International Service for Human Rights (also on behalf of Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada and Nazra for Feminist Studies), Iraqi Development Organization, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Liberation, ''Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Prahar, Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Nations Watch, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Barua Organization, World Jewish Congress, World Muslim Congress.

968. At the 30th meeting, on 23 September 2019, the representatives of Colombia, Georgia, India, Pakistan, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine made statements in exercise of the 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

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

969. At the 31st meeting, on 24 September 2019, the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Ahmed Reid, presented the reports of the Working Group (A/HRC/42/59 and Add.1-2).

970. At the same meeting, the representatives of Argentina and Belgium made statements as the States concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Brazil, China, Costa Rica (also on behalf of Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), Cuba, Haiti⁵⁴ (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), India, Pakistan, Peru, South Africa, Tunisia;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Botswana, Colombia, Djibouti, Ecuador, Gabon, Grenada, Jamaica, Malawi, Russian Federation, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action Canada for Population and Development, 'Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue, Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme, Global Action on Aging, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

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

B. General debate on agenda item 9

973. At the 31st meeting, on 24 September 2019, the Chair-Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, Taonga Mushayavanhu, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council decision 3/103 and resolutions 34/36 and 36/24, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its tenth session (A/HRC/42/58).

974. At the 31st and 32nd meetings, on 24 September 2019, 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: Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil (also on behalf of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay), Cameroon, China (also on behalf of Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad,

⁵⁴ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zimbabwe and the State of Palestine), Cuba, Egypt, Finland⁵⁵ (on behalf of the European Union, Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine), Iceland, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Mexico (also on behalf of Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Nepal, Nicaragua⁵⁶ (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)), Nigeria, Pakistan (also on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁵⁷ (on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the exception of Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Peru);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), France, Greece, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Myanmar, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Turkey;

(c) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Action of Human Movement (AHM), Action pour la protection des droits de l'homme en Mauritanie, African Agency for Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, Association Bharathi centre culturel franco-tamoul, Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association d'entraide médicale Guinée, Association des jeunes pour l'agriculture du Mali, Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, Association for the Protection of Women and Children's Rights, 'Association pour l'intégration et le développement durable au Burundi, 'Association solidarité internationale pour l'Afrique, Canners International Permanent Committee, Center for Environmental and Management Studies, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, Conectas Direitos Humanos, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, European Union of Jewish Students, European Union of Public Relations, Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Global Welfare Association, Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project), Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", Ingénieurs du monde, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, Institute for NGO Research, International Association for Democracy in Africa, International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, International Association of Seed Crushers, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Educational Development, International Human Rights Association of American Minorities, International Humanist and Ethical Union, International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations, International-Lawyers.org, Iraqi Development Organization, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, 'Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association, Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie,

⁵⁵ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁶ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁵⁷ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Palestinian Return Centre, Pan African Union for Science and Technology, Prahar, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme, Sikh Human Rights Group, Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable, United Schools International, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Jewish Congress.

975. At the 32nd meeting, on 24 September 2019, the representatives of Brazil, China, India, Israel, Latvia, Pakistan, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and the State of Palestine made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

976. At the same meeting, the representative of the State of Palestine made a statement in exercise of a second right of reply.

C. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

977. At the 41st meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.28/Rev.1, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Azerbaijan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Haiti, Turkey and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, the State of Palestine withdrew its original co-sponsorship of the draft resolution. Subsequently, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia and Panama joined the sponsors.

978. At the same meeting, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, orally revised the draft resolution.

979. 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) and Czechia made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

980. 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. The Chief of the Programme Support and Management Services of OHCHR made a statement in relation to the budgetary implications of the draft resolution as orally revised.

981. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 42/29).

X. Technical assistance and capacity-building

A. Interactive dialogue on cooperation and assistance to Ukraine in the field of human rights

982. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 September 2019, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights provided, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 41/25, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Ukraine.

983. At the same meeting, the representative of Ukraine made a statement as the State concerned.

984. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the same meeting, 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, Iceland, Japan, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Albania, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights House Foundation, Institute for NGO Research, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council of Russian Compatriots, International Fellowship of Reconciliation, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

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

B. Enhanced interactive dialogue on technical assistance and capacity-building for human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

986. At the 33rd meeting, on 24 September 2019, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/20, the report of the High Commissioner on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/HRC/42/32).

987. At the same meeting, the following presenters 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 Minister for Human Rights of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, André Lite Asebea; the President of the African Association for the Defence of Human Rights (ASADHO), Jean Claude Katende; and the President of Association des Femmes Juristes Congolaises (AFJC), Pélégie Ebeka Mujangi.

988. Also at the same meeting, the national human rights institution, the National Human Rights Commission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, made a statement.

989. During the ensuing interactive dialogue, at the 33rd meeting, on 24 September 2019, and at the 34th meeting, on 25 September, the following made statements and asked the presenters questions:

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria, China, Egypt, Norway⁵⁸ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Senegal, Spain, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, Botswana, Estonia, France, Ireland, Maldives, Netherlands, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Human Rights Watch, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, International Service for Human Rights, Rencontre africaine pour la defense des droits de l'homme.

990. At the 34th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the presenters answered questions and made their concluding remarks.

C. Interactive dialogue on the technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya

991. At the 34th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 40/27, an oral update on the situation of human rights in Libya and the implementation of that resolution.

992. At the same meeting, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya made a statement (by video message).

993. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Libya made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: Angola (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahrain, Burkina Faso, China, Croatia, Egypt, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Italy, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey;

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

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

(e) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health, Institut international pour les droits et le développement, International Commission of Jurists,

⁵⁸ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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

D. Interactive dialogue with special procedure mandate holders

Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia

996. At the 35th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, Rhona Smith, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 36/32, her reports (A/HRC/42/60 and Add. 1).

997. At the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

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

(a) Representatives of States members of the Human Rights Council: China, Croatia, Czechia, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Myanmar, Netherlands, Switzerland, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, Association of World Citizens, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, Human Rights Now, Human Rights Watch, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada (also on behalf of International Commission of Jurists and International Service for Human Rights).

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

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia

1000. At the 35th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in Somalia, Bahame Nyanduga, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/23, his report (A/HRC/42/62).

1001. At the same meeting, the representative of Somalia made a statement as the State concerned.

1002. 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, China, Egypt, Italy, Qatar, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Jordan, Kuwait, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Amnesty International, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, International Educational Development, International Federation of Journalists, Partners for Transparency.

1003. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan

1004. At the 36th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan, Aristide Nononsi, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/22, his report (A/HRC/42/63).

1005. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1006. 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: Afghanistan, Angola (also on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Austria, Bahrain, China, Croatia, Czechia, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Norway⁵⁹ (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ireland, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Maldives, Morocco, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, South Sudan, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

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

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: Christian Solidarity Worldwide, CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project, Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, Human Rights Watch, International Federation for Human Rights Leagues, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Physicians for Human Rights.

1007. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made his concluding remarks.

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

1008. At the 36th meeting, on 25 September 2019, the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic, Marie-Thérèse Keita Bocoum, presented, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolution 39/19, her report (A/HRC/42/61).

1009. At the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1010. 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, China, Egypt, Senegal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

⁵⁹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(b) Representatives of observer States: Côte d'Ivoire, France, Ireland, Morocco, Netherlands, Portugal, Sudan;

(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 Solidarity Worldwide, International Federation of ACAT, World Evangelical Alliance.

1011. At the same meeting, the Independent Expert answered questions and made her concluding remarks.

E. General debate on agenda item 10

1012. At the 37th meeting, on 26 September 2019, the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights presented the reports of the High Commissioner on the role and achievements of OHCHR in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights (A/HRC/42/31), on developments relating to and the implementation of Human Rights Council resolution 40/28 on cooperation with Georgia (A/HRC/42/34) and on the implementation of technical assistance to Yemen (A/HRC/42/33), all submitted under agenda items 2 and 10.

1013. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cambodia, Georgia and Yemen made statements as the States concerned.

957. Also at the same meeting, 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: Angola (also on behalf of Benin, Grenada, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), Angola (on behalf of the Group of African States), Australia, Bahrain, Bahrain (also on behalf of Djibouti, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen), Bulgaria, Cameroon, China, Cuba, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iraq (also on behalf of the Group of Arab States), Japan, Pakistan, Pakistan (also on behalf of Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe), Pakistan (on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation), Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Suriname⁶⁰ (also on behalf of the Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Singapore), Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania (also on behalf of Angola, Benin, Malawi, Uganda and Zambia), Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)⁶¹ (also on behalf of Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba and Nicaragua);

(b) Representatives of observer States: Algeria, Belarus, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kuwait, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sweden, Thailand, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of);

⁶⁰ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

⁶¹ Observer of the Human Rights Council speaking on behalf of Member and observer States.

(c) Observer for a national human rights institution: Public Defender's Office of Georgia (by video message);

(d) Observers for non-governmental organizations: African Agency for Integrated Development, African Green Foundation International, Al Zubair Charity Foundation, Amnesty International, Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development, 'Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance, Association d'entraide médicale guinée, Association of World Citizens, Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization, Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development, Giving Life Nature Volunteer, Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project), Human Rights House Foundation, International Buddhist Relief Organisation, International Commission of Jurists, International Lesbian and Gay Association, Iraqi Development Organization, Jeunesse étudiante tamoule, Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development, Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty, Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés, Organization for Defending Victims of Violence, Partners for Transparency, Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation, Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable, World Barua Organization.

F. Consideration of and action on draft proposals

Promoting international cooperation to support national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up

1014. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Paraguay introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.3, sponsored by Brazil and Paraguay, and co-sponsored by Albania, Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Fiji, Georgia, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay. Subsequently, Austria, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, India, Ireland, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Switzerland joined the sponsors.

1015. At the same meeting, the representatives of Bulgaria, Chile, Fiji and Spain made general comments on the draft resolution.

1016. 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.

1017. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/30).

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

1018. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Iraq, on behalf of the Group of Arab States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.12, sponsored by Iraq, on behalf of the Group of Arab States.

1019. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen made a statement as the State concerned.

1020. 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.

1021. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/31).

Enhancement of technical cooperation and capacity-building in the field of human rights

1022. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Thailand, also on behalf of Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore and Turkey, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.15, sponsored by Brazil, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Norway, Qatar, Singapore, Thailand and Turkey, and co-sponsored by Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Libya, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen joined the sponsors.

1023. 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.

1024. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/32).

Assistance to Somalia in the field of human rights

1025. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Somalia introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.26/Rev.1, sponsored by Somalia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and co-sponsored by Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and Yemen. Subsequently, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Djibouti, Estonia, France, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Switzerland and Ukraine joined the sponsors.

1026. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland orally revised the draft resolution.

1027. 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.

1028. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 42/33).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1029. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.29/Rev.1, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Turkey and

Yemen. Subsequently, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

1030. 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 general comment on the draft resolution.

1031. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made a statement as the State concerned.

1032. 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.

1033. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/34).

Technical assistance and capacity-building to further improve human rights in the Sudan

1034. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.30, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the State of Palestine. Subsequently, Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Yemen joined the sponsors.

1035. At the same meeting, the President of the Human Rights Council announced that draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.30 had been orally revised.

1036. 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), Egypt and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made general comments on the draft resolution as orally revised.

1037. At the same meeting, the representative of the Sudan made a statement as the State concerned.

1038. 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.

1039. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution as orally revised without a vote (resolution 42/35).

Technical assistance and capacity-building in the field of human rights in the Central African Republic

1040. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.31, sponsored by Angola, on behalf of the Group of African States, and co-sponsored by Bulgaria, Croatia,

Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden and Turkey. Subsequently, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland joined the sponsors.

1041. 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 Cameroon made general comments on the draft resolution.

1042. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Central African Republic made a statement as the State concerned.

1043. 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.

1044. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/36).

Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia

1045. At the 42nd meeting, on 27 September 2019, the representative of Japan introduced draft resolution A/HRC/42/L.35/Rev.1, sponsored by Japan. Subsequently, Ukraine joined the sponsor.

1046. 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 general comment on the draft resolution.

1047. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Cambodia made a statement as the State concerned.

1048. 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.

1049. At the same meeting, the Human Rights Council adopted the draft resolution without a vote (resolution 42/37).

Annex I

[English only]

Attendance

Members

Afghanistan	China	Pakistan
Angola	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Peru
Argentina	Denmark	Philippines
Australia	Egypt	Qatar
Austria	Eritrea	Saudi Arabia
Bahamas	Fiji	Senegal
Bahrain	Hungary	Slovakia
Bangladesh	Iceland	Somalia
Brazil	India	South Africa
Bulgaria	Iraq	Spain
Burkina Faso	Italy	Togo
Cameroon	Japan	Tunisia
Croatia	Mexico	Ukraine
Cuba	Nepal	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Czechia	Nigeria	Uruguay
Chile		
Angola		

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Albania	El Salvador	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Latvia
Armenia	Estonia	Lebanon
Azerbaijan	Ethiopia	Lesotho
Barbados	Finland	Libya
Belarus	France	Liechtenstein
Belgium	Gabon	Lithuania
Benin	Georgia	Luxembourg
Bhutan	Germany	Malawi
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Greece	Malaysia
Botswana	Grenada	Maldives
Brunei Darussalam	Guatemala	Mali
Burundi	Guinea Bissau	Malta
Cabo Verde	Guyana	Marshall Islands
Cambodia	Haiti	Mauritania
Chad	Honduras	Monaco
Colombia	Indonesia	Mongolia
Costa Rica	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Montenegro
Côte d'Ivoire	Ireland	Morocco
Cyprus	Israel	Mozambique
Djibouti	Jamaica	Myanmar
Dominica	Jordan	Namibia
Ecuador	Korea, Republic of	Nauru
	Kuwait	Netherlands

New Zealand	Seychelles	Timor-Leste
Nicaragua	Sierra	Trinidad and Tobago
Norway	Leone	Turkey
Oman	Singapore	Uganda
Paraguay	Slovenia	United Arab Emirates
Poland	South	United Republic of Tanzania
Portugal	Sudan	Uzbekistan
Republic of Moldova	Sri Lanka	Vanuatu
Romania	Sudan	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Russian Federation	Suriname	Viet Nam
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sweden	Yemen
Saint Lucia	Switzerland	Zambia
Samoa	Syrian Arab	Zimbabwe
San Marino	Republic	
Serbia	Tajikistan	
	Thailand	

Non-Member States represented by observers

Holy See
State of Palestine

United Nations

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Specialized agencies and related organizations

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)	World Health Organization (WHO)

Intergovernmental organizations

Commonwealth	International Development Law Organization
Cooperation Council for Arab States of the Gulf	League of Arab States
European Public Law Organization	Organization of American States
European Union	Organization of Islamic Cooperation

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

Australian Human Rights Commission
Commissioner on Human Rights in the
Russian Federation
Conseil national des droits de l'homme
Maroc
Danish Institute for Human Rights
Global Alliance of National Human rights
Human Rights Institutions
National Committee for Human Rights
– Qatar

National Human Rights Commission of the
Democratic Republic of Congo
Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
Office of Public Defender (Ombudsman)
of Georgia
Office of the Ombudsman – Samoa
Office of the People's Advocate – Albania
Ombudsman's Office of the Republic of Latvia
Provedor de Justiça Portugal

Non-governmental organizations

“Coup de pousse” Chaîne de l'espoir
Nord-Sud
Fondation - Afrique développement
international
ABC Tamil Oli
Action Canada for Population and
Development
Action on Smoking and Health
Action pour la protection des droits de
l'homme en Mauritanie
Africa culture internationale
African Agency for Integrated
Development
African Association of Education for
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
Al Baraem Association for Charitable Work
Al Mezan Center for Human Rights
Al Zubair Charity Foundation
Al-Haq
Alliance Creative Community Project
Alliance Defending Freedom
Alliance internationale pour la défense des
droits et des libertés
Alsalam Foundation
American Association of Jurists
Americans for Democracy and Human
Rights in Bahrain
Amman Center for Human Rights Studies
Amnesty International

Anti-Slavery International
Arab Penal Reform Organization
Article 19: International Centre against Censorship
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development
Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development
Asian Legal Resource Centre
Asian-Eurasian Human Rights Forum
Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas
Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los
Derechos Humanos
Asociación HazteOir.org
Assembly of First Nations – National Indian Brotherhood
Association AMOR
Association apprentissage sans frontieres
Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul
Association burkinabé pour la survie de l'enfance
Association congolaise pour le développement agricole
Association culturelle des Tamouls en France
Association d'entraide médicale Guinée
Association Dunenyo
Association fonds d'aide internationale au développement
Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism
Association for Progressive Communications
Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science
in Africa
Association for the Prevention of Torture
Association for the Protection of Women and Children's
Rights
Association internationale pour l'égalité des femmes
Association mauritanienne pour la promotion du droit
Association of World Citizens
Association PANAFRICA
Association pour les victimes du monde
Association solidarité internationale pour
l'Afrique (SIA)
Association Thendral

Associazione Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII	Christian Solidarity Worldwide
Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights	Centre indépendant de recherches et d'initiatives pour le dialogue
Baha'i International Community	CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation
Beijing Children's Legal Aid and Research Center	Colombian Commission of Jurists
Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges	Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "Capaj"
Beijing Zhicheng Migrant Workers' Legal Aid and Research Center	Comité des observateurs des droits de l'homme
Belgische associatie voor mensenrechten en ontwikkeling	Commission africaine des promoteurs de la santé et des droits de l'homme
B'nai B'rith	Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches
British Humanist Association	Commission to Study the Organization of Peace
Broad National Movement (BNM) Limited Ltd	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies	Conectas Direitos Humanos
Campagne internationale pour l'abolition des armes nucléaires	Congregation of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
Canners International Permanent Committee	Conscience and Peace Tax International
CARE International	Conseil de jeunesse pluriculturelle
Caritas Internationalis	Conselho Federal da Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil
Center for Africa Development and Progress	Conselho Indigenista Missionário
Center for Environmental and Management Studies	Coordination des associations et des particuliers pour la liberté de conscience
Center for Global Nonkilling	Damanhur Education
Center for Inquiry	Defence for Children International
Center for Organisation Research and Education	Dianova International
Centre d'action pour le développement rural	Dominicans for Justice and Peace: Order of Preachers
Centre de documentation, de recherche et d'information des peuples autochtones	East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Project
Centre Europe-tiers monde	Eastern Sudan Women Development Organization
Centre for Gender Justice and Women Empowerment	Ecospirituality Foundation
Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy	Ecumenical Alliance for Human Rights and Development
Centre pour les droits civils et politiques	Edmund Rice International
Centro de Estudios Sobre la Juventud	Elizka Relief Foundation
Charitable Institute for Protecting Social Victims	Ensemble contre la peine de mort
Child Development Foundation	Ertegha Keyfiat Zendegi Iranian Charitable Institute
China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture	Association pour l'éducation, la santé et la promotion des femmes et des enfants au Cameroun "ESOFE"
China NGO Network for International Exchanges	Espace Afrique international
China Society for Human Rights Studies	European Centre for Law and Justice
Chinese Association for International Understanding	European Union of Jewish Students
	European Union of Public Relations
	Families of Victims of Involuntary Disappearance
	Family Health Association of Iran
	Federatie van Nederlandse Verenigingen tot Integratie van Homoseksualiteit – COC Nederland
	Federation for Women and Family Planning
	FIAN International
	First Modern Agro. Tools – Common Initiative Group
	Fondation Cordoue de Genève

Fondation des oeuvres pour la solidarité et le bien-être social	Indigenous World Association
Fondation pour l'étude des relations internationales et du développement	Ingénieurs du monde
Foundation ECPAT International	Institut international pour les droits et le développement
Foundation for Gaia	Institute for NGO Research
Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief	Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos
Foundation for the Study of Democracy and Geopolitics	International Association for Democracy in Africa
France Libertés: Fondation Danielle Mitterrand	International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
Franciscans International	International Association of Democratic Lawyers
Friedrich Ebert Foundation	International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists
Friends World Committee for Consultation	International Association of Seed Crushers
Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social	International Bar Association
Fundación Vida – Grupo Ecológico Verde	International Buddhist Relief Organisation
GAHT-US Corporation	International Career Support Association
Genève pour les droits de l'homme : formation internationale	International Catholic Child Bureau
Geo Expertise Association	International Commission of Jurists
Giving Life Nature Volunteer	International Committee for the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas (Switzerland)
Global Action on Aging	International Council of Russian Compatriots
Global Eco-Village Network, The	International Council Supporting Fair Trial and Human Rights
Global Institute for Water, Environment and Health	International Educational Development
Global Welfare Association	International Federation for Human Rights Leagues
Godwin Osung International Foundation (The African Project)	International Federation of ACAT
Groupe romand d'études des addictions	International Federation of Journalists
Grupo Intercultural Almaciga	International Fellowship of Reconciliation
Hawa Society for Women	International Human Rights Association of American Minorities
Health and Environment Program	International Humanist and Ethical Union
HelpAge International	International Indian Treaty Council
Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights	International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies
Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation	International Lesbian and Gay Association
Hong Kong Federation of Women	International Movement against all Forms of Discrimination and Racism
Human Rights House Foundation	International Movement ATD Fourth World
Human Rights Information and Training Center	International Muslim Women's Union
Human Rights Law Centre	International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse
Human Rights Now	International Organization for the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination
Human Rights Watch	International Partnership for Human Rights
Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries	International Relief Services
Il Cenacolo	International Service for Human Rights
Independent Movement	International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education and Development
Indian Council of Education	International Women Bond
Indian Council of South America	International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations
Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"	International-Lawyers.org
	Iran Human Rights Documentation Center
	Iraqi Development Organization
	Islamic Human Rights Commission

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice delle Salesiane di Don Bosco	Oxfam International
Iuventum	Palestinian Center for Development and Media Freedoms "MADA"
Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonnati Va Salamat Iranian	Palestinian Return Centre
Jeunesse étudiante tamoule	Pan African Union for Science and Technology
Jubilee Campaign	Pasumai Thaayagam Foundation
Khiam Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture	Peace Brigades International Switzerland
Khubaib Foundation	Physicians for Human Rights
Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan	Plan International
Land is Life	Prahar
Law Council of Australia	Prevention Association of Social Harms
Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada	Promotion du développement économique et social
Le pont	Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme
Liberation	Reporters sans frontières international
Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme	Reprieve
Ligue marocaine de la citoyenneté et des droits de l'homme	Rescue the Poor Child
Lutheran World Federation	Réseau international des droits humains
Ma'arij Foundation for Peace and Development	Right Livelihood Award Foundation
Maat Foundation for Peace, Development and Human Rights	Russian Peace Foundation
Madre	Rutgers
Mbororo Social and Cultural Development Association	Save Cambodia
Mijoro Mandroso (MiMa)	Save the Children International
Minority Rights Group	Servas International
Mother of Hope Cameroon Common Initiative Group	Shivi Development Society
Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples	Sikh Human Rights Group
Muslims for Progressive Values	Sociedade Maranhense de Direitos Humanos
National Secular Society	Society for Development and Community Empowerment
New Future Foundation	Society for Threatened Peoples
Nonviolent Radical Party; Transnational and Transparty	Society Studies Centre
Nouveaux droits de l'homme	Soka Gakkai International
Observatoire mauritanien des droits de l'homme et de la démocratie	Solidarité agissante pour le développement familial
Observatoire national pour les droits de l'électeur	Solidarité Suisse-Guinée
OIDHACO, Bureau international des droits humains – action Colombie	Stichting Ezidis
Organisation Attawassoul pour la Santé, la Femme et l'Enfant	Swedish Association for Sexuality Education
Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés	Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights
Organisation marocaine des droits humains	Swiss Catholic Lenten Fund
Organization for Defending Victims of Violence	Synergie Féminine pour la Paix et le Développement Durable
	Syrian Center for Media and Freedom of Expression
	Syriaque International
	Tamil Uzhagam
	Tandem Project
	Tchad Agir pour l'environnement
	Terra de Direitos
	Terre des hommes fédération internationale
	Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers
	Tourner la page
	TRIAL International
	Trust for Youth Child Leadership
	Truth Foundation
	UNANIMA International
	UNESCO Centre Basque Country

Union of Arab Jurists	Women Research Center
United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries	Women's Human Rights International Association
United Nations Association of China	Women's Centre for Legal Aid and Counselling
United Nations Watch	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
United Schools International	World Association for the School as an Instrument of Peace
United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation	World Barua Organization
Universal Esperanto Association	World Council of Arameans (Syriacs)
Universal Rights Group	World Environment and Resources Council
UPR Info	World Evangelical Alliance
Victorious Youths Movement	World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations
Village Suisse ONG	World Jewish Congress
Villages Unis	World Muslim Congress
VIVAT International	World Network of Users and Survivors of Psychiatry
Voie éclairée des enfants démunis (V.E.D.)	World Organization against Torture
Witness	World Peace Council
	Zéro pauvre Afrique

Annex II

Agenda

- Item 1. Organizational and procedural matters.
- Item 2. Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General.
- Item 3. Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.
- Item 4. Human rights situations that require the Council's attention.
- Item 5. Human rights bodies and mechanisms.
- Item 6. Universal periodic review.
- Item 7. Human rights situation in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories.
- Item 8. Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.
- Item 9. Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.
- Item 10. Technical assistance and capacity-building.

Annex III

Documents issued for the forty-second session

Documents issued in the general series

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/42/1	1 Agenda and annotations
A/HRC/42/1/Corr.1	1 Corrigendum
A/HRC/42/2	1 Report of the Human Rights Council on its forty-second session
A/HRC/42/3	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Norway
A/HRC/42/3/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
A/HRC/42/4	6 Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Albania
A/HRC/42/4/Add.1	6 Addendum: views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review
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A/HRC/42/5/Add.1	6 Additif: Observations sur les conclusions et/ou recommandations, engagements et réponses de l'État examiné
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A/HRC/42/NGO/31	4 Written statement submitted by Himalayan Research and Cultural Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/32	7 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for NorthSouth Cooperation, 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/42/NGO/33	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), Paz y Cooperación, World Barua Organization (WBO), International Fellowship of Reconciliation, nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status, Habitat International Coalition, 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, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/34	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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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/42/NGO/35	5 Written statement submitted by Family Health Association of Iran, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/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/42/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/42/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/42/NGO/39	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/40	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/41	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/42	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc., a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/43	3 Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/44	7 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for NorthSouth Cooperation, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	Development, Inc., World Peace Council, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/45	4 Joint written statement submitted by Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, World Evangelical Alliance, Christian Solidarity Worldwide, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/46	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/42/NGO/47	3 Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/48	3 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/49	6 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/50	3 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/51	3 Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/52	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/53	3 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/54	4 Written statement submitted by National Secular Society, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/55	3 Written statement submitted by Jameh Ehyagaran Teb Sonmati Va Salamat Iranian, a non-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/56	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/57	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/58	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/59	3 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/60	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/61	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/62	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/63	10 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/64	3, 4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, 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/42/NGO/65	5 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/42/NGO/66	2 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/67	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/68	3 Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/69	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/70	3 Written statement submitted by Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary - Loreto Generalate, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/71	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/72	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/73	4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for NorthSouth Cooperation, 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/42/NGO/74	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/75	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/76	4 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/77	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/78	3 Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/79	4 Written statement submitted by Il Cenacolo, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/80	4 Written statement submitted by The Association of the Egyptian Female Lawyers, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/81	4 Written statement submitted by Americans for Democracy & Human Rights in Bahrain Inc, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/82	3, 4 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for NorthSouth Cooperation, 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/42/NGO/83	3 Joint written statement submitted by the International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD), Association Ma'onah for Human Rights and Immigration, Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru", International-Lawyers.Org, United Towns Agency for NorthSouth Cooperation, Union of Arab Jurists, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, International Educational

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	Development, Inc., World Peace Council, nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/84	3 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/85	3 Written statement submitted by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/86	3 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/87	9 Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/88	10 Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/89	2 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/90	4 Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/91	4 Written statement submitted by Sikh Human Rights Group, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/92	4 Written statement submitted by International Educational Development, Inc., non-governmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/93	4 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/94	4 Written statement submitted by “Coup de Pousse” Chaîne de l’Espoir Nord-Sud (C.D.P-C.E.N.S), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/95	10 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/42/NGO/96	3 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/97	3 Written statement submitted by The Next Century Foundation, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/98	9 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/99	8 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/100	3 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/101	2 Written statement submitted by African Green Foundation International, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/103	3 Joint written statement submitted by Lawyers' Rights Watch Canada, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status, and Asian Legal Resource Centre, a nongovernmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/104	3 Written statement submitted by Graduate Women International (GWI), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/105	3 Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organizations on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/106	3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/107	4 Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/108	3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/109	3 Written statement submitted by Association for Defending Victims of Terrorism, a non-

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
	governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/110	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/42/NGO/111	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/42/NGO/112	3 Written statement submitted by European Centre for Law and Justice, The / Centre Européen pour le droit, la Justice et les droits de l'homme, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/113	4 Written statement submitted by Public Organization "Public Advocacy", a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/114	4 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/115	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/116	7 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/117	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/118	3 Written statement submitted by Amman Center for Human Rights Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/119	7 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/42/NGO/120	4 Written statement submitted by The Palestinian Return Centre Ltd, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/121	5 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/122	10 Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/123	3 Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/124	3 Written statement submitted by World Muslim Congress, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/125	2 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/126	3 Written statement submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/127	4 Written statement submitted by Society for Threatened Peoples, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/128	3 Joint written statement submitted by Women's Human Rights International Association, Edmund Rice International Limited, France Libertes : Fondation Danielle Mitterrand, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status, Nonviolent Radical Party, Transnational and Transparty, non-governmental organizations in general consultative status and International Educational Development, Inc., a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/129	4 Exposé écrit présenté par CIRID (Centre Independent de Recherches et d'Initiatives pour le Dialogue), organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/130	4	Written statement submitted by Associazione Comunita Papa Giovanni XXIII, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/131	10	Written statement submitted by Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/132	4	Written statement submitted by Iraqi Development Organization, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/133	3	Exposé écrit présenté par Association Internationale pour l'égalité des femmes, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/42/NGO/134	2	Written statement submitted by Association Bharathi Centre Culturel Franco-Tamoul, non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/135	4	Written statement submitted by Hong Kong Federation of Women, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/136	4	Written statement submitted by Christian Solidarity Worldwide, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/137	3	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/138	4	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/139	4	Written statement submitted by Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/140	9	Written statement submitted by Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/42/NGO/141	7 Written statement submitted by Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/142	6 Exposé écrit présenté par International Catholic Child Bureau, organisation non gouvernementale dotée du statut consultatif spécial
A/HRC/42/NGO/143	3 Joint written statement submitted by International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL), a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status, Greenpeace International, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/144	3 Exposé écrit présenté conjointement par Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples, organisations non gouvernementales inscrites sur la liste
A/HRC/42/NGO/145	3 Written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/146	4 Joint written statement submitted by Asian Legal Resource Centre, a non-governmental organization in general consultative status, and ODHIKAR – Coalition for Human Rights, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/147	9 Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/148	7 Joint written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, BADIL Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights and Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies, non-governmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/149	3 Written statement by Planetary Association for Clean Energy, Inc., The, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/150	4 Written statement submitted by Nazra for Feminist Studies, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>	
A/HRC/42/NGO/151	7	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/152	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/42/NGO/153	4	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organizations in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/154	3	Written statement submitted by International Human Rights Association of American Minorities (IHRAAM), a non-governmental organization on the roster
A/HRC/42/NGO/155	3	Written statement submitted by United Nations Watch, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/156	3	Written statement submitted by Jubilee Campaign, a nongovernmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/157	7	Written statement submitted by Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/158	10	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/159	8	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/160	7	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/161	9	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
A/HRC/42/NGO/162	10	Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

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<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Agenda item</i>
A/HRC/42/NGO/163	9 Written statement submitted by Institute for NGO Research, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

Annex IV

Advisory Committee members elected by the Human Rights Council at its forty-second session and date of expiry of their terms of membership

<i>Member</i>	<i>Date of expiry of term of membership</i>
Lazhari Bouzid (Algeria)	30 September 2022
Milena Costas Trascasas (Spain)	30 September 2022
Yuriy Alexandrovich Kolesnikov (Russian Federation)	30 September 2022
Xinsheng Liu (China)	30 September 2022
Itsuko Nakai (Japan)	30 September 2022
Mona Omar Attia (Egypt)	30 September 2022
Javier Palumno (Uruguay)	30 September 2022

Annex V

Special procedure mandate holder appointed by the Human Rights Council at its forty-second session

Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Central African Republic

Yao Agbetse (Togo)
